

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 440 (HB 61)

2023 Regular Session

Schlegel

Existing law (C.C. Art. 1918) provides that all persons have capacity to contract except for unemancipated minors, interdicts, and persons deprived of reason at the time of contracting.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 366) provides that full emancipation confers all effects of majority on the person emancipated. Limited emancipation confers the effects of majority specified in the judgment of limited emancipation.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 2029) provides that a contract is null when the requirements for its formation have not been met.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 2030) provides that a contract is absolutely null when it violates a rule of public order. A contract that is absolutely null may not be confirmed. An absolute nullity may be invoked by any person or may be declared by the court on its own initiative.

New law provides that no interactive computer service shall enter into a contract or other agreement, including the creation of an online account, with an unemancipated minor without the consent of the legal representative of the minor.

New law provides that the interactive computer service may rely on the consent of the legal representative unless the interactive computer service knows or reasonably should know that the legal representative is no longer authorized to represent the minor.

New law provides that any contract entered into between the minor and an interactive computer service without the consent of the legal representative shall be relatively null.

New law provides that third parties may be used to obtain the consent of the legal representative.

New law provides that new law only applies to minors who are domiciled in this state.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 41) provides that the domicile of an unemancipated minor is that of the parent, parents, tutor, or joint tutors with whom the minor usually resides. If the minor has been placed under the legal authority of a parent or other person, the domicile of that person is the domicile of the minor, unless the court directs otherwise.

New law provides that new law does not supersede or modify provisions relative to contracts made pursuant to existing law (C.C. Art. 1923).

Existing law (C.C. Art. 1923) provides that contracts by an unemancipated minor may not be rescinded on the grounds of incapacity when made for the purpose of providing the minor with something necessary for the minor's support or education or for a purpose related to the minor's business.

New law provides for definitions of the following: "account", "consent", "interactive computer service", "legal representative", and "minor".

Existing law (47 U.S.C. §230) defines "interactive computer service" as any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 232) provides that either parent during the marriage has parental authority over their child unless otherwise provided by law.

Existing law (C.C. Art. 246) provides that a minor not emancipated is placed under the authority of a tutor after the dissolution of the parents' marriage. Existing law (C.C. Art. 249) provides that the tutor is accountable.

New law provides that the Louisiana State Law Institute is directed to study and report to the legislature on provisions related to new law by March 1, 2024.

Effective August 1, 2024.

(Adds R.S. 9:2717.1)