

HB 142 / Act 127

Legislative Intent Report

2026 Regular Session | Louisiana civil-procedure revisions

PREPARED FOR
Legitas Promotion

PREPARED BY
Legitas

AS OF
2026-07-23

STATUS
Public demonstration report

EXECUTIVE ANSWER

Act 127 changes several Louisiana rules of civil procedure. The main debated change is a new process for an abandonment motion. The Act requires a detailed affidavit. It defines when the court must sign an ex parte dismissal. It permits a contradictory hearing in specified cases. At a set-aside hearing, the mover of the original abandonment motion has the burden of proof.

The Act also changes subpoenas, trial notices, default judgments, judgment review, appeal records, rehearing notices, appellate panels, and small claims.

The Senate added the final material term. For a specified conventional-obligation action, dismissal interrupts liberative prescription as though the dismissal did not occur. The House concurred by a 100-0 vote. The Act takes effect on August 1, 2026. The Article 561 changes apply to abandonment motions filed on or after that date.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This report organizes public legislative materials for attorney review. It is a research aid. It is not a legal opinion.

The enacted Act controls. Official journals and vote records control procedural action.

Transcripts are automated and non-certified. The official recordings control. Each linked video begins three seconds before the exact cited moment.

A legislative digest is a navigation aid. The official disclaimer says that a digest is not part of the law. It is not proof of legislative intent.

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legitas.ai/records/hb142-act127



SCAN FOR VIDEO LINKS

Act 127 changes the abandonment filing process and other civil procedures

Question. What did Louisiana enact in HB 142? What does the official record show about the purpose and development of the new rules?

Short answer. The enacted text controls. Article 561 requires a defined affidavit before an ex parte abandonment dismissal. The record and affidavit determine the court's options. If a party challenges an ex parte dismissal, the mover of the original abandonment motion has the burden of proof.

The Act does not give an exclusive list of all acts that interrupt abandonment or renounce the defense. Committee testimony identifies that larger project as possible future work. Counsel must use controlling law for those substantive questions.

- Use August 1, 2026, as the general effective date.
- Apply amended Article 561 to abandonment motions filed on or after that date.
- Update checklists for affidavits, service, hearings, appeals, and record designations.
- Treat timestamp-linked testimony as explanatory context, not as enacted text.

IMMEDIATE PRACTICE POINT

Before you file an abandonment motion, review the specified record filings and written communications. The affidavit must address both groups.

Record at a glance

38**OFFICIAL SOURCES**

Act, versions, amendments, journals, votes, and agendas

17**RECORDED PROCEEDINGS**

Nineteen official video parts

27**FOCUSED MOMENTS**

Each link begins three seconds before the cited moment

373,629**TRANSCRIPT WORDS**

Transcript coverage for 19 of 19 video parts

Rules for counsel to calendar and apply

Act 127 gives the legal rule. The record explains why the proposal took this form.

Element	Enacted rule	Practice point	Support
Effective date	Act 127 has no special effective-date clause. Under Louisiana Constitution Article III, Section 19, it takes effect on August 1, 2026.	Article 561 applies only to abandonment motions filed on or after that date.	Act 127 §5 [S011] and La. Const. art. III, §19 [S009]
Abandonment affidavit	The mover must certify that the three-year period expired. The mover must also certify that no timely step or renunciation occurred. The affidavit must list the specified record filings. It must attach the specified written communications.	Review the specified record and communications before you file an abandonment motion.	Act 127, C.C.P. art. 561(B) [S011]
Ex parte dismissal	The court must dismiss without prejudice if the record and affidavit establish all five conditions. The dismissal is effective on the abandonment date.	If the affidavit lists specified activity, the court can dismiss the action or set a contradictory hearing.	Act 127, C.C.P. art. 561(C)-(D) [S011]
Burden after dismissal	At a set-aside hearing, the mover of the original abandonment motion has the burden of proof.	The burden does not shift to the party whose action was dismissed.	Act 127, C.C.P. art. 561(F) [S011]
Conventional obligations	For a specified conventional-obligation action, dismissal interrupts liberative prescription as though the dismissal did not occur.	Senate Amendment 3206 added this provision.	Act 127, C.C.P. art. 561(L) [S011] and Amendment 3206 [S006]
Appeal record	The Act changes cost notices and payments. It gives the appellant 10 days and the appellee 14 days for record designations.	Update calendars for record designations and appeal costs.	Act 127, C.C.P. arts. 2126 and 2128 [S011]

Each source identifier refers to the official source index.

04 | ARTICLE 561

The affidavit and record control the new abandonment process

The mover must certify that the three-year period expired. The mover must certify that no timely step or renunciation occurred. The affidavit must list the specified filings. It must also attach the specified written communications.

The court must dismiss the action without prejudice if the record and affidavit establish all five conditions in Article 561(C). The dismissal is effective on the abandonment date. If the affidavit identifies specified filings or communications, the court can dismiss the action or set a contradictory hearing.

A party can move to set aside an ex parte dismissal within 30 days after sheriff's service. At the hearing, the original mover has the burden of proof. Article 561 also gives the appeal periods and defines transmission.

WHAT THE ACT DOES NOT DECIDE

The Act does not give an exclusive list of steps, interruptions, or acts of renunciation. Existing law controls these classifications.

Twelve enacted changes - full text follows

Use this table as a contents page. Each topic opens the complete redline, a detailed explanation, and the supporting record.

Topic	Change	Practical effect
<u>Abandonment motions</u>	Article 561 creates the new affidavit, review, hearing, burden, service, appeal, and prescription framework.	Use the filing date to determine prospective application. Review the record and communications before filing.
<u>Subpoenas</u>	Article 1426 integrates motions to quash into the protective-order framework.	Use the amended article for subpoena burden, expense, confidentiality, and public-hazard issues.
<u>Trial notice</u>	The clerk must send trial notice to counsel or a self-represented party without a separate written request. A waiver must be written or made on the record.	Do not make trial notice depend on a separate request.
<u>Default judgment</u>	Article 1702(C) removes the paper-copy language and requires the clerk's no-answer-or-other-pleading certification before signature.	Update the proposed-default packet and electronic filing workflow.
<u>Judgment review</u>	Articles 1841, 1914, and 2083 align judgment classification, notice, and appealability.	Identify the express legal authority for an appeal from a partial or interlocutory judgment.
<u>Appeal record</u>	Articles 2126 and 2128 coordinate cost notices, revised estimates, and record designation deadlines.	Calendar the 10-day designation period before the 20-day cost deadline.
<u>Rehearing notice</u>	Articles 2166 and 2167 remove facsimile from the specified transmission definitions.	Use the remaining authorized transmission methods.
<u>Notice of judgment</u>	Article 4922 now directs the reader to Article 1913 without repeating the open-court exception.	Use Article 1913 as the complete notice rule.
<u>Appellate panels</u>	Without good cause, related writs and appeals go to the same randomly selected panel.	Identify related matters when filing.
<u>Small claims</u>	The transfer threshold for a defendant's reconventional demand increases from \$3,000 to \$5,000.	Update small-claims intake, affidavit, and transfer forms.
<u>Expert ruling review</u>	The Act repeals Article 1425(F)(5) and directs a comment that identifies the ruling as a nonappealable interlocutory order.	Do not use former Paragraph (F)(5) as independent appeal authority.
<u>Applicability</u>	Act 127 takes effect on August 1, 2026. Article 561 applies to abandonment motions filed on or after that date.	Record the Act's effective date and the motion filing date.

