HLS 17RS-1022 REENGROSSED

2017 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 439

1

## BY REPRESENTATIVES ZERINGUE AND MAGEE

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

CIVIL/PROCEDURE: Provides for continuous revisions to the Code of Civil Procedure and related provisions of the Revised Statutes

AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact Code of Civil Procedure Articles 253.3(A)(4), 284, 532(heading), 3 925(A)(3), 928(A), 1002, 1701 through 1704, 1843, 1913(B) and (C), 2002(A)(2), 4 3861, 3864, 3901, 3902, 3955(B), 4904, 4921, 4921.1(C), and 5095, R.S. 13:3205, 5 and R.S. 23:1316 and 1316.1(A) and to enact Code of Civil Procedure Article 6 253(E), relative to civil procedure; to provide for the clarification of terminology; to 7 provide with respect to lis pendens and motions to stay in pending suits; to provide 8 for the timing of the filing of an answer or other pleading; to provide for the 9 submission of a certified copy of a protective order or injunction in support of a 10 preliminary default; to provide for the applicability of mandamus and quo warranto 11 proceedings to limited liability companies; to provide for the acceptance of 12 documents signed by electronic signature; to provide for the redesignation of Code 13 of Civil Procedure Article 1067; to provide for an effective date; and to provide for 14 related matters. 15 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 16 Section 1. Code of Civil Procedure Articles 253.3(A)(4), 284, 532(heading), 17 925(A)(3), 928(A), 1002, 1701 through 1704, 1843, 1913(B) and (C), 2002(A)(2), 3861, 3864, 3901, 3902, 3955(B), 4904, 4921, 4921.1(C), and 5095 are hereby amended and 18 19 reenacted to read as follows:

# Page 1 of 19

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

1	Art. 253.3. Duty judge exceptions; authority to hear certain matters
2	A. In any case assigned pursuant to Article 253.1, a duty judge shall only
3	hear and sign orders or judgments for the following:
4	* * *
5	(4) Uncontested cases in which all parties other than the plaintiff are
6	represented by a curator ad hoc an attorney appointed by the court.
7	* * *
8	Comments - 2017
9 10 11	The purpose of the amendment to Subparagraph (A)(4) of this Article was to align the provision with Article 5091 by replacing "a curator ad hoc" with "an attorney appointed by the court."
12	* * *
13	Art. 284. Judicial powers of district court clerk
14	The clerk of a district court may render, confirm, and sign final default
15	judgments by default or judgments by confession in cases where the jurisdiction of
16	the court is concurrent with that of justices of the peace, as provided in Article 5011.
17	Comments - 2017
18 19 20 21	This Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgments" for "judgments by default" to make the article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related articles. This amendment is intended to be stylistic only.
22	* * *
23	Art. 532. Suits Motions to stay in suits pending in Louisiana and federal or foreign
24	court
25	When a suit is brought in a Louisiana court while another is pending in a
26	court of another state or of the United States on the same transaction or occurrence,
27	between the same parties in the same capacities, on motion of the defendant or on its
28	own motion, the court may stay all proceedings in the second suit until the first has
29	been discontinued or final judgment has been rendered.
30	* * *

1	Art. 925. Objections raised by declinatory exception; waiver
2	A. The objections which may be raised through the declinatory exception
3	include but are not limited to the following:
4	* * *
5	(3) Lis pendens <u>under Article 531</u> .
6	* * *
7	Comments - 2017
8 9 10 11 12 13	Subparagraph (A)(3) of this Article was amended to clarify that, although Article 532 appears in Chapter 3 of Book I of Title II, entitled "Lis Pendens," the declinatory exception of lis pendens may be raised only under Article 531. Article 532 permits the court to stay the proceedings of a second suit pending resolution of the first suit but does not permit the court to dismiss the second suit by granting an exception of lis pendens.
14	* * *
15	Art. 928. Time of pleading exceptions
16	A. The declinatory exception and the dilatory exception shall be pleaded
17	prior to or in the answer and, prior to or along with the filing of any pleading seeking
18	relief other than entry or removal of the name of an attorney as counsel of record,
19	extension of time within which to plead, security for costs, or dissolution of an
20	attachment issued on the ground of the nonresidence of the defendant, and in any
21	event, prior to the confirmation signing of a final default judgment. When both
22	exceptions are pleaded, they shall be filed at the same time, and may be incorporated
23	in the same pleading. When filed at the same time or in the same pleading, these
24	exceptions need not be pleaded in the alternative or in a particular order.
25	* * *
26	Comments - 2017
27 28 29 30 31 32	Paragraph A of this Article has been amended to substitute "signing of a final default judgment" for "confirmation of a default judgment" to make the article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related articles. Pursuant to Article 1002, the defendant may file an answer or other pleading at any time prior to the actual signing of the final default judgment. See <i>Martin v. Martin</i> , 680 So. 2d 759 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1996).
33	* * *

