HLS 20RS-560 ORIGINAL

2020 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 156

BY REPRESENTATIVE MAGEE

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

CIVIL/PROCEDURE: Provides relative to the recusal of judges

1 AN ACT 2 To amend and reenact Chapter 3 of Title I of Book I of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be 3 comprised of Code of Civil Procedure Articles 151 through 159, the heading of 4 Chapter 3 of Title I of Book VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, the heading of 5 Code of Civil Procedure Article 4861 and Code of Civil Procedure Articles 4862, 6 4863, and 4864, the heading of Code of Civil Procedure Article 4865, and Code of 7 Civil Procedure Article 4866, relative to the recusal of judges; to provide for grounds 8 for recusal; to provide for required disclosures; to provide procedures for recusal; to 9 provide for the appointment of judges ad hoc; and to provide for related matters. 10 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 11 Section 1. Chapter 3 of Title I of Book I of the Code of Civil Procedure, comprised 12 of Code of Civil Procedure Articles 151 through 159, the heading of Chapter 3 of Title I of 13 Book VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, the heading of Code of Civil Procedure Article 14 4861 and Code of Civil Procedure Articles 4862, 4863, and 4864, the heading of Code of 15 Civil Procedure Article 4865, and Code of Civil Procedure Article 4866 are hereby amended 16 and reenacted to read as follows: 17 CHAPTER 3: RECUSATION RECUSAL OF JUDGES Art. 151. Grounds 18 19 A. A judge of any trial or appellate court, trial or appellate, shall be recused 20 when he upon any of the following grounds:

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1	(1) Is The judge is a witness in the cause;
2	(2) Has The judge has been employed or consulted as an attorney in the
3	cause or has previously been associated with an attorney during the latter's
4	employment in the cause, and the judge participated in representation in the cause;
5	(3) Is The judge is the spouse of a party, or of an attorney employed in the
6	cause or the judge's parent, child, or immediate family member is a party or attorney
7	employed in the cause; or.
8	(4) Is The judge is biased, prejudiced, or interested in the cause or its
9	outcome or biased or prejudiced toward or against the parties or the parties' attorneys
10	or any witness to such an extent that he the judge would be unable to conduct fair
11	and impartial proceedings.
12	B. A judge of any court, trial or appellate, may be recused when he:
13	(1) Has been associated with an attorney during the latter's employment in
14	the cause;
15	(2) At the time of the hearing of any contested issue in the cause, has
16	continued to employ, to represent him personally, the attorney actually handling the
17	cause (not just a member of that attorney's firm), and in this case the employment
18	shall be disclosed to each party in the cause;
19	(3) Has performed a judicial act in the cause in another court; or
20	(4) Is related to: a party or the spouse of a party, within the fourth degree;
21	an attorney employed in the cause or the spouse of the attorney, within the second
22	degree; or if the judge's spouse, parent, child, or immediate family member living in
23	the judge's household has a substantial economic interest in the subject matter in
24	controversy sufficient to prevent the judge from conducting fair and impartial
25	proceedings in the cause.
26	B. A judge of any trial or appellate court shall also be recused when there
27	exists a substantial and objective basis that would reasonably be expected to prevent
28	the judge from conducting any aspect of the cause in a fair and impartial manner.