The enacted text controls. The linked sections reproduce the operative text from Act 127 and show its additions and deletions.

Read each change in the enacted language

The following section reproduces every provision amended or repealed by Act 127. Green underlined text was added. Red struck text was deleted. Text without either mark was not changed in the enrolled Act.

The text follows the official line order. Asterisks reproduce the legislature's omission marks for unchanged material. Indentation is normalized for legibility.

Each topic gives the legal mechanism, a practice point, and relevant testimony when the oral record explains the change. The linked recording starts three seconds before the exact cited moment.

SOURCE RULE

Act 127 controls. The redline is a reading aid derived from the official enrolled Act. Confirm the official publication and current law before you apply a provision.

Abandonment motions

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 561 AND ACT 127 SECTION 5

Act 127 replaces the former short ex parte affidavit process with a record-based procedure. The new article states what the affidavit must contain, when the court must dismiss, when the court can hold a hearing, who has the burden of proof, and how service and appeals work.

WHAT CHANGES

- The affidavit must certify expiration, no timely step, and no renunciation.
- The affidavit must list specified record filings from the prior three years.
- The mover must list and attach specified written communications from the prior year.
- The court must dismiss without prejudice when the record and affidavit establish all five conditions in Paragraph C.
- If the affidavit identifies specified filings or communications, the court can dismiss ex parte or set a contradictory hearing.
- At a set-aside hearing, the mover of the original abandonment motion has the burden of proof.
- The article states separate 60-day appeal periods and defines transmission.
- Paragraph L addresses interruption of liberative prescription for the specified conventional-obligation action.

PRACTICE POINT

Use a filing checklist that separately covers the record, written communications, service, the 30-day set-aside period, and the applicable 60-day appeal period.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The Senate committee presentation describes this bill as a procedural first step. It does not create the proposed exclusive lists of acts that interrupt abandonment or renounce the defense. [00:51:22](#)

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Enacted Article 561

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 1-4

Art. 561. Abandonment in trial and appellate court

A.(1) An action is abandoned when the parties fail to take any step in its prosecution or defense in the trial court for a period of three years, **unless it is a succession proceeding:**

- (a) Which has been opened;
- (b) In which an administrator or executor has been appointed; or
- (c) In which a testament has been probated.

(2) This provision **Article** shall be operative without formal order, but, on ex parte motion of any party or other interested person by affidavit that states that no step has been timely taken in the prosecution or defense of the action, the trial court shall enter a formal order of dismissal as of the date of its abandonment. The sheriff shall serve the order in the manner provided in Article 1314 and shall execute a return pursuant to Article 1292. **A step in the prosecution or defense in the trial court shall interrupt the abandonment period. After the three-year abandonment period has expired, the defendant may renounce the defense of abandonment.**

(3) A motion to set aside a dismissal may be made only within thirty days of the date of the sheriff's service of the order of dismissal. If the trial court denies a timely motion to set aside the dismissal, the clerk of court shall give notice of the order of denial pursuant to Article 1913(A) and shall file a certificate pursuant to Article 1913(D). **Any formal discovery authorized by this Code, whether or not filed of record, including the taking of a deposition with or without formal notice, constitutes a step in the prosecution or defense of an action against all parties on whom the discovery was served or who were in attendance or represented at the deposition.**

(4) An appeal of an order of dismissal may be taken only within sixty days of the date of the sheriff's service of the order of dismissal. An appeal of an order of denial may be taken only within sixty days of the date of the clerk's mailing of the order of denial.

B.**(1)** Any formal discovery as authorized by this Code and served on all

parties whether or not filed of record, including the taking of a deposition with or without formal notice, shall be deemed to be a step in the prosecution or defense of an action. Any party or other interested person may file an ex parte motion to dismiss based on abandonment and shall attach to the motion to dismiss an affidavit of the mover or the mover's attorney of record certifying all of the following:

- (a) The three-year abandonment period has expired.
- (b) No timely step in the prosecution or defense of the action has been taken pursuant to Subparagraph (A)(2) or (3) of this Article.
- (c) No renunciation has occurred pursuant to Subparagraph (A)(2) of this Article.

(2) The affidavit shall also include a list of all pleadings, documents, or judgments that have been filed in the record during the three years preceding the date on which the mover claims that the abandonment period expired. The mover shall also list and attach all written communication pertaining to the action between the mover and any adverse party or their attorneys of record in the one year preceding the date on which the mover claims that the abandonment period expired.

C. The court shall enter an ex parte judgment of dismissal without prejudice as of the date of the abandonment of the action if the record confirms and the mover's accompanying affidavit attests to all of the following:

- (1) The three-year abandonment period has expired.
- (2) No timely step in the prosecution or defense of an action has been taken pursuant to Subparagraph (A)(2) or (3) of this Article.
- (3) The defendant has not renounced the defense of abandonment pursuant to Subparagraph (A)(2) of this Article.
- (4) No pleadings, documents, or judgments have been filed in the record during the three years immediately preceding the expiration of the abandonment period.
- (5) There has been no written communication pertaining to the action between the mover and any adverse party or their attorneys of record during the last year of the abandonment period.

D. If the mover's affidavit certifies that any pleadings, documents, or judgments have been filed in the record during the three years preceding the expiration of the abandonment period or that there has been written communication pertaining to the action between the mover and any adverse party or their attorneys of record during the one year preceding the expiration of the abandonment period, the court shall either sign the judgment of dismissal ex parte or set the motion to dismiss for a contradictory hearing.

E. The sheriff shall serve the ex parte judgment of dismissal in accordance with Article 1314 and shall execute a return pursuant to Article 1292.

F. If an ex parte judgment of dismissal is granted, a motion to set aside the dismissal may be filed within thirty days after the date of the sheriff's service of the judgment of dismissal. At the hearing to set aside the dismissal, the burden of proof rests with the mover of the original motion to dismiss based on abandonment. If the trial court denies a timely motion to set aside the dismissal, the clerk of court shall send notice of the order of denial pursuant to Article 1913(A) and shall file a certificate pursuant to Article 1913(D).

