RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 652 (SB 466)

2024 Regular Session

Edmonds

<u>Existing law</u> provides that criminal trespass occurs when a person enters or remains on immovable property, or in a structure, watercraft, or movable owned by another without express, legal, or implied authorization.

<u>New law</u> provides that an occupant commits criminal trespass when he remains on immovable property for more than five days after being served with a written notice to vacate in accordance with <u>existing law</u> relative to eviction of tenants and occupants.

<u>New law</u> provides that a squatter commits criminal trespass when he fails to vacate immovable property after being directed to do so by the rightful possessor. <u>New law</u> defines "squatter" as any person who remains in or upon property to which he lacks a right of possession, ownership, occupancy, or a lease interest.

New law otherwise retains existing law.

<u>Existing law</u> provides that, for purposes of an injunction, an irreparable injury, loss, or damage can result from the isolation of an individual in certain circumstances.

<u>New law</u> provides that an irreparable injury, loss, or damage may result when a person remains on immovable property to which they do not have an ownership, possessory, or lease interest.

New law otherwise retains existing law.

<u>Existing law</u> provides that a temporary restraining order will be granted without notice in certain circumstances.

<u>New law</u> provides that a plaintiff's assertion by affidavit that he is being denied use of his property by a squatter is sufficient to justify the issuance of a temporary restraining order without notice. <u>New law</u> further provides that security is not required for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction when the plaintiff is seeking to remove squatters from immovable property. <u>New law</u> further provides that all other <u>existing law</u> remedies remain available to a petitioner for a temporary restraining order or injunction.

New law otherwise retains existing law.

Effective August 1, 2024.

(Amends R.S. 14:63(C)(2) and C.C.P Art. 3601(E); adds C.C.P Art. 3601(F) and 3603(D))