SENATE BILL NO. 9

1

BY SENATOR ALLAIN

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

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact Civil Code Arts. 655 and 656, relative to servitudes; to provide
3	relative to natural servitudes; to provide relative to natural drainage, obligations of
4	owners, and dominant and servient estates; to provide certain terms and effects; and
5	to provide for related matters.
6	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
7	Section 1. Civil Code Arts. 655 and 656 are hereby amended and reenacted to read
8	as follows:
9	Art. 655. Natural Drainage
10	An estate situated below is the servient estate and is bound to receive the
11	surface waters that flow naturally from an a dominant estate situated above unless
12	an act of man has created the flow.
13	Art. 656. Obligations of the owners
14	The owner of the servient estate situated below may not do anything to
15	prevent the flow of the water. The owner of the dominant estate situated above may
16	not do anything to render the servitude more burdensome.
17	Section 2. This Act shall become effective upon signature by the governor or, if not
18	signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature
19	by the governor, as provided by Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If

vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, this Act shall become
effective on the day following such approval.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_\_

**ENROLLED** 

**SB NO. 9** 

SENATE BILL NO. 236

1

BY SENATOR LAFLEUR

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

To amend and reenact R.S. 9:5217, R.S. 13:844, R.S. 44:40(A), (B), (C), and (E), 116(A) 2 3 and (B), and 161, Civil Code Art. 3352(C), and Code of Civil Procedure Art. 258(A), 4 and to enact Code of Civil Procedure Arts. 258(D) and 259, relative to clerks of 5 court; to provide for fees for services rendered; to provide standards for documents to be recorded; to provide alternate means to maintain copies of recorded documents; 6 7 to provide indexing standards; to require plans for recording electronic documents; 8 to provide relative to redaction and contents of certain personal information in filings 9 and recordings; and to provide for related matters. 10 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 11 Section 1. R.S. 9:5217 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: 12 §5217. Recorder's fees for multiple indebtedness mortgages; form 13 A. The uniform filing fee that a recorder in any parish of this state is 14 authorized to charge for the filing and recordation of a multiple indebtedness mortgage executed in accordance with Civil Code Article 3298 is twenty-five 15 dollars, plus ten dollars for each subsequent page, and five dollars for each name 16 17 after the first name that is required to be indexed as set forth in R.S. 13:844.

AN ACT

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1	Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 13:844, R.S. 44:234, or any similar provision
2	or any other law to the contrary, the provisions of this Section establish the sole and
3	exclusive method of determining the filing and recordation fee for a multiple
4	indebtedness mortgage executed in accordance with Civil Code Article 3298,
5	regardless of the length of such mortgage.
6	B. For purposes of establishing the recordation fee, every multiple
7	indebtedness mortgage filed for recordation shall be captioned as a "multiple
8	indebtedness mortgage" or "multiple obligations mortgage" on the first page, and
9	shall have on the first page a margin of two inches at the top and one inch at the
10	bottom and on each side, and all subsequent pages shall have a margin requirement
11	of one inch on all sides. In addition, the type size shall be not less than eight point.
12	C. For any document not in compliance with the requirements of Subsection
13	B there shall be an additional noncompliance fee of ten dollars per document.
14	Section 2. R.S. 13:844 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
15	§844. Fees of ex officio recorders
16	A.(1) Clerks of the district courts as ex officio recorders may shall charge the
17	following fees for filing and recording documents:
18	(1) For filing and recording any document, twenty-five dollars per book for
19	the first page and ten dollars for each subsequent page per book up to ten pages. All
20	documents that exceed ten pages, twenty-five dollars for the first page and eight
21	dollars for each subsequent page.
22	(a) For one to five page documents, one hundred dollars.
23	(b) For six to twenty-five page documents, two hundred dollars.
24	(c) For twenty-six to fifty page documents, three hundred dollars.
25	(d) For documents in excess of fifty pages, three hundred dollars for first
26	fifty pages and five dollars for each subsequent page.
27	(e) For indexing of all documents filed for record for each name after the
28	tenth name that is required to be indexed, five dollars per name.
29	(f) The above set forth fees shall be inclusive of the following:
30	(i) Indexing of all documents filed for record for up to ten names.