G.(1) An appeal of a judgment of dismissal rendered ex parte may be taken within sixty days after the date of the sheriff's service of the judgment of dismissal pursuant to Paragraph E of this Article.

- (2) An appeal of a judgment of dismissal rendered after a contradictory hearing may be taken within sixty days after the clerk's transmission of that judgment.
- (3) An appeal of a denial of the motion to set aside a dismissal filed pursuant to Paragraph F of this Article may be taken within sixty days after the clerk's transmission of the order of denial.

~~C. H.~~ **H. An appeal is abandoned when the parties fail to take any step in its prosecution or disposition for the period provided in the rules of the appellate court.**

I. The granting of a motion to set aside a judgment of dismissal based on abandonment and the reversal of a judgment of dismissal on appeal shall each constitute a step in the prosecution or defense of an action.

J. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission" means the sending of notice via the United States Postal Service, a commercial courier, or electronic mail.

K. This Article does not apply to succession proceedings.

L. If an action brought under this Section to enforce a conventional obligation is dismissed pursuant to this Section, such dismissal, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, shall operate to interrupt any applicable liberative prescriptive period as though the dismissal of the action had not occurred.

Official Comments - 2026

OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE

Act 127, pages 4-5

Comments - 2026

(a) The amendments to Subparagraph (A)(2) of this Article retain the rule that abandonment is operative without formal order. The amendments also adopt current jurisprudential rules providing that a step in the prosecution or defense of an action interrupts the three-year abandonment period and that, after the three-year abandonment period has expired, the defendant may renounce the defense of abandonment. See *Foundation Elevation & Repair, LLC v. Miller*, 408 So. 3d 893 (La. 2025).

(b) Subparagraph (B)(1) of this Article is new and requires that a more detailed affidavit be included with the ex parte motion to dismiss based on abandonment.

(c) Paragraph C of this Article now requires the court to sign an ex parte judgment of dismissal without prejudice if the mover's affidavit attests to all of the following: the abandonment period has expired; no timely step in the prosecution or defense of the action has occurred; the defendant has not renounced the defense of abandonment; no pleadings, documents, or judgments have been filed in the record during the three years immediately preceding the expiration of the abandonment period; and there has been no written communication pertaining to the action between the mover and any adverse party or their attorneys of record during the year preceding the expiration of the abandonment period.

(d) Paragraph D of this Article is new and requires the court to either sign a judgment of dismissal ex parte or set the motion to dismiss for a contradictory hearing if the mover's affidavit indicates that pleadings, documents, or judgments have been filed in the record during the three-year abandonment period or that there has been written communication pertaining to the action between the mover and any adverse party or their attorneys of record during the year immediately preceding the expiration of the abandonment period.

(e) Paragraph F of this Article establishes a new rule that the burden of proof at a hearing on a motion to set aside a dismissal rests upon the mover of the initial motion to dismiss based on abandonment.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Protective orders and motions to quash

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 1426

The article now names a person to whom a subpoena is issued and expressly integrates a motion to quash into the protective-order framework.

WHAT CHANGES

- The introductory paragraph adds subpoenas and the issuing district court.
- Paragraph B applies the discovery-order and expense rules when a motion to quash is denied in whole or in part.
- Paragraph C applies the public-hazard limitation to an order that grants a motion to quash.

PRACTICE POINT

Use Article 1426 when a subpoena presents the same burden, confidentiality, or public-hazard issues that arise in a protective-order request.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The House committee presentation describes this provision as placing an existing motion-to-quash practice into the Code of Civil Procedure.

01:05:45

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Amended portions of Article 1426

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 5–6

Art. 1426. Protective orders; **motions to quash**

A. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought **or to whom a subpoena is issued**, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending or alternatively, on matters relating to a deposition **or subpoena**, the court in the district where the deposition is to be taken **or by which the subpoena is issued** may make any order ~~which~~ **that** justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

B. If the motion for a protective order **or a motion to quash** is denied in whole or in part, the court may, on ~~such~~ terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The provisions of Article 1469 apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

C. No provision of this Article authorizes a court to issue a protective order **or grant a motion to quash** preventing or limiting discovery or ordering records sealed if the information or material sought to be protected relates to a public hazard or relates to information ~~which~~ **that** may be useful to members of the public in protecting themselves from injury that might result from ~~such~~ **the** public hazard, unless ~~such~~ **the** information or material sought to be protected is a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP](#) ↑

Notice of trial

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 1572

The clerk's duty no longer depends on a party's written request. The clerk must give notice to all counsel of record or to a self-represented party when no counsel appears.

WHAT CHANGES

- The clerk can send notice under Article 1313(A)(4) or by certified mail.
- The notice remains due at least 10 days before trial.
- A waiver must be in writing or made on the record by a party or the party's attorney.

PRACTICE POINT

Do not condition the clerk's trial notice on a separate written request. Document any waiver in writing or on the record.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The House committee presentation states that clerks already gave written trial notice and that the article removed the older request requirement.

01:05:45

ADDED BY ACT 127

DELETED BY ACT 127

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Article 1572 and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 6

Art. 1572. ~~Written request for notice~~ **Notice** of trial

The clerk shall give written notice of the date of the trial ~~whenever a written request therefor is filed in the record or is made by registered mail by a party or to~~ **all** counsel of record, **or if there is no counsel of record, to a self-represented party.**

This notice shall be **sent in accordance with Article 1313(A)(4) or** mailed by the clerk, by certified mail, properly stamped and addressed, at least ten days before the date fixed for the trial. The provisions of this ~~article~~ **Article** may be waived **in writing or on the record** by ~~all counsel of record at a pre-trial conference~~ **a party or the party's attorney.**

Comments - 2026

The amendment to this Article removes the requirement that a party must submit a written request to receive notice of trial. The clerk of court must now provide notice of trial to all counsel of record, or if there is no counsel of record, to a self-represented party. The notice must be sent either by electronic means in accordance with the requirements of Article 1313(A)(4) or by certified mail. The amendment also provides that any waiver of notice of trial must be in writing or on the record.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Default judgments on specified obligations

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 1702(C)

The amended paragraph removes the requirement to submit an original and copy of the proposed judgment. It also states that the clerk must certify the absence of an answer or other pleading before the court signs.

WHAT CHANGES

- The proof required by law and the proposed default judgment remain part of the submission.
- The court must sign or direct a hearing within 72 hours after receipt from the clerk.
- The clerk's no-answer-or-other-pleading certification must occur before signature.
- Notice of signature must comply with Article 1913.

