

2021 Regular Session

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 194

BY SENATOR FOIL

SUCCESSIONS. Requests the Louisiana State Law Institute to study Code of Civil Procedure provisions regarding succession proceedings.

A RESOLUTION

To urge and request the Louisiana State Law Institute to study and make recommendations to the Louisiana Legislature pertaining to Code of Civil Procedure provisions regarding succession proceedings.

WHEREAS, provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure concerning succession proceedings warrant a review as to whether certain provisions should be updated and clarified; and

WHEREAS, to prevent cross filings, consideration should be given to requiring that a certificate of the clerk of court be included with the petition for possession that no other succession has been opened for the deceased nor request for notice filed pursuant to Article 3091; and

WHEREAS, to establish death, domicile, and heirship, Articles 2821 and 2822 provide that "official certificates" may confirm death, marriage, and all other facts or affidavits executed by two persons having knowledge of the facts, while Article 2852 concerning the probate of a testament, requires that a petitioner submit with his petition "evidence of the death of the decedent", creating a question as to whether a certified death certificate is required to establish death; and

WHEREAS, regarding probate of testaments, Article 2852 provides that if a

1 testament is one other than a statutory testament, a notarial testament, or a nuncupative
2 testament by public act, and is in the possession of the petitioner, he shall present it to the
3 court, and pray that it be probated and executed and Article 2891 provides that a notarial
4 testament, a nuncupative testament by public act, and a statutory testament do not need to
5 be proved; however, while the Civil Code provides for two types of testaments - notarial and
6 olographic-other forms are still provided in the Code of Civil Procedure including
7 olographic, nuncupative testament by private act, and mystic, as well as foreign testaments
8 under Article 2888; and

9 WHEREAS, as a foreign testament "may be probated in this state by producing the
10 evidence required under the law of the place where made", a self-proving foreign testament
11 subject to probate procedure in Louisiana would require evidence of the law of the place
12 where made and is affidavit proof of this law necessary; and

13 WHEREAS, Article 2890(B) dispenses with the need for proces verbal when
14 affidavits are used to prove a will under Articles 2883 through 2887, although Article 2887
15 has been repealed, and Article 2888 is not included; and

16 WHEREAS, Articles 2881 and 2882 require hearings for ex parte probate of
17 testaments when affidavit evidence is acceptable; and

18 WHEREAS, regarding the necessity for all heirs or legatees to join in the petition for
19 possession although only one may verify the petition, intestate successions without
20 administration require all heirs join the petition for possession; an intestate succession under
21 administration where the final tableau has not been homologated requires a majority of the
22 heirs join the petition; and a testate succession requires all general and universal legatees
23 join the petition for possession whether without administration or at any time prior to final
24 tableau is homologated; and

25 WHEREAS, "successor" as defined in Article 3506 and "all general and universal
26 legatees" found in Articles 3031 and 3372 appear problematic in testate successions as to
27 whether every single legatee - both general and particular, are included; and

28 WHEREAS, Article 3396.19 which provides for a court order discharging the
29 succession representative after homologation of the final account, does not require obtaining
30 a judgment of possession, as provided in Articles 3361 and 3371; and