1 Art. 1002. Answer or other pleading filed prior to confirmation signing of final 2 default judgment Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1001, the defendant may file his 3 4 answer or other pleading at any time prior to confirmation the signing of a final 5 default judgment against him. 6 Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to clarify that the defendant may file an 8 answer or other pleading at any time prior to the actual signing of the final default 9 judgment. See Martin v. Martin, 680 So. 2d 759 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1996). 10 11 Art. 1701. Judgment by Preliminary default 12 A. If a defendant in the principal or incidental demand fails to answer or file 13 other pleadings within the time prescribed by law or by the court, judgment by 14 default a preliminary default may be entered against him. The judgment preliminary 15 default may be obtained by oral motion in open court or by written motion mailed 16 to the court, either of which shall be entered in the minutes of the court, but the 17 judgment preliminary default shall consist merely of an entry in the minutes. 18 B. When a defendant in an action for divorce under Civil Code Article 19 103(1), by sworn affidavit, acknowledges receipt of a certified copy of the petition 20 and waives formal citation, service of process, all legal delays, notice of trial, and 21 appearance at trial, a judgment of preliminary default may be entered against the 22 defendant the day on which the affidavit is filed. The affidavit of the defendant may 23 be prepared or notarized by any notary public. The judgment preliminary default 24 may be obtained by oral motion in open court or by written motion mailed to the 25 court, either of which shall be entered in the minutes of the court, but the judgment preliminary default shall consist merely of an entry in the minutes. Notice of the 26 27 signing entry of the final judgment as provided in Article 1913 preliminary default 28 is not required. 29 Comments - 2017 30 (a) This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "judgment of default" and "judgment by default" to make the article more easily 31

# Page 4 of 19

understood and to make the terminology consistent within the article and with other related articles. A preliminary default is not a judgment. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.

(b) The first sentence of Paragraph A of this Article has also been amended to provide that a preliminary default can be entered if the defendant "fails to answer or file other pleadings within the time prescribed by law or by the court."

## Art. 1702. Confirmation of preliminary default judgment

A. A judgment of preliminary default must be confirmed by proof of the demand that is sufficient to establish a prima facie case and that is admitted on the record prior to confirmation the entry of a final default judgment. The court may permit documentary evidence to be filed in the record in any electronically stored format authorized by the local rules of the district court or approved by the clerk of the district court for receipt of evidence. If no answer or other pleading is filed timely, this confirmation may be made after two days, exclusive of holidays, from the entry of the judgment of preliminary default. When a judgment of preliminary default has been entered against a party that is in default after having made an appearance of record in the case, notice of the date of the entry of the judgment of preliminary default must be sent by certified mail by the party obtaining the judgment of preliminary default to counsel of record for the party in default, or if there is no counsel of record, to the party in default, at least seven days, exclusive of holidays, before confirmation of the judgment of preliminary default.

- B.(1) When a demand is based upon a conventional obligation, affidavits and exhibits annexed thereto which contain facts sufficient to establish a prima facie case shall be admissible, self-authenticating, and sufficient proof of such demand. The court may, under the circumstances of the case, require additional evidence in the form of oral testimony before entering a final default judgment.
- (2) When a demand is based upon a delictual obligation, the testimony of the plaintiff with corroborating evidence, which may be by affidavits and exhibits annexed thereto which contain facts sufficient to establish a prima facie case, shall be admissible, self-authenticating, and sufficient proof of such demand. The court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

may, under the circumstances of the case, require additional evidence in the form of oral testimony before entering <u>a final default judgment</u>.

(3) When the sum due is on an open account or a promissory note or other negotiable instrument, an affidavit of the correctness thereof shall be prima facie proof. When the demand is based upon a promissory note or other negotiable instrument, no proof of any signature thereon shall be required.