PRACTICE POINT

Include the clerk's certification in the proposed-default workflow and remove any paper-copy step that relies only on the deleted wording.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The House committee presentation connects the deleted copy requirement to electronic filing and describes the paper-copy requirement as unnecessary. [01:03:07](#)

ADDED BY ACT 127

DELETED BY ACT 127

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Amended Article 1702(C)

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 6-7

Art. 1702. Default judgment
* * *

C. In those proceedings in which the sum due is on an open account or a promissory note, other negotiable instrument, or other conventional obligation, or a deficiency judgment derived therefrom, including those proceedings in which one or more mortgages, pledges, or other security for the open account, promissory note, negotiable instrument, conventional obligation, or deficiency judgment derived therefrom is sought to be enforced, maintained, or recognized, or in which the amount sought is that authorized by R.S. 9:2782 for a check dishonored for nonsufficient funds, a hearing in open court shall not be required unless the ~~judge~~ **court**, in ~~his~~ **its** discretion, directs that ~~such a~~ **the** hearing be held. The plaintiff shall submit to the **clerk of** court the proof required by law and the ~~original and not less than one copy of the~~ proposed default judgment. The ~~judge~~ **court** shall, within seventy-two hours ~~of~~ **after** receipt of ~~such~~ **the** submission from the clerk of court, sign the proposed default judgment or direct that a hearing be held. ~~The~~ **Before the default judgment is signed, the** clerk of court shall certify that no answer or other pleading has been filed by the defendant. The minute clerk shall make an entry showing the dates of receipt of proof, review of the record, and rendition of the default judgment. A certified copy of the signed default judgment shall be sent to the plaintiff by the clerk of court, and notice of the signing of the default judgment shall be given ~~as provided~~ in **accordance with** Article 1913.
* * *

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP](#) ↑

Judgment classification and appealability

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLES 1841, 1914(E), AND 2083(B) AND (D)

The three provisions now work as one classification rule. A judgment that determines all merits is final. A judgment that determines part of the merits can be a partial final judgment or an interlocutory judgment. A partial or interlocutory judgment is appealable only when law expressly allows it.

WHAT CHANGES

- Article 1841 separates whole-merits, part-merits, and preliminary-matter judgments.
- Article 1914(E) identifies appealable class-certification and preliminary-injunction orders that use Article 1913 notice.
- Article 2083(B) states the appealability rule for partial final judgments.
- The former remittitur/additur sentence moves from Paragraph B to new Paragraph D.

PRACTICE POINT

Classify the judgment first. Then identify the statute or Code article that expressly authorizes the appeal.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The official 2026 comments describe these amendments as clarifications and cross-reference Articles 1915, 592, and 3612.

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Article 1841 and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 7-8

Art. 1841. Judgments; ~~interlocutory~~ and final

A. A judgment is the determination of the rights of the parties in an action and may award any relief to which the parties are entitled. It may be interlocutory or final.

B.(1) A judgment that ~~does not determine the merits but only preliminary matters in the course of the action is an interlocutory judgment~~ **determines the merits in whole is a final judgment.**

(2) A judgment that determines the merits ~~in whole or in part~~ **is may be a partial final judgment in accordance with Article 1915(A) or an interlocutory judgment in accordance with Article 1915(C).**

C. A judgment that does not determine the merits but determines only preliminary matters in the course of the action is an interlocutory judgment.

Comments - 2026

This amendment seeks to clarify the law. Article 1915(A) provides for partial final judgments that are appealable. Article 1915(C) provides for partial judgments that are interlocutory judgments. Article 2083 provides that a partial final judgment and an interlocutory judgment are appealable only when expressly provided by law.

Article 1914(E) and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 8

Art. 1914. Interlocutory judgments; notice; delay for further action

E. The provisions of this Article do not apply to ~~an interlocutory injunctive order or judgment~~ **the certification or denial of a certification of a class action in accordance with Article 592(A)(3)(c) or appealable orders or judgments granting or denying a preliminary injunction in accordance with Article 3612.**

Comments - 2026

This amendment clarifies the law. Articles 592(A)(3)(c) and 3612 provide for interlocutory orders and judgments from which an appeal may be taken as a matter of right. Thus, the notice requirements set forth in this Article are not applicable. Rather, the required notice should satisfy the provisions of Article 1913.

This is consistent with Article 2083 providing that an interlocutory judgment is appealable only when expressly provided by law.

* * *

Article 2083(B) and (D) and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 8-9

Art. 2083. Judgments appealable

* * *

B. ~~In reviewing a judgment reformed in accordance with a remittitur or additur, the court shall consider the reasonableness of the underlying jury verdict.~~

A partial final judgment rendered in accordance with Article 1915(A) is appealable in all causes in which appeals are given by law. Other partial final judgments are appealable only when expressly provided by law.

* * *

D. In reviewing a judgment reformed in accordance with a remittitur or additur, the court shall consider the reasonableness of the underlying jury verdict.

Comments - 2026

The amendment to Paragraph B of this Article clarifies the law and is consistent with the amendments to Article 1841. See also Articles 592(A)(3)(c) and 3612 for examples of instances in which an appeal may be taken as a matter of right from an interlocutory order or judgment.

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[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Appeal costs and record designation

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLES 2126 AND 2128

The Act coordinates the estimated-cost notice with record designation. The clerk sends a revised estimate when the parties designate the record. The Act also defines transmission and revises the designation deadlines.

WHAT CHANGES

- Without designation, the appellant pays within 20 days after transmission of the estimate.
- With designation, the clerk sends a revised estimate and the appellant pays within 20 days after that transmission.
- The appellant has 10 days after transmission of the estimate to designate the record.
- The other party has 14 days after service of the designation to add portions.
- Electronic transmission is complete only if the sender receives electronic confirmation of delivery.

PRACTICE POINT

Calendar the 10-day designation period before the 20-day cost deadline. If the record is designated, use the revised notice as the payment trigger.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The House committee discussion identifies unnecessary full-record costs as the practical problem that the designation procedure addresses.
01:03:58

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Article 2126 and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, pages 9-10

Art. 2126. Payment of costs

A. ~~The clerk of the trial court, immediately after~~ **After** the order of appeal has been granted, **the clerk of the trial court** shall estimate the cost of the preparation of the record on appeal, including the fee of the court reporter for preparing the transcript and the filing fee required by the appellate court. The clerk shall ~~send~~ **transmit** notices of the estimated costs ~~by certified mail to the appellant and by first class mail to the appellee.~~

B. ~~Within twenty days of the mailing of notice-~~ **If the parties have not designated the record on appeal pursuant to Article 2128,** the appellant shall, **within twenty days after transmission of the notice of the estimated costs,** pay the amount of the estimated costs to the clerk. The trial court may grant one extension of the period for paying the amount of the estimated costs for not more than an additional twenty days upon written motion showing good cause for the extension.

C. **If the parties have designated the record on appeal pursuant to Article 2128, the clerk shall transmit a revised notice of the estimated costs to the appellant and appellee. The appellant shall, within twenty days after transmission of the revised notice of estimated costs, pay the amount of the estimated costs to the clerk. The trial court may grant one extension of the period for paying the amount of the revised estimated costs for not more than an additional twenty days upon written motion showing good cause for the extension.**

D. The appellant may question the excessiveness of the estimated costs by filing a written **application motion** for reduction in the trial court within the first twenty-day time limit, ~~and the~~ **if the record has not been designated pursuant to Article 2128, or within twenty days after transmission of the revised notice of estimated costs if the record has been designated pursuant to Article 2128. The** trial court may order reduction of the estimate upon proper showing. ~~If an application-~~ **the motion** for reduction has been timely filed, the appellant shall have twenty days to pay the costs beginning from the date of the action by the trial court on **application the motion** for reduction.

~~D.~~ **E.** After the preparation of the record on appeal has been completed, the clerk of the trial court shall, as the situation may require, either refund to the appellant the difference between the estimated costs and the actual costs, if the estimated costs exceed the actual costs, or ~~send a~~ **transmit** notice ~~by certified mail to~~ the appellant of the amount of additional costs due, if the actual costs exceed the

estimated costs. If the payment of additional costs is required, the appellant shall pay the amount of additional costs within twenty days ~~of the mailing~~ **after transmission** of the notice.

F. If the appellant fails to pay the estimated costs, or the difference between the estimated costs and the actual costs, within the time specified, the trial judge, on his own motion or upon motion by the clerk or by any party, and after a hearing, shall **do one of the following:**

(1) Enter a formal order of dismissal **of the appeal** on the grounds of abandonment; or

(2) Grant a ~~ten day~~ **ten-day** period within which costs ~~must~~ **shall** be paid in full, in default of which the appeal is dismissed as abandoned.

F.G. If the appellant pays the costs required by this Article, the appeal ~~may~~ **shall** not be dismissed because of the passage of the return day without an extension being obtained or because of an untimely lodging of the record on appeal.

H. For the purposes of this Article, "transmit" means the sending of notice via certified mail, electronic mail to the email address designated by counsel or the party, or commercial courier. The sending of notice by electronic means is complete upon transmission, provided that the sender receives an electronic confirmation of delivery.

Comments - 2026

Requirements relative to the transmission of the notice for the payment of estimated costs are adapted from the service requirements set forth in Article 1313(C) applicable to pleadings and orders that set a court date and from Article 2166(F) defining "transmission of notice" with respect to the appellate court.

Article 2128

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 11

Art. 2128. Same; determination of content

The form and content of the record on appeal shall be in accordance with the rules of the appellate court, except as provided in the ~~constitution~~ **Constitution of Louisiana** and as provided in Article 2128.1. ~~However, within three days, exclusive of holidays, after taking the appeal~~ **Within ten days after transmission of the notices of estimated costs by the clerk of court as provided in Article 2126, however,** the appellant may designate ~~in a writing~~ **by written notice** filed with the trial court ~~such~~ **the** portions of the record ~~which he~~ **that the appellant** desires to constitute the record on appeal. Within ~~five~~ **fourteen** days, ~~exclusive of holidays,~~ after service of a copy of this designation on the other party, that party may also designate ~~in a writing~~ **by written notice** filed with the trial court ~~such~~ other portions of the record as ~~he~~ **the party** considers necessary. In ~~such~~ **those** cases, the clerk shall prepare the record on appeal as so directed, but a party or the trial court may cause to be filed thereafter any omitted portion of the record as a supplemental record. When no designation is made, the record shall be a transcript of all **of** the proceedings as well as all documents filed in the trial court.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP](#) ↑

Rehearing notice transmission

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLES 2166(F) AND 2167(D)

The definitions for court-of-appeal and supreme-court rehearing notice no longer include facsimile.

WHAT CHANGES

- The listed methods are the United States Postal Service or electronic mail.
- The same deletion appears in the court-of-appeal and supreme-court provisions.

PRACTICE POINT

Remove facsimile from rehearing-notice templates that rely on these two definitions.

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Articles 2166(F) and 2167(D)

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 11

Art. 2166. Court of appeal judgment rehearing; finality; stay

F. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission of the notice" means the sending of the notice via the United States Postal Service, **or** electronic mail, ~~or facsimile.~~

Art. 2167. Supreme court judgment rehearing; finality; stay

D. For the purposes of this Article, "transmission of the notice" means the sending of the notice via the United States Postal Service, **or** electronic mail, ~~or facsimile.~~

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Notice of judgment in small-claims matters

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 4922

Article 4922 now directs the reader to Article 1913 without repeating the open-court exception.

WHAT CHANGES

- The 2026 Comment states that this amendment does not change the law.
- Article 1913 already treats delivery of the signed judgment in open court as notice when the record documents delivery.

PRACTICE POINT

Use Article 1913 as the complete notice rule instead of relying on duplicated wording in Article 4922.

ADDED BY ACT 127

DELETED BY ACT 127

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Article 4922 and Official Comments - 2026

OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE

Act 127, page 12

Art. 4922. Notice of judgment; justice of the peace courts; district courts with concurrent jurisdiction

Notice of the signing of any final judgment shall be given ~~as required by~~ **in accordance with** Article 1913, ~~except that if the party is personally served with the judgment in open court, no further notice shall be required.~~

Comments - 2026

This amendment does not change the law. Article 1913 was previously amended to provide that delivery of the signed judgment in open court shall constitute notice of judgment and shall be documented in the record of the proceeding.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Same-panel assignment for related writs and appeals

LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES 13:319

Absent good cause, contemporaneous orders or judgments from the same action or consolidated cases must go to the same randomly selected appellate panel.

WHAT CHANGES

- The rule covers both writ applications and appeals.
- The orders or judgments must be contemporaneous and arise from the same action or consolidated cases.
- The statute retains a good-cause exception and random panel selection.

PRACTICE POINT

Identify related appellate matters when filing so the clerk can apply the same-panel rule.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The Senate committee presentation explains that the rule is intended to avoid multiple panels reviewing substantially identical issues from one action. [01:23:01](#)

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

R.S. 13:319 and Official Comments - 2026

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 12

§319. Assignment and allotment of cases
Each civil and criminal appeal and each application for writs shall be randomly assigned by the clerk, subject to the direct supervision of the court. **Except for good cause shown, all writs and appeals from contemporaneously rendered orders or judgments from a lower court in the same action or consolidated cases shall be assigned to the same randomly selected panel.**
Comments - 2026
This amendment permits the clerk of the court of appeal to assign writs and appeals in accordance with procedures that were commonly used prior to the 2018 amendment of this Section, thus preventing duplicative adjudication of identical issues derived from the same action. See also Code of Civil Procedure Article 2164.1.
* * *

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Small-claims reconventional demands

LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES 13:5206

The amount that triggers the transfer procedure for the defendant's reconventional demand increases from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The Act also makes technical wording changes throughout the section.

WHAT CHANGES

- The defendant must commence the related action in a court of competent jurisdiction before trial.
- The affidavit must state that the reconventional demand exceeds \$5,000.
- The defendant must attach the filed demand and pay the stated transmittal fee and filing costs.
- The small-claims action then transfers for consolidation under the section.

PRACTICE POINT

Update small-claims intake, affidavit, and transfer forms to use the \$5,000 threshold.

ADDED BY ACT 127

DELETED BY ACT 127

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

R.S. 13:5206

Act 127, pages 12-13

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

§5206. Reconventional demand beyond jurisdiction; filing in court of competent jurisdiction; transfer of proceedings from small claims division

A. If a defendant in a small claims action ~~shall have~~ **has** a claim against the plaintiff in ~~such the~~ action for an amount over the jurisdiction of the small claims division as set forth in R.S. 13:5202(A), but of a nature ~~which that~~ may be asserted by a reconventional demand as authorized by **Code of Civil Procedure** Article 1061 ~~of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure~~, the defendant may assert ~~his the~~ claim in the manner provided by this Section, in order to secure consolidation for trial of the small claims action with ~~his the defendant's~~ own claim.

B. At any time prior to trial in the small claims action, the defendant ~~therein~~ may commence an action against the plaintiff in a court of competent jurisdiction to assert a claim of the nature set forth by ~~R.S. 13:5206(A)~~, **Subsection A of this Section** and file an affidavit that the reconventional demand is in excess of ~~three~~ **five** thousand dollars with the judge of the small claims division in which the plaintiff has commenced the small claims action.

C. The defendant shall attach to the affidavit a true copy of ~~his petition or the~~ **defendant's** reconventional demand ~~so~~ filed and shall pay the clerk of the small claims division a transmittal fee of ten dollars, in addition to the prescribed court costs for filing the reconventional demand, furnishing a copy of the affidavit and pleading to the plaintiff.

D. The judge of the small claims division shall order that the small claims division action be transferred to the ordinary docket of the court set forth in ~~said the~~ affidavit, and ~~he~~ shall transmit to ~~such that~~ court, ~~if it is other than the court of the small claims division~~, copies of the citation and any pleadings in the small claims action, ~~and the~~. **The** actions shall then be consolidated for trial in ~~such the~~ other docket or court.

E. The plaintiff in the small claims action shall not be required to pay to the clerk of the court to which the action is so transferred any transmittal, appearance, or filing fee, ~~although~~, **but** upon adverse judgment, ~~he the plaintiff~~ may be taxed with costs as in the case of any other defendant.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Review of expert-evidence rulings

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARTICLE 1425(F)(5) AND ACT 127 SECTIONS 3-4

The Act repeals the sentence that stated that the expert ruling was subject to appellate review as provided by law. It directs a new Comment that classifies the ruling as a nonappealable interlocutory order under Article 2083.

WHAT CHANGES

- The deleted sentence appears below as prior-law text from the official statute page.
- Section 3 repeals Article 1425(F)(5) in its entirety.
- Section 4 directs the Louisiana State Law Institute to print the new 2026 Comment.

PRACTICE POINT

Do not treat former Article 1425(F)(5) as an independent authorization for an appeal.

ADDED BY ACT 127

DELETED BY ACT 127

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Deleted prior-law text - Article 1425(F)(5)

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Official pre-Act statute text

~~(5) A ruling of the court pursuant to a hearing held in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph shall be subject to appellate review as provided by law.~~

Act 127 repeal and directed Comment

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 13

Section 3. Code of Civil Procedure Article 1425(F)(5) is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 4. The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby directed to print the following Comment to Code of Civil Procedure Article 1425:

Art. 1425. Experts; pretrial disclosures; scope of discovery

Comments - 2026

A ruling allowing or excluding an expert or an expert's report due to the expert's lack of qualifications or use of unreliable methodologies is an interlocutory order that is not appealable in accordance with Article 2083.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP ↑](#)

Effective date and prospective application

ACT 127 SECTION 5 AND LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE III, SECTION 19

Act 127 has no special effective-date clause. Its general effective date is August 1, 2026. The Article 561 amendments apply only to abandonment motions filed on or after that date.

WHAT CHANGES

- The prospective rule is keyed to the filing date of the abandonment motion.
- The Act does not state that the new Article 561 procedure applies to a motion filed before the effective date.
- The remaining provisions use the Act's general effective date.

PRACTICE POINT

Record both the Act's effective date and the filing date of the abandonment motion.

WHAT THE PUBLIC RECORD ADDS

The Senate committee presentation expressly states that pending abandonment motions are not affected. [00:51:22](#)

ADDED BY ACT 127

~~DELETED BY ACT 127~~

UNMARKED TEXT IS UNCHANGED

Prospective-application clause

[OPEN OFFICIAL SOURCE](#)

Act 127, page 14

Section 5. The provisions of Code of Civil Procedure Article 561 as amended by Section 1 of this Act shall have prospective application only and shall apply to motions to dismiss based on abandonment filed on or after the effective date of this Act.

[BACK TO CHANGE MAP](#) ↑

How the bill changed

No.	Stage	Result	Change	Significance	Support
1570	House committee draft	Not adopted draft	Proposed technical and procedural changes.	The bill page preserves the draft. The adopted committee amendments control the next version.	Draft Amendment 1570 [S003] and bill history [S010]
2069	House Civil Law and Procedure	Adopted	Added record designation, payment timing, applicability terms, and technical changes.	Produced the engrossed bill for House floor action.	Amendment 2069 [S004] and Engrossed bill [S012]
2289	House floor	Adopted	Restored and clarified the abandonment affidavit text. The floor presentation described this change as a coding correction.	Produced the reengrossed bill for the Senate.	Amendment 2289 [S005] and House Journal [S022]
2716	Senate floor	Adopted	Made Legislative Bureau technical corrections.	Did not add a new substantive rule.	Bureau Note 2716 [S007]
3206	Senate floor	Adopted	Added Article 561(L). This paragraph addresses prescription after abandonment of a specified conventional-obligation action.	This was the final material addition before enactment.	Amendment 3206 [S006] and House summary [S008]

Amendment 3206 made the final material addition in Article 561(L).

Each green timestamp opens three seconds before the cited moment

The public viewer uses the full public recording for each proceeding. The displayed time identifies the exact cited moment. The link begins three seconds earlier. This short lead-in gives immediate context.

The House and Senate committee hearings contain the main explanatory record. Floor recordings confirm amendments, passage, and concurrence. Official journals and roll calls control the formal result.

The transcript package covers all 19 official video parts. This report uses only the parts that help explain HB 142.

RELIABILITY RULE

If a transcript differs from an official source, the official source controls.

07.1 | MARCH 23, 2026

House Civil Law and Procedure

Material HB 142 span: [01:02:38](#) through [01:29:59](#).

Time	Speaker / event	Record significance
01:02:38	Committee staff reads HB 142 into the record.	This starts the substantive House committee record.
01:03:07	Guy Holdridge explains the default-judgment filing change.	He describes the removal of an unnecessary paper-copy requirement. The enacted text gives the exact certification rule.
01:03:58	Holdridge explains record designation and the revised notice of appeal costs.	He connects record designation to the cost of an unnecessary full record.
01:05:45	Holdridge reviews the subpoena and trial-notice changes.	He identifies these changes as Code clarifications.
01:08:59	The presentation turns to Article 561 abandonment procedure.	Holdridge says that the bill does not replace existing abandonment rules with an exclusive list.
01:10:06	Holdridge explains the required affidavit details.	Article 561(B) contains the described review of filings and communications.
01:11:22	Holdridge explains the court's options when the record shows activity.	The enacted rule permits an ex parte dismissal or a contradictory hearing in the stated conditions.
01:12:04	Holdridge explains the burden at a set-aside hearing.	Article 561(F) gives the burden to the mover of the original abandonment motion.
01:20:52	The committee returns to record designation and appeal costs.	The testimony identifies record designation as one response to high preparation costs.
01:29:59	The committee reports HB 142 with amendments.	The official committee vote is 8-0.

Senate Judiciary A

Material HB 142 span: [00:51:07](#) through [01:24:49](#).

Time	Speaker / event	Record significance
00:51:07	Guy Holdridge identifies himself as a Law Institute director and committee reporter.	His statement identifies the institutional source of the proposal.
00:51:22	Holdridge explains Article 561.	He describes the affidavit, the court's options, the burden of proof, and prospective application.
01:01:51	A committee member asks whether the bill changes substantive law or filing procedure.	The exchange separates this Act from a possible future exclusive list.
01:02:37	Holdridge explains why the abandonment mover has the burden of proof.	This statement directly explains Article 561(F).
01:16:23	The committee discusses uncertainty in existing case law.	The testimony gives context for the procedural change. It does not define a step or an act of renunciation.
01:23:01	Holdridge explains the same-panel rule for related appellate matters.	The stated purpose is to prevent duplicate review of the same issues.
01:24:49	Senate Judiciary A reports HB 142 favorably without objection.	The official committee vote controls the result.

07.3 | CHAMBER ACTION

Floor record and final amendment

Date	Time	Event	Record significance
2026-03-26	01:08:35	Representative Nicholas Muscarello presents HB 142.	He describes the annual revision process. He identifies default judgment and abandonment as examples.
2026-03-26	01:10:24	The House adopts Amendment 2289 without objection.	The amendment restores and clarifies the abandonment affidavit text.
2026-03-26	01:10:47	The House passes the reengrossed bill 91-0.	The official roll call confirms the unanimous result.
2026-03-30	02:17:16	The Senate receives HB 142 on first reading.	The Senate places the bill on the calendar for a second reading.
2026-05-05	02:41:26	The Senate takes up HB 142 and adopts the bureau amendments.	The material floor amendment follows.
2026-05-05	02:41:55	Senator Gregory A. Miller explains the bill's focus on abandonment procedure.	His statement summarizes the main debated subject.
2026-05-05	02:42:52	Senator Jay Morris explains Amendment 3206.	The amendment preserves interruption of liberative prescription for the specified action after an abandonment dismissal.
2026-05-05	02:43:45	The Senate passes HB 142, 36-0.	The official roll call confirms the result.
2026-05-11	02:02:35	Representative Muscarello explains the Senate amendment and moves to concur.	The House considers the final material addition.
2026-05-11	02:03:04	The House concurs, 100-0.	The official roll call confirms the result.

The public viewer identifies the exact cited moment. Each link uses a three-second lead-in.

What the record supports

First, the legislature responded to uncertainty in abandonment procedure. The committee hearings focus on affidavit details, review of the record, and the burden of proof. The Act does not codify every substantive abandonment rule.

Second, the appeal-record changes address the cost of an unnecessary full record. The House committee discussed record designation as a way to reduce those costs. The enacted text gives the deadlines and notice process.

Third, the same-panel rule helps prevent duplicate appellate review. It applies to related orders or judgments from the same action or consolidated cases.

Fourth, Amendment 3206 protects the interruption of liberative prescription for the specified action after an abandonment dismissal. The Senate adopted the amendment. The House accepted it.

- These findings describe the enacted structure and the public explanation of that structure.
- They do not convert a speaker's general statement into a rule that is absent from the Act.
- They do not replace case-specific legal analysis.

09 | RECORDING COVERAGE

All bill-linked proceedings and video parts

The official bill page links 17 proceedings in 19 video parts.

Date	Proceeding	Official action	Parts	Transcripts	Citations
2026-03-09	House floor	Introduction and committee referral	1	1 of 1	0
2026-03-23	House Civil Law and Procedure	Committee hearing and report with amendments	1	1 of 1	10
2026-03-23	House floor	Committee report received	1	1 of 1	0
2026-03-24	House floor	Second reading amendment and engrossment	1	1 of 1	0
2026-03-26	House floor	Amendment and final passage	1	1 of 1	3
2026-03-30	Senate floor	First reading	1	1 of 1	1
2026-03-31	Senate floor	Second reading and committee referral	2	2 of 2	0
2026-04-21	Senate Judiciary A	Committee hearing and favorable report	2	2 of 2	7
2026-04-21	Senate floor	Committee report received	1	1 of 1	0
2026-04-22	Senate floor	Referral to the Legislative Bureau	1	1 of 1	0
2026-04-27	Senate floor	Legislative Bureau report and move to third reading	1	1 of 1	0
2026-05-05	Senate floor	Amendment and final passage	1	1 of 1	4
2026-05-06	House floor	Receipt of Senate amendments	1	1 of 1	0
2026-05-11	House floor	Concurrence in Senate amendments	1	1 of 1	2
2026-05-12	House floor	Enrollment and Speaker signature	1	1 of 1	0
2026-05-13	House floor	Delivery to the Governor	1	1 of 1	0
2026-05-13	Senate floor	President signature	1	1 of 1	0

The transcript package covers 19 of 19 official video parts. Official recordings control.