1	C. In any cause in which the state, or a political subdivision thereof, or a
2	religious body or corporation is interested, the fact that the judge is a citizen of the
3	state or a resident of the political subdivision, or pays taxes thereto, or is a member
4	of the religious body or corporation, is not a ground for recusation recusal. In any
5	cause in which a religious body or religious corporation is interested, the fact that the
6	judge is a member of the religious body or religious corporation is not alone a
7	ground for recusal.
8	Comments-2020
9 10 11 12	(a) Former Paragraph B of this Article, which sets forth permissive grounds for recusal, has been deleted, and its substance has been moved to a new provision, Article 152, which provides for the mandatory disclosures that a judge must make to all parties and attorneys in the cause.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(b) A new Paragraph B has been added to provide an additional mandatory ground for recusal when a substantial and objective basis exists that would reasonably be expected to prevent the judge from conducting any aspect of the cause in a fair and impartial manner. This provision is intended to serve as a catch-all supplementing the mandatory grounds for recusal set forth in Paragraph A and to incorporate a clearer, more objective standard than the language of Canon 3C of the Code of Judicial Conduct, which provides that a judge should recuse himself when "the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned."
21 22	(c) This Article and Article 153(B) are intended to set forth the exclusive grounds for the recusal of a judge in a civil proceeding.
23	Art. 152. Disclosures
24	A. A judge of any trial or appellate court shall disclose, to the best of his
25	information and belief, the existence of any of the following to all attorneys and
26	unrepresented parties in the cause:
27	(1) The judge has been associated with an attorney during the latter's
28	employment in the cause.
29	(2) At the time of the hearing of any contested issue in the cause, the judge
30	has continued to employ, to represent him personally, the attorney actually handling
31	the cause or a member of that attorney's firm.
32	(3) The judge performed a judicial act in the cause in another court.
33	(4) The judge is related to a party or the spouse of a party, within the fourth
34	degree, or an attorney employed in the cause or the spouse of the attorney, within the
35	second degree.

(5) The judge's spouse, parent, child, or immediate family member has a
substantial economic interest in the subject matter in controversy.
B. Upon disclosure, any party may file a motion that sets forth a ground for
recusal under Article 151.
Comments - 2020
(a) This Article is new, but its substance is taken from former Paragraph B of Article 151, which previously set forth permissive grounds for recusal. The information listed in Paragraph A is now required to be disclosed by the judge to all parties and attorneys in the cause. If the information disclosed gives rise to a ground for recusal under Article 151, any party may file a motion to recuse the judge pursuant to the procedure set forth in Article 154.
(b) Under Paragraph (A)(4), the judge must disclose whether he is related to an attorney or the spouse of an attorney within the second degree, which includes the judge's children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, and siblings. The judge must also disclose whether he is related to a party or the spouse of a party within the fourth degree, which includes the family members previously listed as well as the judge's nieces and nephews, aunts and uncles, first cousins, great-grandchildren, great-grandparents, and great-aunts and uncles, among others. For an explanation of how to determine the degree of relationship between the judge and an attorney or party and their spouses, see Civil Code Articles 900 and 901.
(c) Paragraph (A)(5) of this Article was taken from former Article 151(B)(4) and requires the judge to disclose if his spouse, parent, child, or immediate family member has a substantial economic interest in the subject matter in controversy. Such disclosure must be made in all cases regardless of whether the judge's immediate family member is "living in the judge's household" as was provided under former Article 151(B)(4).
(d) This Article's requirement that a judge of any "trial" court make certain disclosures to all parties and attorneys in the cause applies not only to district court judges, but also to parish and city court judges as well as justices of the peace.
Art. 152. 153. Recusation Recusal on court's own motion or by supreme court
A. A judge may recuse himself in any cause in which a ground for recusal
exists, whether or not a motion for his recusation recusal has been filed by a party
or not, in any cause in which a ground for recusation exists.
B. A district judge may recuse himself in any cause objecting to the
candidacy or contesting the election for any office in which the district or jurisdiction
of such office lies wholly within the judicial district from of the court on which the
district judge is elected serves.
C. On the written application of a district judge, the supreme court may
recuse him for any reason which it considers sufficient. Prior to the cause being

allotted to another judge, a judge who recuses himself for any reason shall contemporaneously file in the record the order of recusal and written reasons that provide the factual basis for recusal under Article 151. The judge shall also provide a copy of the recusal and the written reasons therefor to the judicial administrator of the supreme court.

D. If a judge recuses himself pursuant to this Article, he shall provide in writing the specific grounds under Article 151 for which the recusal is ordered within fifteen days of the rendering of the order of recusal.

Comments - 2020

Paragraph C of this Article is new and requires the judge to file written reasons containing the factual basis for the judge's self-recusal prior to the cause being allotted to another judge. This provision also requires the judge to provide a copy of both the recusal and the written reasons for the recusal to the judicial administrator of the supreme court. This reporting requirement reflects the countervailing considerations of a judge's duty to sit and his obligation to recuse when a valid ground for recusal exists. A judge is "not at liberty, nor does he have the right, to take himself out of a case and burden another judge with his responsibility without good and legal cause." In re Lemoine, 686 So. 2d 837 (La. 1997).

