ACT No. 185

HOUSE BILL NO. 137

BY REPRESENTATIVE ABRAMSON

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact Code of Civil Procedure Articles 44(B), 596, 1293(B), 1313(A)(4)
3	and (B), 1462(B) and (C), 3652, 3656, 3662, 5152, and R.S.13:3471(8), relative to
4	the continuous revision of the Code of Civil Procedure; to provide for service by
5	private persons; to provide for class action prescription; to provide for service by
6	electronic means; to provide for the right of a surety to plead discussion; to provide
7	for discovery of electronic information; and to provide for related matters.
8	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
9	Section 1. Code of Civil Procedure Articles 44(B), 596, 1293(B), 1313(A)(4) and
10	(B), 1462(B) and (C), 3652, 3656, 3662, 5152 are hereby amended and reenacted to read as
11	follows:
12	Art. 44. Waiver of objections to venue
13	* * *
14	B. The venue provided in Articles 2006, 2811, 2812, 3941, 3991 <u>3993</u> , 4031
15	through 4034, and 4542 may not be waived.
16	* * *
17	Art. 596. Prescription; suspension
18	A. Liberative prescription on the claims arising out of the transactions or
19	occurrences described in a petition brought on behalf of a class is suspended on the
20	filing of the petition as to all members of the class as defined or described therein.
21	Prescription which has been suspended as provided herein, begins to run again:
22	(1) As to any person electing to be excluded from the class, thirty days from
23	the submission of that person's election form;

1	(2) As to any person excluded from the class pursuant to Article 592, thirty
2	days after mailing or other delivery or publication of a notice to such person that the
3	class has been restricted or otherwise redefined so as to exclude him; or
4	(3) As to all members, thirty days after mailing or other delivery or
5	publication of a notice to the class that the action has been dismissed, that the
6	demand for class relief has been stricken pursuant to Article 592, or that the court has
7	denied a motion to certify the class or has vacated a previous order certifying the
8	class.
9	B. The time periods in Subparagraphs (A)(2) and (3) of this Article
10	commence upon the expiration of the delay for taking an appeal if there is no appeal,
11	or when an appeal becomes final and definitive. The notice required by
12	Subparagraphs (A)(2) and (3) of this Article shall contain a statement of the delay
13	periods provided herein.
14	Comment- 2010
15 16 17 18	(a) Article 596 was amended by the addition of Paragraph B to clarify that the commencement of the thirty day periods provided in Subparagraphs (A)(2) and (3) are suspended by the delays applicable to an appeal from the judgment ruling on class certification.
19 20 21 22 23	(b) Read literally the prior version of Article 596 gave putative class members receiving notice of the court's denial of certification of their membership in a class action a thirty-day period, commencing upon notice of the judgment, during which prescription applicable to filing individual suits continued to be suspended.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(c) The provision created confusion because Article 592(A)(3)(h) authorizes an appeal from a judgment denying certification and Article 596 does not provide that its thirty-day suspensive periods are subject to further suspension by the articles on appeal. Given this uncertainty, a cautious plaintiff's attorney receiving notice of an adverse ruling on class certification might needlessly file an individual suit for his client during the period for taking or completing an appeal to avoid a possible prescription exception.
31 32 33 34 35	(d) The amendment adding Paragraph (B) to Article 596 clarifies that its thirty-day suspensive periods do not run during the delays applicable to taking or completing an appeal. It also requires the trial court to include in the notice specified in Subparagraphs (A)(2) and (3) a statement of the delay periods provided in this Article.

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Art.	1293.	Service	by private	person
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B. In serving citation notice of a summary proceeding as provided by Article 2592(6) or (8) or a subpoena which is related to the proceeding, on motion of a party the court shall have the discretion to appoint any person over the age of majority, not a party and residing within the state, to make service of process, notices, and subpoenas in the same manner as is required of sheriffs, without first requiring the sheriff to attempt service. The party making such a motion shall include the reasons, verified by affidavit, necessary to forego service by the sheriff, which shall include but not be limited to the urgent emergency nature of the hearing, knowledge of the present whereabouts of the person to be served, as well as any other good cause shown.

Comment- 2010

Article 1293(B) has been amended to broaden the grounds on which a court may order service by a private individual in connection with summary proceedings provided in Article 2592.

* * *

Art. 1313. Service by mail, delivery, or facsimile electronic means

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, every pleading subsequent to the original petition, and every pleading which under an express provision of law may be served as provided in this Article, may be served either by the sheriff or by:

* * *

(4) Facsimile transmission of a copy thereof to the counsel of record at his number designated for facsimile transmission, or if there is no counsel of record, to the adverse party at his number designated for facsimile transmission, this service being complete upon receipt of the transmission. Transmitting a copy by electronic means to counsel of record, or if there is no counsel of record, to the adverse party, at the number or addresses expressly designated in a pleading or other writing for receipt of electronic service. Service by electronic means is complete upon transmission but is not effective and shall not be certified if the serving party learns the transmission did not reach the party to be served.

B. When service is made by mail, delivery, or facsimile transmission electronic means, the party or counsel making the service shall file in the record a certificate of the manner in which service was made.

* * *

Comment- 2010

Subparagraph (A)(4) and Paragraph B have been amended and broadened to authorize service by "electronic means," which is intended to include e-mail and facsimile transmissions. The prior version of the Article limited electronic service to facsimile transmissions. Service by electronic means must be made to the number or addresses expressly designated for service by electronic means in a pleading filed by the adverse party or in a writing agreed to by the parties. Service is not effective if the serving party learns that the electronic transmission did not reach the party to be served. See FRCP Rule 5(b)(2)(E).

