

Existing law provides for general expropriation by the state and political subdivisions. Under existing general expropriation authority, the property owner can demand a jury trial to determine the value of the property expropriated. The governing authority is only entitled to the property after the amount fixed by the final judgment is deposited in the registry of the court.

New law defines "property", "governing authority", and "project".

New law authorizes the city of Lafayette and the parish of Lafayette to expropriate by a declaration of taking property needed for the Kaliste Saloom Road Widening Project.

New law provides all of the following:

- (1) The governing authority shall give, at least, a 15-day notice to the property owner before filing a petition for expropriation.
- (2) The governing authority shall file a petition, which includes an itemized statement of the full extent of the owner's loss.
- (3) The court shall issue an order directing that the amount of the estimate be deposited in the registry of the court and declare that the property has been taken for the public purpose.
- (4) Title to the property shall vest in the governing authority upon final court order, and the right to just and adequate compensation shall vest in the former property owner.
- (5) Upon vesting of title the governing authority may take possession of the property.
- (6) The former property owner may apply for a trial to determine the measure of compensation to which he is entitled by filing an answer within one year from the date he is notified in writing by the governing authority of the expropriation.

Effective upon signature of governor (June 12, 2009).

(Adds R.S. 19:139-139.7)