Art. 153. Judge may act until recused or motion for recusation filed

Until a judge has recused himself, or a motion for his recusation has been filed, he has full power and authority to act in the cause. The judge to whom the motion to recuse is assigned shall have full power and authority to act in the cause pending the disposition of the motion to recuse.

Art. 154. Procedure for recusation recusal of district court judge

A. A party desiring to recuse a judge of a district court shall file a written motion therefor assigning the ground for recusation recusal under Article 151. This motion shall be filed prior to trial or hearing unless the party discovers the facts constituting the ground for recusation thereafter, in which event it shall be filed immediately after these facts are discovered, but prior to judgment no later than thirty days after discovery of the facts constituting the ground upon which the motion is based, but in all cases prior to the scheduling of the matter for trial. In the event that the facts constituting the ground upon which the motion to recuse is based occur after the matter is scheduled for trial or the party moving for recusal could not, in the

1	exercise of due diligence, have discovered such facts, the motion to recuse shall be
2	filed immediately after such facts occur or are discovered.
3	B. If a valid ground for recusation is set forth in the motion to recuse sets
4	forth a ground for recusal under Article 151, the judge shall either recuse himself,
5	or refer the motion to another judge or a judge make a written request to the supreme
6	court for the appointment of an ad hoc judge, as provided in Articles Article 155 and
7	156, for a hearing.
8	C. If the motion to recuse is not timely filed in accordance with Paragraph
9	A of this Article or fails to set forth a ground for recusal under Article 151, the judge
10	may deny the motion without the appointment of an ad hoc judge or a hearing but
11	shall provide written reasons for the denial.
12	Comments - 2020
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(a) Paragraph A of this Article has been amended to require a motion to recuse to be filed no later than thirty days after discovery of the facts constituting the ground upon which the motion is based, but in all cases prior to the scheduling of the matter for trial. This time limitation has been imposed to prevent the parties from delaying the proceedings by using a late-filed motion to recuse as a manner of obtaining a continuance of the trial. This provision recognizes that in some cases, the facts constituting the ground upon which the motion to recuse is based occur after, or could not have been discovered before, the matter is scheduled for trial. In cases that fall under this exception, Paragraph A provides that the motion to recuse shall be filed immediately after such facts occur or are discovered.
23 24 25 26	(b) Paragraph B of this Article has been amended to provide that when a motion setting forth a ground for recusal has been timely filed, the judge who is the subject of the motion shall either recuse himself or request in writing that the supreme court appoint an ad hoc judge to hear the motion to recuse.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	(c) If the motion to recuse is not timely filed or fails to set forth a ground for recusal, Paragraph C of this Article permits the judge who is the subject of the motion to deny it without the appointment of an ad hoc judge or a hearing, provided that the judge gives written reasons for such denial. If a party disagrees with the judge's denial of the motion to recuse pursuant to Paragraph C, the party may apply for a supervisory writ or emergency supervisory writ seeking review of the judge's decision.
34	Art. 155. Selection of judge to try motion to recuse; court having two or more
35	judges
36	A. In a district court having two judges, the judge who is sought to be
37	recused shall have the Once a motion to recuse that sets forth a ground for recusal
38	under Article 151 is referred to the other judge of the court for trial of for hearing,

the supreme court shall appoint an ad hoc judge to hear the motion to recuse, and only the ad hoc judge to whom the motion is assigned shall have the power and authority to act in the cause pending disposition of the motion.

B. In a district court having more than two judges, the motion to recuse shall be referred to another judge of the district court for trial through the random process of assignment in accordance with the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure Article 253.1.

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- (a) This Article has been amended to provide that in all cases where a motion to recuse has been referred for hearing, the motion shall be heard by an ad judge appointed by the supreme court. This revision is intended to increase confidence in Louisiana's district courts by reducing or eliminating the potential for impartiality or bias that would result from allowing the motion to be heard by a judge of the same court as the judge who is the subject of the motion.
- (b) Once a motion to recuse has been referred for hearing, this Article continues the rule that the judge who is the subject of the motion to recuse can no longer take any action in the cause. Rather, the ad hoc judge who is appointed by the supreme court shall have the power and authority to act in the cause until the motion to recuse is decided.