* * *

Art. 1462. Production of documents and things; entry upon land; procedure

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B.(1) The party upon whom the request is served shall serve a written response within fifteen days after service of the request, except that a defendant may serve a response within thirty days after service of the petition upon that defendant. The court may allow a shorter or longer time. With respect to each item or category, the response shall state that inspection and related activities will be permitted as requested, unless the request is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated. If objection is made to part of an item or category, the part shall be specified. The party submitting the request may move for an order under Article 1469 with respect to any objection to or other failure to respond to the request, or any part thereof, or any failure to permit inspection as requested. If objection is made to the requested form or forms for producing information, including electronically stored information, or if no form was specified in the request, the responding party shall state in its response the form or forms it intends to use.

(2) A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought shall show that the information is not reasonably

accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause. The court may specify conditions for the discovery considering the criteria and limitations of Article 1426.

C. A party who produces documents for inspection shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories of the request. If a request does not specify the form or forms for producing information, including electronically stored information, a responding party shall produce the information in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a form or forms that are reasonably usable. When electronically stored information is produced, the responding party shall identify the specific means for electronically accessing the information.

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(a) A new subparagraph modeled on FRCP 26(b)(2)(B) has been added to Paragraph B authorizing the trial court to weigh and, if appropriate, shift all or part of the cost or burden of producing electronically stored information to the requesting party when considering a motion to compel. A similar provision in Article 1354(F) applies to subpoenas duces tecum.

(b) To avoid the type of confusion illustrated in *Evangelist v. Dept. of Police*,____So. 3d____, 2009 WL 2960707 (La. App. 4 Cir.) a sentence has been added to Article 1462(C) requiring the responding party to identify the "means" (*e.g.*, the software program and hardware) which the receiving party must use to fully and accurately access the electronically stored information being produced.

* * *

Art. 3652. Same; parties; venue

<u>A.</u> A petitory action may be brought by a person who claims the ownership of only an undivided interest in the immovable property or real right therein, or whose asserted ownership is limited to a certain period which has not yet expired, or which may be terminated by an event which has not yet occurred.

<u>B.</u> A lessee or other person who occupies the immovable property or enjoys the real right therein under an agreement with the person who claims the ownership thereof adversely to the plaintiff may be joined in the action as a defendant.

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1	<u>c.</u> A pentory action shan be brought in the venue provided by Article
2	80(A)(1), even when the plaintiff prays for judgment for the fruits and revenues of
3	the property, or for damages.
4	* * *
5	Art. 3656. Same; parties; venue
6	A. A plaintiff in a possessory action shall be one who possesses for himself.
7	A person entitled to the use or usufruct of immovable property, and one who owns
8	a real right therein, possesses for himself. A predial lessee possesses for and in the
9	name of his lessor, and not for himself.
10	B. The possessory action shall be brought against the person who caused the
11	disturbance, and in the venue provided by Article $80(A)(1)$, even when the plaintiff
12	prays for a judgment for the fruits and revenues of the property, or for damages.
13	* * *
14	Art. 3662. Same; relief which may be granted successful plaintiff in judgment;
15	appeal
16	A. A judgment rendered for the plaintiff in a possessory action shall:
17	(1) Recognize his right to the possession of the immovable property or real
18	right therein, and restore him to possession thereof if he has been evicted, or
19	maintain him in possession thereof if the disturbance has not been an eviction;
20	(2) Order the defendant to assert his adverse claim of ownership of the
21	immovable property or real right therein in a petitory action to be filed within a delay
22	to be fixed by the court not to exceed sixty days after the date the judgment becomes
23	executory, or be precluded thereafter from asserting the ownership thereof, if the
24	plaintiff has prayed for such relief; and
25	(3) Award him the damages to which he is entitled and which he has prayed
26	for.
27	B. A suspensive appeal from the judgment rendered in a possessory action
28	may be taken within the delay provided in Article 2123, and a devolutive appeal may

be taken from such judgment only within thirty days of the applicable date provided in Article 2087(1)-(3) (A).

3 * * *

Art. 5152. Surety's right to plead

When a surety is sued by the creditor on the suretyship obligation, <u>and the right of discussion has been created by contract between the surety and the creditor</u>, the surety may plead discussion to compel the creditor to obtain and execute a judgment against the principal before executing a judgment against the surety.

Discussion may not be pleaded by a surety who is obligated solidarily with the principal, or who has renounced the benefit of discussion.

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This Article was amended to conform with Civil Code Article 3045 which abolishes a surety's plea of discussion by operation of law. However, Civil Code Article 3045 does not prohibit a surety from establishing a right to plead discussion by creation of the right in an agreement with the creditor of the suretyship obligation. See Civil Code Article 3040. In such a case, discussion may be pleaded.

Section 2. R.S. 13:3471(8) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: \$3471. Supplementary rules of service of process

The following rules supplement those governing the service of citation and other legal process in a civil action or proceeding contained in the Code of Civil Procedure:

* * *

(8) Subsequent to service of the original petition in any civil action or proceeding, service of pleadings, documents, or notices that may be served by mail or delivery on an attorney of record may also be made by delivering transmitting a copy to the attorney by electronic means of a telephonic facsimile communication device, if the attorney maintains such device at his office and the device is operating at the time service is made. When service is made as provided herein, the party or attorney making the service shall file in the record a certificate showing service was made by telephonic facsimile communication device. at the number or addresses for receipt of electronic service expressly designated in a pleading or other writing for

1	receipt of electronic service. Service by electronic means is complete upon		
2	transmission but is not effective and shall not be certified if the serving party learns		
3	the transmission did not reach the attorney to be served.		
	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		
	PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE		
	GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA		

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APPROVED: _____