

2023 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 176

BY REPRESENTATIVE JEFFERSON

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

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

PROPERTY: Provides relative to transfer of ownership of movable property

1 AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact Civil Code Article 525 and to enact Civil Code Article 520, relative
3 to transfer of ownership of movable property; to provide for transfer of ownership
4 by merchants; to provide for the effect of various provisions of the Civil Code; to
5 provide for registered movables; and to provide for related matters.

6 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

7 Section 1. Civil Code Article 525 is hereby amended and reenacted and Civil Code
8 Article 520 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

9 Art. 520. Transfer of ownership by merchant

10 Except as otherwise provided by legislation, a transferee in good faith and for
11 fair value acquires ownership of a corporeal movable from a transferor who is not
12 the owner only if the transferor has possession of the thing with consent of the
13 owner, is a merchant customarily selling similar things, and transfers the thing in the
14 regular course of the transferor's business.

15 Revision Comments - 2023

16 (a) This provision is new. It sets forth a limited exception to the rule that the
17 transfer of a thing of another does not convey ownership. See Article 2452. It does
18 so by formulating a rule that is consistent with the doctrine of entrustment found in
19 the Uniform Commercial Code. See U.C.C. Sections 2-403(2) and 2A-305(2). The
20 rule formulated by this Article is also consistent with the French doctrine of *la*
21 *possession vaut titre*, but only as applied to certain transfers. See French Civil Code
22 Article 2276. The purpose of this Article is to protect a good faith purchaser for
23 value who acquires a movable from a transferor who has possession of the thing with
24 the owner's consent, but only when the transferor is a merchant customarily selling
25 similar things and the transfer is in the regular course of the transferor's business.

1 (b) The protection that this Article affords to a transferee of a movable in
 2 good faith, for fair value, and in the regular course of business is similar to the
 3 protections afforded to a "buyer in the ordinary course of business" as that term is
 4 used in the Uniform Commercial Code. See R.S. 10:1-201(b)(9); U.C.C. Sections
 5 1-201(b)(9) and 2A-103(1)(a). Under that definition, neither a dation en paiement
 6 nor a transfer in bulk is a sale to a buyer in the ordinary course of business.
 7 Similarly, under this Article, neither a dation en paiement nor a transfer in bulk is a
 8 sale in the regular course of the transferor's business.

9 (c) Louisiana courts have, in the past, occasionally applied the doctrine of
 10 equitable estoppel to bar an owner's action for revendication against a good faith
 11 purchaser of a movable who purchased it from a person to whom the owner
 12 voluntarily delivered possession. According to that jurisprudence, the owner who
 13 clothes the possessor with every possible indicium of ownership must bear the loss
 14 when the possessor transfers the thing to a good faith purchaser. *Theriac v.*
 15 *McKeever*, 405 So. 2d 354 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1981); *James v. Judice*, 140 So. 2d 169
 16 (La. App. 3 Cir. 1962); *Flatte v. Nichols*, 96 So. 2d 477 (La. 1957); *William Frantz*
 17 *& Co. v. Fink*, 52 So. 131 (La. 1909). While the courts' use of the doctrine of
 18 equitable estoppel is in line with the Uniform Commercial Code's entrustment
 19 doctrine and the French principle of *la possession vaut titre*, the approach formulated
 20 by this Article is more predictable than the prior jurisprudence. This Article
 21 displaces the doctrine of equitable estoppel in this context by declaring that, except
 22 as otherwise provided by legislation, one who has possession of a corporeal movable
 23 with the owner's consent may transfer its ownership to another only if the
 24 requirements of this Article are met.

25 (d) The requirement that the transferor have possession with the owner's
 26 consent negates the application of this Article to lost or stolen things. The owner's
 27 right to recover lost or stolen things from a possessor is governed by Articles 521
 28 and 524.