C. In those proceedings in which the sum due is on an open account or a promissory note, other negotiable instrument, or other conventional obligation, or a deficiency judgment derived therefrom, including those proceedings in which one or more mortgages, pledges, or other security for the open account, promissory note, negotiable instrument, conventional obligation, or deficiency judgment derived therefrom is sought to be enforced, maintained, or recognized, or in which the amount sought is that authorized by R.S. 9:2782 for a check dishonored for nonsufficient funds, a hearing in open court shall not be required unless the judge, in his discretion, directs that such a hearing be held. The plaintiff shall submit to the court the proof required by law and the original and not less than one copy of the proposed final default judgment. The judge shall, within seventy-two hours of receipt of such submission from the clerk of court, sign the proposed final default judgment or direct that a hearing be held. The clerk of court shall certify that no answer or other pleading has been filed by the defendant. The minute clerk shall make an entry showing the dates of receipt of proof, review of the record, and rendition of the final default judgment. A certified copy of the signed final default judgment shall be sent to the plaintiff by the clerk of court, and notice of the signing of the final default judgment shall be given as provided in Article 1913.

- D. When the demand is based upon a claim for a personal injury, a sworn narrative report of the treating physician or dentist may be offered in lieu of his testimony.
- E. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, when the demand is for divorce under Civil Code Article 103(1) or (5), whether or not the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

32

33

demand contains a claim for relief incidental or ancillary thereto, a hearing in open court shall not be required unless the judge, in his discretion, directs that a hearing be held. The plaintiff shall submit to the court an affidavit specifically attesting to and testifying as to the truth of all of the factual allegations contained in the petition, the original and not less than one copy of the proposed final judgment, and a certification which shall indicate the type of service made on the defendant, the date of service, the date a preliminary default was entered, and a certification by the clerk that the record was examined by the clerk, including the date of the examination, and a statement that no answer or other opposition pleading has been filed. If the demand is for divorce under Civil Code Article 103(5), a certified copy of the protective order or injunction rendered after a contradictory hearing or consent decree shall also be submitted to the court. If no answer or other pleading has been filed by the defendant, the judge shall, after two days, exclusive of holidays, of entry of a preliminary default, review the affidavit, proposed final default judgment, and certification, render and sign the proposed final default judgment, or direct that a hearing be held. The minutes shall reflect rendition and signing of the final default judgment.

## Comments - 2017

- (a) This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "judgment of default" and "judgment by default" to make the article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent within the Article and with other related Articles. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
- (b) Paragraph E of this Article has been amended to provide that, when a demand for divorce is made under Civil Code Article 103(5), a certified copy of the protective order or injunction rendered after a contradictory hearing or consent decree as required by that Article shall be submitted to the court in addition to the affidavit of the plaintiff.
- Art. 1702.1. Confirmation of <u>preliminary</u> default <del>judgment</del> without hearing in open court; required information; certifications
- A. When the plaintiff seeks to confirm a <u>preliminary</u> default <u>judgment</u> without appearing for a hearing in open court as provided in Article 1702(B)(1) and (C), along with any proof required by law, he or his attorney shall include in an

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

itemized form with the a written motion for confirmation of preliminary default and proposed final default judgment a certification that the suit is on an open account, promissory note, or other negotiable instrument, on a conventional obligation, or on a check dishonored for nonsufficient funds, and that the necessary invoices and affidavit, note and affidavit, or check or certified reproduction thereof are attached. If attorney fees are sought under R.S. 9:2781 or 2782, the attorney shall certify that fact and that a copy of the demand letter and if required, the return receipt showing the date received by the debtor are attached and the fact that the number of days required by R.S. 9:2781(A) or 2782(A), respectively, have elapsed before suit was filed since demand was made upon the defendant. B. The certification shall indicate the type of service made on the defendant, the date of service, and the date a preliminary default was entered, and shall also include a certification by the clerk that the record was examined by the clerk, including therein the date of the examination and a statement that no answer or other opposition pleading has been filed within the time prescribed by law or by the court. Comments - 2017 (a) This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "default judgment" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent within the Article and with other related Articles. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only. (b) Paragraph A of this Article has been amended to clarify that a written motion for confirmation of preliminary default is required only if the plaintiff is seeking the confirmation without hearing in open court as provided in Article 1702(B)(1) and (C). (c) The filing of the suit constitutes a demand made upon the defendant for the purposes of Paragraph A of this Article. Art. 1703. Scope of judgment A judgment by default final default judgment shall not be different in kind from that demanded in the petition. The amount of damages awarded shall be the amount proven to be properly due as a remedy. Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for "judgment by default" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the

# Page 8 of 19

terminology consistent with other related Articles. A "judgment of default" or "judgment by default" is now referred to as a "preliminary default." This amendment is intended to be stylistic only.