Art. 156. Same; court having single Selection of judge after recusal

A. When a ground assigned for the recusation of the judge of a district court having a single judge is his interest in the cause, the judge shall appoint a district judge of an adjoining district to try the of a court having two or more judges voluntarily recuses himself or is recused after a motion to recuse is heard, the cause shall be randomly assigned to another division or section of that court.

<u>B.</u> When any other ground is assigned for the recusation of such a district court judge in a single judge district voluntarily recuses himself, he may appoint either a district judge of an adjoining district, or a lawyer domiciled in the judicial district who has the qualifications of a district judge, to try the motion to recuse the judge shall make a written request to the supreme court for the appointment of an ad hoc judge to hear the cause. When an ad hoc judge appointed by the supreme court to hear a recusal grants the motion to recuse, that judge shall request that an ad hoc judge be appointed to hear the cause.

1	The order of court appointing the judge ad hoc shall be entered on its
2	minutes, and a certified copy of the order shall be sent to the judge ad hoc.
3	Art. 157. Judge ad hoc appointed to try cause when judge recused; power of judge
4	ad hoc
5	A. After a trial judge recuses himself under the authority of Article 152(A),
6	a judge ad hoc shall be assigned to try the cause in the manner provided by Articles
7	155 and 156 for the appointment of a judge ad hoc to try the motion to recuse. When
8	a trial judge is recused after a trial of the motion therefor, the case shall be reassigned
9	to a new judge for trial of the cause under the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure
10	Articles 155 and 156.
11	B. After a trial judge recuses himself under the authority of Article 152(B)
12	he shall make written application to the supreme court for the appointment of another
13	district judge as judge ad hoc to try the cause. The supreme court shall appoint a
14	judge from a judicial district other than the judicial district of the recused judge as
15	judge ad hoc to try the cause.
16	C. The judge ad hoc has the same power and authority to dispose of the
17	cause as the recused judge has in cases in which no ground for recusation exists.
18	Art. 158. Supreme court appointment of district judge to try cause when judge
19	recused
20	In a cause in which the district judge is recused, even when a judge ad hoc
21	has been appointed for the trial of the cause under Article 157, a party may apply to
22	the supreme court for the appointment of another district judge as judge ad hoc to try
23	the cause. If the supreme court deems it in the interest of justice, such appointment
24	shall be made.
25	The order of the supreme court appointing a judge ad hoc shall be entered on
26	its minutes. The clerk of the supreme court shall forward two certified copies of the
27	order, one to the judge ad hoc appointed and the other to the clerk of the district court
28	where the cause is pending, for entry in its minutes.

1	Art. 159. 157. Recusation Recusal of supreme court justice
2	A. A party desiring to recuse a justice of the supreme court shall file a
3	written motion therefor assigning the ground for recusal under Article 151. When
4	a written motion is filed to recuse a justice of the supreme court, he the justice may
5	recuse himself or the motion shall be heard by the other justices of the court.
6	B. When a justice of the supreme court recuses himself, or is recused, the
7	court may do one of the following:
8	(1) have <u>Have</u> the cause argued before and disposed of by the other justices,
9	or .
10	(2) appoint Appoint a sitting or retired judge of a district court or a court of
11	appeal having the qualifications of a justice of the supreme court to act for
12	the recused justice in the hearing and disposition of the cause.
13	Art. 160. 158. Recusation Recusal of judge of court of appeal
14	A. A party desiring to rescue a judge of a court of appeal shall file a written
15	motion therefor assigning the ground for recusal under Article 151. When a written
16	motion is filed to recuse a judge of a court of appeal, he the judge may recuse
17	himself or the motion shall be heard by the other judges on the panel to which the
18	cause is assigned, or by all judges of the court, except the judge sought to be recused,
19	sitting en bane an ad hoc judge appointed by the supreme court.
20	B. When a judge of a court of appeal recuses himself, or is recused, the court
21	may (1) have the cause argued before and disposed of by the other judges of the
22	panel to which it is assigned, or (2) appoint shall randomly allot another of its judges,
23	a judge of a district court or a lawyer having the qualifications of a judge of a court
24	of appeal to act for to sit on the panel in place of the recused judge in the hearing and
25	disposition of the cause.
26	Art. 161. 159. Recusation Recusal of ad hoc judge ad hoc
27	A judge An ad hoc judge appointed to try a motion to recuse a judge, or
28	appointed to try the cause, may be recused on the grounds and in the manner
29	provided in this Chapter for the recusation recusal of judges.