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(ii) One certified copy of the recorded document or e-certification of

2	document.
3	(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, there
4	shall be a fee of fifty dollars for the recordation of an act or affidavit to cancel
5	a single mortgage, lien, or privilege.
6	(h) If a document is to be recorded and filed in both the mortgage and
7	conveyance records, the fees provided in this Section shall be assessed
8	separately for recording in the mortgage records and in the conveyance records.
9	(i) Documents to be recorded may be either on eight-and-one-half-inch-
10	by-eleven-inch paper or on eight-and-one-half-inch-by-fourteen-inch paper and
11	the recording fees set forth in this Section shall be the same regardless of which
12	size paper is used. For any other size paper, there shall be an additional fee of
13	twenty dollars per page.
14	(2) For indexing of all documents filed for record for each name after the first
15	name that is required to be indexed, five dollars per name.
16	(3) For notarizing acknowledgments of acts executed under private signature,
17	with seal and certificate, five ten dollars.
18	(4)(3) For certificate of real estate mortgage and lien certificate with seal, for
19	each name in which search is made, and for one definable property only, twenty
20	dollars for the first name and ten dollars for each additional name. There shall be an
21	additional charge of one dollar per exception in the event that more than ten
22	exceptions are contained on a certificate.
23	(5)(4) For canceling real estate mortgage, with original note, ten dollars.
24	(6)(5) For making copies of all official documents, no more than two dollars
25	per page.
26	(7)(6) For Except as provided in R.S. 13:844(A)(1)(f)(ii), for attesting any
27	record or copy thereof, five ten dollars. For a file-stamped conformed copy, five
28	dollars.
29	(8) For canceling of lien for paving or installation of sewerage system, ten
30	<del>dollars.</del>

1	B.(1) The funds derived by the clerk of court in the parish of Calcasieu from
2	that portion of the fees collectable pursuant to this Subsection above the amount of
3	such fees collectable at the rates provided by R.S. 13:844 prior to the amendment
4	thereof at the 1981 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be expended exclusively
5	for the payment of salaries of deputy clerks of court in that parish. As used in this
6	Section, a "document" is defined as those pages presented together for filing or
7	recording, inclusive of the act, together with exhibits, riders, or additional
8	documents attached thereto, including but not limited to powers of attorney.
9	property description exhibits, tax certificates and researches, mortgage
10	certificates, resolutions, certificates, and surveys.
11	(2) Every document filed for recordation shall be captioned as to type of
12	act on the first page, and shall have on the first page a margin of two inches at
13	the top and one inch at the bottom and sides. The type size shall not be less than
14	eight point.
15	C. In addition to the above charges, the clerks of court as ex officio notaries
16	public may make a reasonable charge for drawing deeds, mortgages, chattel
17	mortgages, liens, or other similar instruments.
18	D. (1) For purposes of establishing the filing and recording fee, every
19	document filed for recordation shall be captioned as to type of act on the first page
20	and shall have on the first page a margin of two inches at the top, and one inch at the
21	bottom and sides. The type size shall not be less than eight point.
22	(2) For any document not in compliance with Paragraph (1) above, there shall
23	be an additional ten-dollar noncompliance fee per document.
24	E. In addition to the fees provided in Subsection A of this Section, the clerk
25	of the Twenty-Fourth Judicial District for the parish of Jefferson may demand and
26	receive additional fees in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the fees
27	specified in Subsection A of this Section. The funds so derived by the clerk shall be
28	expended exclusively for the payment of salaries of deputy clerks of court in that
29	<del>parish.</del>

Section 3. R.S. 44:40(A), (B), (C), and (E), 116 (A) and (B), and 161 are hereby

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amended	and rea	nacted to	randa	c follo	XX7C*
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§40.	Additional	copies	of records	by microp	<del>hotographic</del>	process;	purchase	of
	ec	guipment	t; funds ava	ilable for pa	ayment; copi	es of suit	records	

A. The several clerks of court and ex officio recorders and registers of conveyances and recorders of mortgages, throughout the state, are hereby authorized at their option to make additional copies, by <u>any</u> means of the microphotographic process, of all original acts and/or records thereof, including criminal records <u>authorized by R.S. 44:116</u>, of every nature and kind in their custody by virtue of their various official capacities as such clerks of court and ex officio recorders and registers of conveyances and recorders of mortgages, filed or recorded in their offices prior to July 29, 1964, and subsequent thereto.

B. Such clerks of court and ex officio recorders and registers are hereby authorized to purchase the necessary microphotographic equipment and equipment used to retrieve from storage microfilm copies for photorecording, photocopying, microfilming, or electronic imaging, to lease such equipment or to contract with competent independent contractors, or both, according to the discretion of said the clerks of court and ex officio recorders and registers, to cause the records described in this section Section to be copied and reproduced by means of the microphotographic process.

C. Each such clerk of court and ex officio recorder and register is hereby authorized to defray the cost of copying, reproducing, and retrieving the records described in this section, including the cost of microphotographic and retrieval equipment and services, Section out of any funds available in the clerk's salary fund.