Art. 1704. Confirmation of judgment by preliminary default in suits against the state or a political subdivision

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, prior to confirmation of a judgment of preliminary default against the state or any of its departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities, a certified copy of the minute entry constituting the judgment preliminary default entered pursuant to Article 1701, together with a certified copy of the petition or other demand, shall be sent by the plaintiff or his counsel to the attorney general by registered or certified mail, or shall be served by the sheriff personally upon the attorney general or the first assistant attorney general at the office of the attorney general. If the minute entry and the petition are served on the attorney general by mail, the person mailing such items shall execute and file in the record an affidavit stating that these items have been enclosed in an envelope properly addressed to the attorney general with sufficient postage affixed, and stating the date on which such envelope was deposited in the United States mails mail. In addition the return receipt shall be attached to the affidavit which was filed in the record.

B. If no answer <u>or other pleading</u> is filed during the fifteen days immediately following the date on which the attorney general or the first assistant attorney general received notice of the <u>preliminary</u> default as provided in <u>Subsection A of this Section</u>

Paragraph A of this Article, a <u>judgment by preliminary</u> default entered against the state or any of its departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities may be confirmed by proof as required by Article 1702.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, prior to confirmation of a judgment of preliminary default against a political subdivision of the state or any of its departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities, a certified copy of the minute entry constituting the judgment preliminary default entered pursuant to Article 1701, together with a certified copy

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

of the petition or other demand, shall be sent by the plaintiff or his counsel by registered or certified mail to the proper agent or person for service of process at the office of that agent or person. The person mailing such items shall execute and file in the record an affidavit stating that these items have been enclosed in an envelope properly addressed to the proper agent or person for service of process, with sufficient postage affixed, and stating the date on which such envelope was deposited in the United States mails mail. In addition the return receipt shall be attached to the affidavit which was filed in the record. D. If no answer or other pleading is filed during the fifteen days immediately following the date on which the agent or person for service of process received notice of the preliminary default as provided in Paragraph C of this Article, a judgment by preliminary default entered against the political subdivision of the state or any of its departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, or instrumentalities may be confirmed by proof as required by Article 1702. Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "judgment of default" and "judgment by default" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent within the Article and with other related Articles. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only. Art. 1843. Judgment by Final default judgment A final default judgment by default is that which is rendered against a defendant who fails to plead within the time prescribed by law. Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for "judgment by default" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. A final default judgment is different from a preliminary default, which is nothing more than an entry in the minutes prior to the rendition of a final default judgment and is not itself a judgment. Art. 1913. Notice of judgment

# Page 10 of 19

1	B. Notice of the signing of a <u>final</u> default judgment against a defendant on
2	whom citation was not served personally, or on whom citation was served through
3	the secretary of state, and who filed no exceptions or answer, shall be served on the
4	defendant by the sheriff, by either personal or domiciliary service, or in the case of
5	a defendant originally served through the secretary of state, by service on the
6	secretary of state.
7	C. Notice of the signing of a final default judgment against a defendant on
8	whom citation was served personally, and who filed no exceptions or answer, shall
9	be mailed by the clerk of court to the defendant at the address where personal service
10	was obtained or to the last known address of the defendant.
11	* * *
12	Comments - 2017
13 14 15 16 17	This Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for "default judgment" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. A "judgment of default" or "judgment by default" is now referred to as a "preliminary default." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
18	* * *
19	Art. 2002. Annulment for vices of form; time for action
20	A. A final judgment shall be annulled if it is rendered:
21	* * *
22	(2) Against a defendant who has not been served with process as required by
23	law and who has not waived objection to jurisdiction, or against whom a valid final
24	default judgment by default has not been taken.
25	* * *
26	Comments - 2017
27 28 29 30	Subparagraph (A)(2) of this Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for "judgment by default" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. This amendment is intended to be stylistic only.
31	* * *