1	CHAPTER 3. RECUSATION RECUSAL OF JUDGES; APPOINTMENT OF
2	JUDGES AD HOC
3	Art. 4861. Recusation Recusal of judges
4	* * *
5	Art. 4862. Motion to recuse
6	When a written motion is made to recuse a parish court or city court judge
7	or a justice of the peace, he the judge or justice of the peace shall either recuse
8	himself, or the motion to recuse shall be tried in the manner provided by Article
9	4863.
10	Art. 4863. Determination of recusation recusal; appointment of judge ad hoc
11	A. In a parish or city court having more than one judge, the motion to recuse
12	shall be tried by another judge of the same court, and, if the judge is recused, the case
13	shall be tried by another judge of the same court. The manner in which the judge is
14	selected to try the recusal and, in the event of recusal, to try the case, shall be
15	provided by rule of court.
16	B. In all other cases, the motion shall be tried by the district court and, if the
17	judge is recused, the district court shall try the case or shall appoint another judge of
18	a district, parish, or city court to try the case an ad hoc judge appointed by the
19	supreme court.
20	Art. 4864. Appointment of judge ad hoc when judge recuses himself after recusal
21	A. When a judge of a parish or city court recuses himself or is recused, he
22	shall appoint another judge of the same parish or city court shall be appointed to try
23	the cause, if that court has more than one division; otherwise, he shall appoint either
24	a parish or city court judge from an adjoining parish or, as judge-ad-hoc, an attorney
25	domiciled in the parish who has the qualifications of a parish or city court judge.
26	The manner in which the judge is selected to try the cause shall be provided by rule
27	of court. In all other cases, an ad hoc judge shall be appointed by the supreme court
28	to try the cause.

1 B. When a justice of the peace recuses himself, he shall appoint another justice of the peace shall be appointed by the supreme court to try the case cause. 2 3 Art. 4865. Appointment of judge ad hoc in event of temporary inability of parish or 4 city court judge to preside 5 6 Art. 4866. Power and authority of judge ad hoc 7 A judge ad hoc appointed under the provisions of Articles 4861 through 4865 8 shall have the same power and authority to act on the cases causes or on the dates to 9 which appointed as the judge whom he replaces would have.

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 156 Original

2020 Regular Session

Magee

Abstract: Provides with respect to the recusal of judges.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 151) sets forth mandatory and permissive grounds for recusal.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 151) retains the mandatory grounds for recusal provided by <u>present law</u> and adds an additional ground requiring a judge to be recused when a substantial and objective basis exists that would reasonably be expected to prevent the judge from conducting any aspect of the cause in a fair and impartial manner.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 152) makes the permissive grounds for recusal provided by <u>present law</u> disclosures that are required to be made by the judge to all parties and attorneys.

<u>Proposed law</u> removes the requirement under <u>present law</u> that the judge's relative with a substantial economic interest in the cause be living in the judge's household and provides that any party may file a motion to recuse the judge if the disclosed information gives rise to a ground for recusal.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 152) provides for the recusal of a judge on his own motion or by the supreme court and requires a judge who self-recuses to provide the ground for recusal in writing within 15 days.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 153) changes <u>present law</u> to require a judge who self-recuses to contemporaneously file into the record the order of recusal and the written reasons therefor and to also provide a copy to the judicial administrator of the supreme court.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 154) requires a motion to recuse to be filed prior to trial or hearing, or if the facts are discovered after the trial or hearing, immediately after the facts are discovered but prior to judgment.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 154) requires a motion to recuse to be filed no later than 30 days after the facts are discovered but in all cases prior to the scheduling of the matter for trial,

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unless the facts occur or could not have been discovered in prior to this deadline, in which case the motion to recuse shall be filed immediately after the occurrence or discovery of the facts.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 154) also provides that if a motion to recuse is not timely filed or fails to set forth a ground for recusal, the judge who is the subject of the motion may deny it without the appointment of another judge or a hearing, provided that the judge provides written reasons for the denial.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 153) provides for the power and authority of the recused judge and the judge to whom the motion to recuse is assigned to act in the cause.

