March 9, 2018

Senator John A. Alario, Jr.
President of the Senate
P.O. Box 94183
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

RE: SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 143 OF THE 2016 REGULAR SESSION

Dear Mr. President:

The Louisiana State Law Institute respectfully submits herewith its annual report relative to state law post-Obergefell v Hodges.

Sincerely,

William E. Crawford
Director

WEC/puc

Enclosure

cc: Senator Jean-Paul “J.P.” Morrell

email cc: David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library
drplibrary@legis.la.us
Secretary of State, Mr. Tom Schedler
admin@sos.louisiana.gov
REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
IN RESPONSE TO SR NO. 143 OF THE 2016 REGULAR SESSION

Relative to state law post- Obergefell v. Hodges

Prepared for the
Louisiana Legislature on

March 9, 2018

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
LOUISIANA STATE LAW INSTITUTE
MARRIAGE-PERSONS COMMITTEE

Dawn Amacker, Covington
Clinton Bowers, Shreveport
Andre' Douget, Lafayette
Lila Hogan, Hammond
Luke A. LaVergne, Baton Rouge
Sally Richardson, Tulane University School of Law
Philip Riegel, New Orleans
Vincent Saffiotti, Baton Rouge
J. Randall Trahan, Paul M. Hebert Law Center
Frank Tranchina, Covington
Monica H. Wallace, Loyola Law School

* * * * * *

Katherine S. Spaht, Chair
Andrea B. Carroll, Reporter
Jessica G. Braun, Attorney
2016 Regular Session

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 143

BY SENATOR MORRELL

A RESOLUTION

To urge and request the Marriage-Persons Committee of the Louisiana State Law Institute to study, and the Louisiana State Law Institute to make, annual comprehensive and ongoing recommendations to the Legislature regarding state law post Obergefell v. Hodges, including but not limited to recommendations in the form of proposed legislation for revisions to laws governing families, persons, community property, successions, immovable property, the rights of third parties, procedure, and the stability and validity of transactions.

WHEREAS, in Obergefell v. Hodges, the United States Supreme Court in 2015 held that state bans on same-sex marriage violate both the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and further recognized that there was no lawful basis to uphold so-called "recognition bans" purporting to ban the recognition of same-sex marriages performed under the laws of other states; and

WHEREAS, in state cases such as Costanza v. Caldwell the Louisiana Supreme Court discussed the effects of Obergefell and pointed out that the United States Supreme Court's interpretation of the federal constitution is final and binding upon all of the courts of Louisiana, and further that Obergefell compels the conclusion that the state of Louisiana may not bar same-sex couples from the civil effects of marriage on the same terms accorded to opposite-sex couples; and

WHEREAS, in a preliminary report to the Legislature concerning same-sex marriage dated March 16, 2016, the Marriage-Persons Committee of the Louisiana State Law Institute pointed out that these rulings have immediately and significantly impacted many areas of Louisiana law and have further immediately made invalid and inaccurate and outdated the present language of numerous existing statutory provisions, including constitutional provisions and laws governing the rights of individuals, family law, maternity, paternity, community property, debt and other obligations of spouses, transactions involving immovable property, successions, procedure, and the rights and settled expectations of third parties under existing law; and
WHEREAS, an additional significant concern noted by the report was the potential retroactive application of the effects of Obergefell and the impact of such retroactive application upon marital relationships, community property, successions, and the rights of third parties, including buyers of immovable property and creditors alike; and

WHEREAS, in light of these rulings and issues, the study and development of comprehensive and ongoing revisions to numerous existing provisions of Louisiana law is necessary in order to enact statutory language that reduces legal uncertainty, promotes the orderly administration of justice, provides protections to persons and stability to family relationships and property regimes, and prevents problematic judicial action and interpretation of law adversely impacting families and innocent third parties; and

WHEREAS, the Marriage-Persons Committee of the Louisiana State Law Institute should conduct such a study and the Louisiana State Law Institute should prepare, on an annual basis, comprehensive and ongoing recommendations in the form and content of substantive legislation to revise existing provisions, or enact new provisions, of Louisiana law in order to address these issues.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge and request the Marriage-Persons Committee of the Louisiana State Law Institute to study, and the Louisiana State Law Institute to make, annual comprehensive and ongoing recommendations to the Legislature regarding state law post Obergefell v. Hodges, including but not limited to recommendations in the form of proposed legislation for revisions to laws governing family relations, community property, successions, immovable property, the rights of third parties, procedure, and the stability and validity of transactions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, at least forty-five days prior to the convening of each regular legislative session, the Louisiana State Law Institute shall report its findings and recommendations in the form of proposed legislation to the Legislature of Louisiana.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the director of the Louisiana State Law Institute.
March 9, 2018