1	Art. 3861. Definition
2	Mandamus is a writ directing a public officer, or a corporation or an officer
3	thereof, or a limited liability company or a member or manager thereof, to perform
4	any of the duties set forth in Articles 3863 and 3864.
5	* * *
6	Art. 3864. Mandamus against corporation or corporate officer; limited liability
7	company or member or manager
8	A. A writ of mandamus may be directed to a corporation or an officer thereof
9	to compel either of the following:
10	(1) The holding of an election or the performance of other duties required by
11	the corporate charter corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, or as
12	prescribed by law; or.
13	(2) The recognition of the rights of it's the corporation's members or
14	shareholders.
15	B. A writ of mandamus may be directed to a limited liability company or a
16	member or manager thereof to compel either of the following:
17	(1) The holding of an election or the performance of other duties required by
18	the limited liability company's articles of organization or operating agreement, or as
19	prescribed by law.
20	(2) The recognition of the rights of the limited liability company's members.
21	* * *
22	Art. 3901. Definition
23	Quo warranto is a writ directing an individual to show by what authority he
24	claims or holds public office, or office in a corporation or limited liability company,
25	or directing a corporation or limited liability company to show by what authority it
26	exercises certain powers. Its purpose is to prevent usurpation of office or of powers.

1	Art. 3902. Judgment
2	When the court finds that a person is holding or claiming office without
3	authority, the judgment shall forbid him to do so. It may declare who is entitled to
4	the office and may direct an election when necessary.
5	When the court finds that a corporation or limited liability company is
6	exceeding its powers, the judgment shall prohibit it from doing so.
7	* * *
8	Art. 3955. Service of petition
9	* * *
10	B. If the defendant is an absentee, the request for appointment of a curator
11	ad hoc an attorney to represent the absentee defendant within ninety days of
12	commencement of the action constitutes compliance with the requirements of
13	Paragraph A of this Article.
14	* * *
15	Comments - 2017
16 17 18	The purpose of the amendment to Paragraph B of this Article is to align the provision with Article 5091 by replacing "curator ad hoc" with "attorney to represent the absentee defendant."
19	* * *
20	Art. 4904. Judgment by Final default judgment in parish and city courts
21	A. In suits in a parish court or a city court, if the defendant fails to answer
22	timely, or if he fails to appear at the trial, and the plaintiff proves his case, a final
23	<u>default</u> judgment in favor of plaintiff may be rendered. No prior preliminary default
24	is necessary.
25	B. The plaintiff may obtain a final default judgment only by producing
26	relevant and competent evidence which establishes a prima facie case. When the suit
27	is for a sum due on an open account, promissory note, negotiable instrument, or other
28	conventional obligation, prima facie proof may be submitted by affidavit. When the
29	demand is based upon a promissory note or other negotiable instrument, no proof of
30	any signature thereon shall be required.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30 31

C. When the sum due is on an open account, promissory note, negotiable instrument, or other conventional obligation, a hearing in open court shall not be required unless the judge in his discretion directs that such a hearing be held. The plaintiff shall submit to the court the proof required by law and the original and not less than one copy of the proposed final default judgment. The judge shall, within seventy-two hours of receipt of such submission from the clerk of court, sign the proposed final default judgment or direct that a hearing be held. The clerk of court shall certify that no answer or other pleading has been filed by the defendant. The minute clerk shall make an entry showing the dates of receipt of proof, review of the record, and rendition of the final default judgment. A certified copy of the signed final default judgment shall be sent to the plaintiff by the clerk of court. Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "prior default" and "final default judgment" for "final judgment" and "judgment by default" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. These amendments are intended to be stylistic only. Art. 4921. Judgment by Final default judgment; justice of the peace courts; district courts with concurrent jurisdiction A. If the defendant fails to answer timely, or if he fails to appear at the trial, and the plaintiff proves his case, a final default judgment in favor of plaintiff may be rendered. No prior preliminary default is necessary. B. The plaintiff may obtain a final default judgment only by producing relevant and competent evidence which establishes a prima facie case. When the suit is for a sum due on an open account, promissory note, negotiable instrument, or other conventional obligation, prima facie proof may be submitted by affidavit. When the demand is based upon a promissory note or other negotiable instrument, no proof of any signature thereon shall be required. Comments - 2017 This Article has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "prior

# Page 14 of 19

default" and "final default judgment" for "final judgment" and "judgment by default"