<u>Present law (C.C.P. Arts. 155-157)</u> permits judges from the same court as the judge who is the subject of the motion to hear both the motion to recuse and the cause if the judge is ultimately recused, and in single judge districts, allows the judge who is the subject of the motion to select a judge from an adjoining district or a lawyer in the judicial district who has the qualifications of a district judge.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 158) permits a party to apply to the supreme court for the appointment of another judge to try the cause.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 155) provides that in all cases, motions to recuse shall be heard by a judge appointed by the supreme court.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 156) further provides that when a district court judge is recused, the cause shall be randomly assigned to another division or section of the court, but in single judge districts, the cause shall be assigned to a judge appointed by the supreme court.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 159) provides for the recusal of a supreme court justice and allows the court to either have the cause argued before and disposed of by the other justices or appoint a judge having the qualifications of a supreme court justice to act for the recused judge.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 157) retains <u>present law</u> but clarifies that the judge who is appointed to act for the recused judge can either be a sitting or retired judge.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 160) provides for the recusal of a court of appeal judge and allows the motion to recuse to be heard by the other judges on the panel or the remaining judges of the court sitting en banc.

<u>Present law</u> further provides that when a court of appeal judge is recused, the court can either have the cause argued before and disposed of by the other judges on the panel or appoint a judge having the qualifications of a court of appeal judge to act for the recused judge.

<u>Proposed law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 158) changes <u>present law</u> to require the motion to recuse to be heard by a judge appointed by the supreme court and to provide that when a court of appeal judge is recused, the court must randomly allot another of its judges to sit on the panel in place of the recused judge.

Present law (C.C.P. Art. 161) provides for the recusal of an ad hoc judge.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 4861) provides for the recusal of parish and city court judges and justices of the peace.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 4862) provides with respect to motions to recuse parish and city court judges and justices of the peace.

Proposed law changes present law to require the motion to recuse to be in writing.

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<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 4863) provides that in parish or city courts having more than one judge, both the motion to recuse and the cause shall be tried by another judge of the same court.

<u>Present law</u> further provides that in all other cases, the motion to recuse shall be tried by the district court, and if the judge is recused, the district court shall either try the cause or appoint another judge to try the cause.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that in parish or city courts having more than one judge, the motion to recuse shall be tried by another judge of the same court, and in all other cases, the motion to recuse shall be tried by a judge appointed by the supreme court.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 4864) allows a parish or city court judge who recuses himself to appoint another judge of the same court, if the court has more than one division, or to appoint a judge from an adjoining parish or an attorney who has the qualifications of a parish or city court judge to try the cause.

<u>Present law</u> also allows a justice of the peace who recuses himself to appoint another justice of the peace to try the cause.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes <u>present law</u> to provide that when a parish or city court judge recuses himself or is recused, another judge of the same court shall be appointed to try the cause if that court has more than one division, and in all other cases, the cause shall be tried by a judge appointed by the supreme court.

<u>Proposed law</u> further provides that when a justice of the peace recuses himself, the cause shall be tried by a justice of the peace appointed by the supreme court.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 4865) provides for the appointment of an ad hoc judge when a parish or city court judge is temporarily unable to preside.

Present law (C.C.P. Art. 4866) provides for the power and authority of an ad hoc judge.

Proposed law retains present law and makes technical corrections.

(Amends Chapter 3 of Title I of Book I of the Code of Civil Procedure, C.C.P. Arts. 151-159, the heading of Chapter 3 of Title I of Book VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, and C.C.P. Arts. 4861(heading), 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865(heading), and 4866)