\* \* \*

E. The Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section or any other provision of law to the contrary, prior to destroying the original criminal records and any other records of every nature and kind that are deemed permanent under a record retention and disposal schedule adopted by the secretary of state and the clerks of court in accordance with R.S. 44:410 and 411, the destruction of which is authorized by R.S. 13:917, the several clerks of

court, including the clerks of the Criminal or Civil District Courts for the parish of Orleans, shall make and retain in their custody, by means of the microphotographic process, a copy of all original criminal and civil records of every nature and kind, which are deemed permanent under a record retention and disposal schedule adopted by the secretary of state and the clerks of court in accordance with R.S. 44:410 and 411. The clerks of court may then destroy the original criminal records and any other records, the destruction of which is authorized by R.S. 13:917, which have been so copied and retained a copy of such records electronically on nonrewritable magnetic, optical, or laser-type storage media, including but not limited to CD-ROM. No cause of action for any claim shall exist against a clerk of court for any damage or loss resulting from the destruction of an original record after proper preservation of the record in accordance herewith. However, all records in suits affecting records relating to immovable property, or adoption, interdiction, successions, trusts, or emancipation created prior to 1922 shall be retained in their original form.

\* \* \*

§116. Photostatic, photographic, microfilm, or other photographic or electronic copies of records; indexes of conveyance and mortgage records; disposition; evidentiary status; preservation

A. In all cases where the clerks of court and recorders of the various parishes throughout the state, Orleans Parish excepted, are required by law to make records of filings, documents, pleadings, and all other written instruments, except including indexes, and registers of the same, such records may be made by any method of photorecording, photocopying, microfilming, or other photographic method of reproduction or electronically on non-rewritable magnetic, optical, or laser type laser-type storage media, including but not limited to CD-ROM. However, the film stock used in making photographic or microphotographic copies and the processing of the copies shall comply with the standards of the American National Standard Standards Institute for permanent record photographic microcopying film and the electronic media used shall comply with the standards of the International Standards

Organization for electronic storage of records.

B. Whenever recordation by means of photorecording, photocopying, microfilming, or other photographic method of reproduction is used or when electronic recordation on non-rewritable magnetic, optical, or laser type laser-type storage media is used, any requirement expressed or implied in law for the above-mentioned records, other than including indexes and registers of the same, to be maintained in a book or bound volume shall be satisfied by the appropriate storage unit of microfilm or other photographic method employed, or tape or disk; however, the originals of conveyances, probate, mortgage, and other permanent records required by existing law to be kept for all time shall continue to be maintained in a book or bound volume and shall remain subject to if a clerk of court elects to record by means of microfilming or other photographic method of reproduction, or electronically, he shall have copies of the films, tapes, or disks available for inspection, examination, and copying under the provisions of R.S. 44:31 et seq., and other applicable laws.

\* \* \*

## §161. Double index; form and contents

Recorders shall keep indexes, both direct and inverse, to all acts filed for record in their respective offices which indexes shall contain, in alphabetical order, references to the names of the parties to the acts, to the file number assigned on recordation to the day, month, and year in which they are recorded, and to the book and page in which they are recorded. In addition to these requirements, all recorders shall adopt and adhere to any indexing standards that have been promulgated by the Louisiana Clerks' Remote Access Authority, as provided for in R.S. 13:754.

Section 4. Civil Code Article 3352(C) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Art. 3352. Recorded acts; required information

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C. The recorder shall only display display only the last four digits of the

social security numbers or taxpayer identification numbers listed on instruments
that his office makes available for viewing on the Internet.

Section 5. Code of Civil Procedure Article 258(A) is hereby amended and reenacted and Code of Civil Procedure Articles 258(D) and 259 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

Art. 258. Electronic filing and recording of written instruments

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A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a clerk of court, as ex officio recorder, the Orleans Parish register of conveyances, or its successor, or the Orleans Parish recorder of mortgages or its successor, hereinafter referred to as "recorder," is authorized but not required to adopt and implement a published plan which shall include a written contract between the clerk of court, the Orleans Parish register of conveyances, or its successor, or the Orleans Parish recorder of mortgages, or its successor, and the filer, which complies with the Louisiana Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, R.S. 9:2601 et seq., and which provides for the acceptance of an electronic record of any recordable written instrument except original maps, plats, property descriptions, or photographs as related to the work of a professional surveyor engaged in the "Practice of Land Surveying" as defined in R.S. 37:682 for filing and recording submitted by any person, department, political subdivision, agency, branch, entity, or instrumentality of Louisiana or of the federal government or of a state-chartered or federally chartered financial institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration. The filer of such an electronic record shall certify to the recorder that the written instrument from which the electronic record is taken conforms to all applicable laws relating to the form and content of instruments which are submitted in writing.

