Regular Session, 2012

ACT No. 290

HOUSE BILL NO. 1145

BY REPRESENTATIVE FOIL AND SENATORS CLAITOR AND DORSEY-COLOMB

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact Code of Civil Procedure Articles 2166 and 2167 and Children's Code
3	Article 1143(C)(1), (2), and (3) and (D)(1), to enact Children's Code Article 1143(E),
4	and to repeal R.S. 13:4446, relative to appellate procedure; to provide for notices of
5	judgment; to provide for electronic and facsimile transmission; and to provide for
6	related matters.
7	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
8	Section 1. Code of Civil Procedure Articles 2166 and 2167 are hereby amended and
9	reenacted to read as follows:
10	Art. 2166. Rehearing, court of appeal judgment; finality; stay
11	A. Within fourteen days of the mailing transmission of the notice of the
12	judgment and opinion of the court of appeal, a party may apply to the court of appeal
13	for a rehearing. Within thirty days of the mailing transmission of the notice of the
14	judgment and opinion of the court of appeal, a party may apply to the supreme court
15	for a writ of certiorari. The judgment of a court of appeal becomes final and
16	definitive if neither an application to the court of appeal for rehearing nor an
17	application to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari is timely filed.
18	B. If When any party files a timely application to the court of appeal for a
19	rehearing, then the time within which any other party may apply to the supreme court
20	for a writ of certiorari shall be extended until thirty days of the mailing transmission
21	of the notice of a denial of rehearing.
22	C. If When a timely application for rehearing has been filed in the court of
23	appeal and the court of appeal denies the application, the judgment becomes final

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and definitive unless an application for writ of certiorari to the supreme court is filed within thirty days of the mailing transmission of the notice of a denial of rehearing.

D. If When a party files a timely application for a writ of certiorari to the supreme court within the delays allowed provided in this Article, any other party may also apply for certiorari to the supreme court within thirty days of the mailing transmission of the notice of judgment and opinion of the court of appeal or within ten days of the mailing transmission by the supreme court clerk of the notice of first application for certiorari in the case, whichever is later.

E. If <u>When</u> an application for certiorari to the supreme court is timely filed, a judgment of the court of appeal becomes final and definitive when the supreme court denies the application for certiorari. The supreme court may stay the execution of the judgment of the court of appeal pending a timely application for certiorari or an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

F. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission of the notice" means the sending of the notice via the United States Postal Service, electronic mail, or facsimile.

Art. 2167. Rehearing, supreme court judgment; finality; stay

<u>A.</u> Within fourteen days of the mailing <u>transmission</u> of the notice of judgment in the supreme court, a party may apply to the court for a rehearing.

<u>B.</u> A judgment of the supreme court becomes final and definitive when the delay for application for rehearing has expired and no timely application therefor has been made.

<u>C.</u> When an application for rehearing has been applied for timely, a judgment of the supreme court becomes final and definitive when the application is denied. The supreme court may stay the execution of the judgment pending a timely application for certiorari or an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

D. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission of the notice" means the sending of the notice via the United States Postal Service, electronic mail, or facsimile.

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Section 2. Children's Code Article 1143(C)(1), (2), and (3) and (D)(1) are hereby
amended and reenacted and Children's Code Article 1143(E) is hereby enacted to read as
follows:

Art. 1143. Appeal

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C.(1) Within seven days after the mailing transmission of the notice of the judgment and opinion of the court of appeal, a party may apply to the court of appeal for a rehearing. Within ten days after the mailing transmission of the notice of the judgment and opinion of the court of appeal, a party may apply to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari. The judgment of a court of appeal becomes final and definitive if neither an application to the court of appeal for rehearing nor an application to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari is timely filed.

- (2) If When any party files a timely application to the court of appeal for a rehearing, then the time within which any other party may apply to the supreme court for a write writ of certiorari shall be extended until ten days after the mailing transmission of the notice of a denial of rehearing.
- (3) If When a timely application for rehearing has been filed in the court of appeal and the court of appeal denies the application, the judgment becomes final and definitive unless an application for writ of certiorari to the supreme court is filed within ten days after the mailing transmission of the notice of a denial of rehearing.

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D.(1) Within seven days after the mailing transmission of the notice of judgment in the supreme court, a party may apply to the court for a rehearing.

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1	E. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission of the notice" means the
2	sending of the notice via the United States Postal Service, electronic mail, or
3	facsimile.
4	Section 3. R.S. 13:4446 is repealed in its entirety.
5	Section 4. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act shall become effective on January 1, 2013.
	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
	PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
	GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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APPROVED: _____