29 (e) In the absence of a rule like the one set forth in this Article, Louisiana
 30 courts have erroneously applied Article 524, which by its very terms applies only to
 31 lost or stolen movables, to the transfer of a movable by a person who has possession
 32 of the thing with the owner's consent. See *Livestock Producers, Inc. v. Littleton*, 748
 33 So. 2d 537 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1999); *Louisiana Lift & Equipment, Inc. v. Eizel*, 770
 34 So. 2d 859 (La. App. 2 Cir. 2000). Unless otherwise provided by legislation, if the
 35 requirements of this Article are not satisfied, the transfer of a corporeal movable by
 36 a person who has possession of it with the owner's consent does not transfer
 37 ownership, and the owner may recover the movable from the transferee without
 38 reimbursing the purchase price, even if the transferee is in good faith.

39 (f) This Article does not affect the law of mandate. Quite apart from this
 40 provision, a mandatary in possession of a corporeal movable belonging to the
 41 principal may have actual or apparent authority to transfer its ownership to another.

42 * * *

43 Art. 525. Registered movables.

44 ~~The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to movables that are Movables~~
 45 ~~required by law to be registered in public records are subject to the provisions of this~~
 46 Chapter.

1 Revision Comments - 2023

2 This provision fills a gap in the law. Former Article 525 declared: "The
3 provisions of this Chapter do not apply to movables that are required by law to be
4 registered in public records." However, neither the former article nor any other
5 provision stated in the affirmative what law governed transfers of registered
6 movables in lieu of this Chapter. Although sellers of motor vehicles are required to
7 comply with the Vehicle Certificate of Title Law, R.S. 32:701 et seq., the Vehicle
8 Certificate of Title Law does not contain provisions addressing the transfer of
9 ownership of motor vehicles. Louisiana courts have held consistently that the
10 Vehicle Certificate of Title Law does not require transfer of the certificate of title to
11 a vehicle in order for the sale to be a valid one and that the sale of a vehicle is not
12 affected by non-compliance with the Vehicle Certificate of Title Law.
13 *Transportation Equipment Co. v. Dabdoub*, 69 So. 2d 640 (La. Ct. App. 1954); *Flatte*
14 *v. Nichols*, 96 So. 2d 477 (La. 1957); *Shanks v. Callahan*, 232 So. 2d 306 (La. App.
15 1 Cir. 1969); *Tarver v. Tarver*, 242 So. 2 374 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1970); *Robinson v.*
16 *Jackson*, 255 So. 2d 846 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1971); *Theriac v. McKeever*, 405 So. 2d
17 354 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1981); *Wright v. Barnes*, 541 So. 2d 977 (La. App. 2 Cir. 1989);
18 *Maloney v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 583 So. 2d 12 (La. App. 4 Cir. 1991); *Biggs v.*
19 *Prewitt*, 669 So. 2d 441 (La. App. 1 Cir. 1995); *Lambert v. Ray Brandt Dodge, Inc.*,
20 31 So. 3d 1108 (La. App. 5 Cir. 2010). Nevertheless, failure to comply with the
21 Vehicle Certificate of Title Law is not without consequence. For example, the
22 purchaser's failure to obtain a certificate of title to the vehicle in accordance with the
23 Vehicle Certificate of Title Law prevents the purchaser from acquiring a "marketable
24 title." R.S. 32:706. In addition, a person's knowing failure to comply with disclosure
25 provisions of the Vehicle Certificate of Title Law may expose that person to criminal
26 and/or civil liability. See, e.g., R.S. 32:706.1. Notwithstanding those and other
27 obligations imposed by the Vehicle Certificate of Title Law upon parties involved
28 in the transfer of vehicles, the provisions of this Chapter govern the transfer of
29 ownership of such vehicles.

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 176 Engrossed

2023 Regular Session

Jefferson

Abstract: Provides relative to transfer of ownership of movable property.

Proposed law (C.C. Art. 520) provides for the transfer of ownership of movable property from a transferee who is not the owner of the property in certain limited circumstances.

Present law (C.C. Art. 525) provides for the inapplicability of certain Civil Code provisions to movables required to be registered in public records.

Proposed law (C.C. Art. 525) provides for the applicability of certain Civil Code provisions to movables required to be registered in public records.

(Amends C.C. Art. 525; Adds C.C. Art. 520)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee on Civil Law and Procedure Amendments to the original bill:

1. Amend Civil Code Article 525 to read affirmatively as opposed to providing for the inapplicability of provisions as they apply to proposed law.
2. Make technical changes.