25 \* \* \*

D. On or before January 1, 2022, each clerk of court, including the Orleans Parish register of conveyances or its successor and the Orleans Parish recorder of mortgages or its successor, shall adopt and implement a plan for recording electronic documents in accordance with Paragraph A of this Article.

Art. 259. Liability of clerk of court

The clerk of court shall not be liable for any damages caused by any
third party to any information included in pleadings or documents filed of
record by the clerk of court.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

**ENROLLED** 

**SB NO. 236** 

APPROVED:

**ACT No. 197** 

HOUSE BILL NO. 115

1

# BY REPRESENTATIVE CROMER

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact Civil Code Articles 2350, 2369.3, and 2375, relative to community
3	property; to provide relative to a community enterprise; to provide for the effect of
4	a judgment of separation of property upon reconciliation; and to provide for related
5	matters.
6	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
7	Section 1. Civil Code Articles 2350, 2369.3, and 2375 are hereby amended and
8	reenacted to read as follows:
9	Art. 2350. Alienation of movable assets of business:
10	The spouse who is the sole manager of a community enterprise has the
1	exclusive right to alienate, encumber, or lease its movables unless the movables are
12	issued in the name of the other spouse or the concurrence of the other spouse is
13	required by law.
14	A community enterprise is a business that is not a juridical person.
15	Revision Comments - 2017
16 17 18	The definition of "community enterprise" provided herein is not new. It has been relocated from Article 2369.3 to its more appropriate placement in this Article. <i>See Lanza v. Lanza</i> , 898 So. 2d 280 (La. 2005). The change in terminology from
19 20	"legal entity" to "juridical person" is intended to be consistent with language used throughout the Civil Code and does not change the law.
) 1	* * *

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Art. 2369.3. Duty to preserve; standard of care

A spouse has a duty to preserve and to manage prudently former community property under his control, including a former community enterprise, in a manner consistent with the mode of use of that property immediately prior to termination of the community regime. He is answerable for any damage caused by his fault, default, or neglect.

### A community enterprise is a business that is not a legal entity.

#### Revision Comments - 2017

- (a) The deletion of the reference to a community enterprise in the first paragraph does not change the law. That reference was both redundant and unnecessary. The duty to preserve applies to all community assets, regardless of their form.
- (b) The 2017 revision moved the definition of a community enterprise to Article 2350.

\* \* \*

## Art. 2375. Effect of judgment

A. Except as provided in Paragraph C of this Article, a judgment decreeing separation of property terminates the regime of community property retroactively to the day of the filing of the petition or motion therefor, without prejudice to rights validly acquired in the interim between filing of the petition or motion and rendition of judgment.

B. If a judgment has been rendered on the ground that the spouses have lived separate and apart either after the filing of a petition for divorce without having reconciled or for six months, in accordance with Article 2374(C) or (D), a reconciliation reestablishes the regime of community property between the spouses retroactively to the day of its termination the filing of the motion or petition therefor, unless prior to the reconciliation the spouses execute a matrimonial agreement to the contrary. This agreement need not be approved by the court and is effective toward third persons when filed for registry in the manner provided by Article 2332. The reestablishment of the community is effective toward third persons when a notice thereof is filed for registry in the same manner.

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C. If a judgment is rendered on the ground that the spouses were living

separate and apart without having reconciled for at least thirty days from the date of,
or prior to, the filing of the petition for divorce, the judgment shall be effective
retroactively to the date the petition for divorce was filed, without prejudice to rights
validly acquired in the interim. All subsequent pleadings or motions involving

matters incidental to the divorce shall be filed in the first filed suit.

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#### Revision Comments - 2017

- (a) The 2017 revision to this Article closed a gap that previously existed when a judgment of separation of property was awarded on the ground that the spouses had lived separate and apart for 30 days *before* the filing of a petition for divorce . Under those circumstances, the Article failed to provide for a retroactive reestablishment of the community property regime. Further, the date to which a reconciliation retroactively reestablished the community property regime in the case of judgments of separation of property issued on other grounds was also flawed. This revision clarifies the connection between reconciliation and the reestablishment of the community property regime in the wake of a judgment of separation of property.
- (b) The 2017 revision deleted language referencing the effect of a reconciliation on matters incidental to the cause of action for divorce. Procedural matters, including consolidation of suits and cumulation of actions, are governed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: