HLS 18RS-505 ORIGINAL

2018 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 395

BY REPRESENTATIVE FOIL

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

CHILDREN/TUTORSHIP: Provides relative to tutorship

1 AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact Civil Code Articles 355, 359 and 361, relative to continuing tutorship;

3 to provide for restrictions on legal capacity; to provide for modification or

4 termination of decrees restricting legal capacity; to provide for prospective and

retroactive application; and to provide for related matters.

6 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. Civil Code Articles 355, 359, and 361 are hereby amended and reenacted

to read as follows:

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Art. 355. Petition for continuing or permanent tutorship

When a person above the age of fifteen possesses less than two-thirds of the intellectual functioning of a person of the same age with average intellectual functioning, evidenced by standard testing procedures administered by competent persons or other relevant evidence acceptable to the court, the parents of such person, or the person entitled to custody or tutorship if one or both parents are dead, incapacitated, or an absent person, or if the parents are judicially separated or divorced, may, with the written concurrence of the coroner of the parish of the intellectually disabled person's domicile, petition the court of that district to place such person under a continuing tutorship which shall not automatically end at any age but shall continue until revoked by the court of domicile. The petitioner shall not bear the coroner's costs or fees associated with securing the coroner's concurrence.

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CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underscored are additions.

Art. 359. Restriction on legal capacity

The decree if granted shall restrict the legal capacity of the person with an intellectual disability to that of a permanent minor, except that after the age of eighteen the person, unless formally interdicted, shall have the legal capacity of a minor who has been granted the emancipation conferring the power of administration as set forth in Chapter 2, Section 2 of this Book and Title.

## Revision Comments - 2018

The 2018 revision eliminates the provision that a person under continuing tutorship retains the powers of a minor operating under "emancipation conferring the power of administration." The concept of emancipation conferring the power of administration was eliminated from Louisiana law in the 2008 revision of the Louisiana Civil Code. Today, both emancipation and interdiction may be limited or full. The revision is intended to make clear that continuing tutorship provides for restrictions on legal capacity akin to those applying to minors, with the possibility that the court may modify the decree of tutorship under Article 361 to provide the minor with capacity to engage in some juridical acts.

\* \* \*

Art. 361. Contest of decree restricting legal capacity.

The decree restricting his legal capacity may be contested in the court of domicile by the person himself or by anyone adversely affected by the decree, and upon evidence which would justify the full emancipation of a minor above the age of eighteen the decree shall be rescinded and set aside. For good cause, the court may modify or terminate the decree restricting legal capacity.

## **Revision Comments - 2018**

- (a) The standard of good cause for modifying or terminating a decree of continuing or permanent tutorship is drawn from the modification standard in interdiction. See Article 397.
- (b) The Civil Code provides for the limited emancipation of a minor by authentic act, which gives the minor the capacity to make only the juridical acts specified in the authentic act. See Article 368. "The parties may provide that the emancipated minor has the capacity to execute all juridical acts, or certain kinds of juridical acts, or only specific juridical acts." Id., at cmt. (b). In the continuing tutorship context, the court's ability to modify the decree of permanent tutorship to permit the minor to make some juridical acts mirrors the possibility of the emancipated minor's capacity to execute some acts. See also Article 395 (providing for the capacity of limited interdicts).
- Section 2. The provisions of this Act shall be given prospective and retroactive application.

## **DIGEST**

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 395 Original

2018 Regular Session

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**Abstract:** Provides for restrictions on legal capacity for persons with intellectual disabilities.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C. Art. 355) requires the concurrence of the coroner for the filing of a petition for continuing tutorship.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but requires the coroner's concurrence to be written.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C. Art. 359) provides for restrictions on legal capacity and exceptions to those restrictions.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but eliminates the exception stating that a person with intellectual disabilities over the age of eighteen has the legal capacity of minor operating under emancipation conferring the power of administration.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C. Art. 361) provides that a decree restricting legal capacity may be contested in court and provides for the standard of proof.

Proposed law retains present law but replaces the standard of proof with good cause.

(Amends C.C. Arts. 355, 359 and 361)