Official action timeline

Date	Action	Result	Support
2026-02-13	Prefiling	Prefiled and provisionally referred to House Civil Law and Procedure	Official bill history [S010]
2026-03-09	Introduction	Read by title and referred to House Civil Law and Procedure	House Journal [S019]
2026-03-23	House committee	Reported with amendments by an 8-0 vote	House Journal [S020] and committee vote [S034]
2026-03-24	House second reading	Amended ordered engrossed and moved to third reading	House Journal [S021]
2026-03-26	House final passage	Amendment adopted and bill passed by a 91-0 vote	House Journal [S022] and roll call [S036]
2026-03-30	Senate first reading	Received and placed on the calendar for a second reading	Senate Journal [S026]
2026-03-31	Senate second reading	Referred to Senate Judiciary A	Senate Journal [S027]
2026-04-21	Senate Judiciary A	Reported favorably without objection	Senate Journal [S028] and committee vote [S037]
2026-04-22	Senate floor	Referred to the Legislative Bureau	Senate Journal [S029]
2026-04-27	Legislative Bureau	Reported without amendments and moved to third reading	Senate Journal [S030]
2026-05-05	Senate final passage	Bureau amendments and Amendment 3206 adopted. Bill passed by a 36-0 vote.	Senate Journal [S031] and roll call [S038]
2026-05-06	Return to House	House received the bill with Senate amendments	House Journal [S023]
2026-05-11	House concurrence	House concurred in the Senate amendments by a 100-0 vote	House Journal [S024] and roll call [S035]
2026-05-12	Enrollment	Enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House	House Journal [S025]
2026-05-13	Senate signature	Signed by the President of the Senate	Senate Journal [S032]
2026-05-13	Executive delivery	Sent to the Governor for executive approval	Official bill history [S010]
2026-05-15	Governor	Signed as Act 127	Official bill history [S010] and Act 127 [S011]
2026-08-01	Effective date	General effective date. The prospective Article 561 rule begins.	Act 127 §5 [S011] and La. Const. art. III §19 [S009]

Vote record

Stage	Date	Result	Official source
House Civil Law and Procedure	2026-03-23	8-0 reported with amendments	Committee vote [S034] and House Journal [S020]
House final passage	2026-03-26	91-0	Roll call 125 [S036]
Senate Judiciary A	2026-04-21	Reported favorably without objection	Committee vote [S037] and Senate Journal [S028]
Senate final passage	2026-05-05	36-0	Roll call 594 [S038]
House concurrence	2026-05-11	100-0	Roll call 1075 [S035]

Record coverage and control

Record class	Status	Coverage	Control
Enacted law	Complete	Act 127 and the enrolled instrument	The official Act controls
Bill versions	Complete	Original engrossed reengrossed and enrolled instruments	The official instruments control
Amendments	Complete	All five amendment instruments and the official Senate amendment summary	The official amendment files and journals control
Votes	Complete	Two committee decisions and three chamber roll calls	The official vote records and journals control
Journals	Complete	All 14 journals linked from the official HB 142 history	The official journals control procedural action
Recordings	Complete	17 bill-linked proceedings in 19 official video parts	The official recordings control
Transcripts	Complete research aid	Transcript coverage for 19 of 19 official video parts. 373,629 words.	The transcripts are automated and non-certified
Fiscal record	None listed	The official HB 142 bill page does not list a fiscal note	Do not infer zero fiscal effect from this absence

Complete index of official sources

ID	Class	Official source	Weight	URL
S001	agendas	2026-03-23 Civil Law and Procedure agenda	primary	Open source
S002	agendas	2026-04-21 Judiciary A agenda	primary	Open source
S003	amendments	House Committee Amendment #1570 CL&P Draft	primary	Open source
S004	amendments	House Committee Amendment #2069 CL&P Adopted	primary	Open source
S005	amendments	House Floor Amendment #2289 Muscarello Adopted	primary	Open source
S006	amendments	Senate Floor Amendment #3206 Morris Jay Adopted	primary	Open source
S007	amendments	Senate Floor Bureau Note #2716 Miller G. Adopted	primary	Open source
S008	amendments	Summary of Senate Amendments to HB142	primary	Open source
S009	authority	Louisiana Constitution Article III Section 19 - effective date of laws	primary	Open source
S010	bill-page	HB 142 official bill information	index	Open source
S011	bill-text	HB142 Act	primary	Open source
S012	bill-text	HB142 Engrossed	primary	Open source
S013	bill-text	HB142 Enrolled	primary	Open source
S014	bill-text	HB142 Original	primary	Open source
S015	bill-text	HB142 Reengrossed	primary	Open source
S016	digests	Digest of HB142 Engrossed	context-only	Open source
S017	digests	Digest of HB142 Original	context-only	Open source
S018	digests	Digest of HB142 Reengrossed	context-only	Open source
S019	journals	House Journal - 2026-03-09 - No. 1	primary	Open source
S020	journals	House Journal - 2026-03-23 - No. 7	primary	Open source
S021	journals	House Journal - 2026-03-24 - No. 8	primary	Open source
S022	journals	House Journal - 2026-03-26 - No. 10	primary	Open source
S023	journals	House Journal - 2026-05-06 - No. 30	primary	Open source
S024	journals	House Journal - 2026-05-11 - No. 32	primary	Open source
S025	journals	House Journal - 2026-05-12 - No. 33	primary	Open source
S026	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-03-30 - No. 10	primary	Open source
S027	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-03-31 - No. 11	primary	Open source
S028	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-04-21 - No. 19	primary	Open source
S029	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-04-22 - No. 20	primary	Open source
S030	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-04-27 - No. 21	primary	Open source
S031	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-05-05 - No. 25	primary	Open source
S032	journals	Senate Journal - 2026-05-13 - No. 30	primary	Open source
S033	votes	2026-03-23 Civil Law and Procedure committee roll-call record	primary	Open source
S034	votes	House Civil Law and Procedure committee vote 2026-03-23	primary	Open source
S035	votes	House Vote on HB 142 CONCUR IN SENATE AMENDMENTS (#1075)	primary	Open source
S036	votes	House Vote on HB 142 FINAL PASSAGE (#125)	primary	Open source
S037	votes	Senate Judiciary A committee vote 2026-04-21	primary	Open source
S038	votes	Senate Vote on HB 142 FINAL PASSAGE (#594)	primary	Open source

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