1 2	to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
3	Art. 4921.1. Demand for trial; abandonment; applicability
4	* * *
5	C.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph A of this Article, the
6	justice of the peace or clerk may set the matter for trial upon filing of a petition. The
7	date, time, and location of the trial shall be contained in the citation. The first
8	scheduled trial date shall be not more than forty-five days, nor less than ten days,
9	from the service of the citation. If the defendant appears, he need not file an answer
10	unless ordered to do so by the court. If a defendant who has been served with
11	citation fails to appear at the time and place specified in the citation, the judge may
12	enter a <u>final</u> default judgment for the plaintiff in the amount proved to be due. If the
13	plaintiff does not appear, the judge may enter an order dismissing the action without
14	prejudice.
15	(2) If a matter has been set for trial pursuant to Paragraph Subparagraph (1)
16	of this Article Paragraph, no final default judgement judgment shall be rendered
17	prior to the trial date.
18	Comments - 2017
19 20 21 22	Paragraph C of this Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for "default judgment" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
23	* * *
24	Art. 5095. Same; defense of action
25	The attorney at law appointed by the court to represent a defendant shall use
26	reasonable diligence to inquire of the defendant, and to determine from other
27	available sources, what defense, if any, the defendant may have, and what evidence
28	is available in support thereof.
29	Except in an executory proceeding, the attorney may except to the petition,
30	shall file an answer <u>or other pleading</u> in time to prevent a <u>final</u> default judgment from
31	being rendered, may plead therein any affirmative defense available, may prosecute

1 an appeal from an adverse judgment, and generally has the same duty, responsibility, 2 and authority in defending the action or proceeding as if he had been retained as 3 counsel for the defendant. 4 Comments - 2017 5 This Article has been amended to substitute "final default judgment" for 6 "default judgment" to make the Article more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with other related Articles. This amendment is intended to 8 be stylistic only. 9 Section 2. R.S. 13:3205 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: 10 §3205. Default judgment; hearings; proof of service of process 11 No preliminary default or final default judgment <del>can</del> may be rendered against 12 the defendant and no hearing may be held on a contradictory motion, rule to show cause, or other summary proceeding, except for actions pursuant to R.S. 46:2131 et 13 14 seq., until thirty days after the filing in the record of the affidavit of the individual who either has done any of the following: 15 16 (1) Mailed the process to the defendant, showing that it was enclosed in an 17 envelope properly addressed to the defendant, with sufficient postage affixed, and 18 the date it was deposited in the United States mail, to which shall be attached the 19 return receipt of the defendant; or. 20 (2) Utilized the services of a commercial courier to make delivery of the 21 process to the defendant, showing the name of the commercial courier, the date, and 22 address at which the process was delivered to the defendant, to which shall be 23 attached the commercial courier's confirmation of delivery; or. 24 (3) Actually delivered the process to the defendant, showing the date, place, 25 and manner of delivery. 26 Comments - 2017 27 This Section has been amended to substitute "preliminary default or final default judgment" for "default judgment" to make the provision more easily 28 29 understood and to make the terminology consistent with related Articles in the Code 30 of Civil Procedure. These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.

1	Section 3. R.S. 23:1316 and 1316.1(A) are hereby amended and reenacted to read
2	as follows:
3	§1316. Answer or other pleading, failure to file; judgment by preliminary default
4	If a defendant in the principal or incidental demand fails to answer or file
5	other pleadings within the time prescribed by law or the time extended by the
6	workers' compensation judge, and upon proof of proper service having been made,
7	judgment by preliminary default may be entered against him. The judgment
8	preliminary default shall be obtained by written motion.
9	Comments - 2017
10 11 12 13 14	This Section has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "judgment by default" to make the provision more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with related Articles in the Code of Civil Procedure. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
15	§1316.1. Confirmation of judgment by preliminary default
16	A. A judgment by preliminary default on behalf of any party at interest must
17	be confirmed by proof of the demand sufficient to establish a prima facie case. If no
18	answer or other pleading is filed timely, this confirmation may be made after two
19	days, exclusive of holidays, from the entry of the judgment of preliminary default.
20	* * *
21	Comments - 2017
22 23 24 25 26 27	Paragraph A of this Section has been amended to substitute "preliminary default" for "judgment by default" and "judgment of default" to make the provision more easily understood and to make the terminology consistent with related Articles in the Code of Civil Procedure. A final judgment confirming a preliminary default is now referred to as a "final default judgment." These amendments are intended to be stylistic only.
28	Section 4. Code of Civil Procedure Article 253(E) is hereby enacted to read as
29	follows:
30	Art. 253. Pleadings, documents, and exhibits to be filed with clerk
31	* * *
32	E. The clerk shall not refuse to accept for filing any pleading or other
33	document signed by electronic signature, as defined by R.S. 9:2602, and executed

