
DIGEST

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HB 644 Original

2022 Regular Session

Green

Abstract: Provides relative to legislative continuances and extensions of time.

Present law (R.S. 13:4153) provides members of the legislature and legislative employees peremptory grounds for continuance or extension of any criminal case, civil case, or administrative proceeding.

Present law (R.S. 13:4153(A)(1)) provides that a legislative continuance or extension shall be sought by written motion.

Proposed law changes present law to provide that a legislative continuance or extension may be sought by written motion.

Present law (R.S. 13:4153(C)(1)) provides that the peremptory grounds for the continuance or extension are available to and for the benefit of a legislative member or employee for continuance of any type of proceeding and for the extension of any type of deadline pertaining to a criminal case, civil case, or administrative proceeding.

Proposed law retains present law and adds that the peremptory grounds are available for any type of legal delay.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(C)(1)(a) and (b)) provides that peremptory grounds for a legislative continuance and time extension shall be granted for any time between thirty days prior to the original call to order and thirty days following the adjournment sine die of any session of the legislature and thirty days prior to the convening and thirty days following the adjournment sine die of any constitutional convention.

Proposed law extends the time frame to sixty days prior and after the legislative call to order and adjournment and constitutional convention convening and adjournment.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(C)(1)(c)) provides that a legislative continuance or time extension shall be granted in connection with or ordered by the following:

- (1) The legislature.
- (2) Any legislative committee or subcommittee appointed by the president of the Senate or speaker of the House of Representatives.

- (3) Any committee or commission appointed by the governor or other person authorized to make such appointments.
- (4) Any constitutional convention or commission.

Proposed law changes (2) to include legislative caucuses, delegations, task forces, special select committees, and commissions and adds (5) the legislator's role as a legislator or duty to constituents.

Proposed law (R.S. 13:4163(C)(3)) provides that the court shall take judicial notice any time the legislature or any legislative committee, task force, special select committee, commission, or subcommittee convenes, and a member or employee is required to attend convenes.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(D)(2)) provides that a motion for legislative continuance or extension shall be filed at no cost to the member, employee, or client of a member or employee.

Proposed law (R.S. 13:4163(D)(2)(b)) retains present law but adds that if an opposition is filed against a motion for legislative continuance and extension, the moving party or attorney shall be required to pay reasonable attorney fees and court costs unless the court finds the opposing of the motion was based on specific statutory authority.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(E)(1)) provides for notice requirements for the filing of legislative continuances or extensions. For the convening of a regular legislative session or constitutional convention, the motion shall be filed no later than 5 days prior to the hearing or proceeding to be continued. For extraordinary sessions and other legislative activities, the motion shall be filed the later of 5 days prior to the hearing or proceeding to be continued or no later than 2 days following the issuance of the notice of the meeting or call for the extraordinary legislative session.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that in circumstances where the member or employee is unable to comply with the notice requirement, the member or employee shall give notice at the earliest time practicable prior to the hearing or proceeding to be continued.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(G)) provides that any action taken against a person who has filed a motion for legislative continuance or extension which results from the failure of such person to appear or comply with an order of the court or agency or any deadline shall be considered an absolute nullity and shall be set aside by the court or agency upon the filing of a motion by the aggrieved person.

Proposed law provides that in actions where present and proposed law are misapplied, those actions shall be considered absolutely null and set aside upon the filing of a motion by the aggrieved person.

Present law (R.S. 13:4163(H)) provides that a person or attorney who has filed a motion for legislative continuance or extension which that has not been granted within 72 hours may appeal directly to the Supreme Court of La. for a supervisory writ to review the action or inaction of the court or agency. If the motion is denied, the denial shall be an appealable order.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that the order shall include written reasons for

denying the motion.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that an appeal or application for supervisory writ on a motion for legislative continuance or extension which that has not been granted shall be filed at not cost to a member, employee, or client of a member or employee.

(Amends R.S. 13:4163(A)(1), (C)(1), (D)(2), (E)(1)(b), (G), and (H)(2); Adds R.S. 13:4163(C)(3))