1 in connection with court proceedings, solely on the ground that it was signed by 2 electronic signature. 3 Comments - 2018 4 Paragraph E is new; however, nothing in this provision is intended to abrogate any specific legislation requiring that certain documents be signed by other 5 than electronic means. 6 7 Section 5. The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby directed to redesignate Code of Civil Procedure Article 1067 as Article 1041. 8 9 Section 6. The provisions of Section 4 of this Act shall become effective on January 10 1, 2018.

#### DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 439 Reengrossed

2017 Regular Session

Zeringue

**Abstract:** Provides for continuous revisions to the Code of Civil Procedure and related provisions of the La. Revised Statutes of 1950.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Arts. 284, 928(A), 1002, 1701-1704, 1843, 1913(B) and (C), 2002(A)(2), 4904, 4921, 4921.1(C), and 5095, R.S. 13:3205, and R.S. 23:1316 and 1316.1) uses terms including "default", "default judgment", "judgment by default", and "judgment of default" for both the preliminary default and final default judgment procedures.

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies <u>present law</u> by consistently using the terms "preliminary default" and "final default judgment" throughout.

Present law (C.C.P. Arts. 253.3(A)(4) and 3955(B)) uses the term "curator ad hoc".

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies <u>present law</u> by replacing the term "curator ad hoc" with "an attorney appointed by the court" and "an attorney appointed to represent the absentee defendant" in accordance with C.C.P. Art. 5091.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 532) permits the court to stay all proceedings in suits brought in a Louisiana court while suit is also pending in another jurisdiction.

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies that the procedure provided under <u>present law</u> is accomplished by a motion to stay rather than an exception of lis pendens.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 925(A)(3)) sets forth the objections that may be raised as declinatory exceptions.

<u>Proposed law</u> clarifies that the exception of lis pendens under <u>present law</u> is provided only by C.C.P. Art. 531.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 1702(E)) requires that when the plaintiff's demand is for divorce under C.C. Art. 103(1) or (5), the plaintiff must submit an affidavit, proposed final judgment,

# Page 18 of 19

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

and certification that service was properly made and the procedural requirements of the preliminary default process were properly followed.

<u>Proposed law</u> adds to <u>present law</u> the requirement that when the plaintiff's demand is for divorce under C.C. Art. 103(5), the plaintiff shall also submit to the court a certified copy of the protective order or injunction rendered after a contradictory hearing or consent decree.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Arts. 3861, 3864, 3901, and 3902) provides for the applicability of mandamus and quo warranto proceedings to corporations.

<u>Proposed law</u> adds to <u>present law</u> that these proceedings shall also be applicable to limited liability companies.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 253) provides for the pleadings, documents, and exhibits to be filed with the clerk of court.

<u>Proposed law</u> adds to <u>present law</u> that the clerk of court shall not refuse to accept any pleading or other document solely on the ground that it was signed by electronic signature.

Proposed law also provides for a delayed effective date of Jan. 1, 2018.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 1067) provides with respect to the barring of all incidental demands by prescription or peremption but appears in the section of the C.C.P. on Reconvention specifically.

<u>Proposed law</u> redesignates <u>present law</u> as C.C.P. Art. 1041 so it appears in the section of the C.C.P. on General Dispositions of Incidental Actions.

(Amends C.C.P. Arts. 253.3(A)(4), 284, 532(heading), 925(A)(3), 928(A), 1002, 1701-1704, 1843, 1913(B) and (C), 2002(A)(2), 3861, 3864, 3901, 3902, 3955(B), 4904, 4921, 4921.1(C), and 5095, R.S. 13:3205, and R.S. 23:1316 and 1316.1(A); Adds C.C.P. Art. 253(E); Redesignates C.C.P. Art. 1067)

## Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by <u>House Committee on Civil Law and</u> Procedure to the original bill:

- 1. Change additional references from "default judgment" to "preliminary default".
- 2. Specify that a final judgment is a final default judgment.

The House Floor Amendments to the engrossed bill:

1. Add technical amendments.