To:       Senator John A. Alario, Jr.
            President of the Senate
            P.O. Box 94183
            Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
IN RESPONSE TO SR NO. 143 OF THE 2016 REGULAR SESSION

Senate Resolution No. 143 of the 2016 Regular Session urged and requested the Marriage-Persons Committee of the Louisiana State Law Institute to study, and the Louisiana State Law Institute to make, annual comprehensive and ongoing recommendations to the legislature regarding state law post-*Obergefell v. Hodges*, including but not limited to recommendations in the form of proposed legislation for revisions to laws governing families, persons, community property, successions, immovable property, the rights of third parties, procedure, and the stability and validity of transactions.

The Marriage-Persons Committee, which is comprised of judges, practitioners, and law professors with expertise in this area, met and conducted research with respect to the approaches of other states. The Committee offered its proposals to the Law Institute’s Council in January of 2017, and although the Council approved the project and the Committee’s recommendations were submitted to the legislature, proposed legislation was not introduced during the 2017 Regular Session. Proposed legislation was, however, prefilled for the 2018 Regular Session as Senate Bill No. 98, a copy of which is attached to this report. The proposal makes necessary changes to the law to recognize that same-sex couples are permitted to marry and benefit from the civil effects of marriage and to provide that same-sex marriages validly contracted elsewhere should be given full faith and credit in Louisiana. With respect to community property, the bill proposes to enact a new statute to extend the one-year grace period afforded to new Louisiana domiciliaries to same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015, the date of *Obergefell v. Hodges*. 
FAMILY LAW. Provides for the revision of certain terminology in marriage law. (8/1/18)

AN ACT

To amend and reenact the headings of Chapter I and Title IV of Book I of the Civil Code and Civil Code Articles 86, 87, 96, 221, 236, 246, 257, 259, 263, 270, 2315.1(A)(2) and (4), (D), and (E), 2315.2(A)(2) and (4), (D), and (E), 2315.6(A)(2) and (4), 2318, 2333, 3506(8), and 3520, Code of Civil Procedure Article 3947, the headings of Chapter I and Code Title IV of Code Book 1 of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and R.S. 9:223, 224(A)(2) and (C), 273(A)(1), 273.1(A), 275(C)(1)(a), 275.1(A), 309(A)(1) and 2729, R.S. 13:1832(D), and R.S. 35:11(A), to enact Civil Code Article 3506(9), R.S. 1:18, and R.S. 9:2831 and 2832, and to repeal Civil Code Articles 89 and 3506(12), relative to marriage; to provide relative to terminology; to revise terminology to be gender neutral; to provide for certain definitions, procedures, and effects; to provide for the application of law to same-sex couples; to provide relative to the community property regime and effects; to provide for the rights of third persons; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. The headings of Chapter I and Title IV of Book I of the Civil Code and Civil Code Articles 86, 87, 96, 221, 236, 246, 257, 259, 263, 270, 2315.1(A)(2) and (4), (D),
and (E), 2315.2(A)(2) and (4), (D), and (E), 2315.6(A)(2) and (4), 2318, 2333, 3506(8) and
3520 are hereby amended and reenacted, and Civil Code Article 3506(9) is hereby enacted,
to read as follows:

TITLE IV - HUSBAND AND WIFE MARRIAGE
CHAPTER 1 - MARRIAGE: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Art. 86. Marriage; definition

Marriage is a legal relationship between a man and a woman two natural
persons that is created by civil contract. The relationship and the contract are subject
to special rules prescribed by law.

Revision Comments - 2018

The 2018 revision modified this Article to comply with the mandate of the United
States Supreme Court that same-sex couples be permitted to exercise the right to
marry in Louisiana and that same-sex marriages validly contracted elsewhere be
given full faith and credit in Louisiana. Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S.

Art. 87. Contract of marriage; requirements

The requirements for the contract of marriage are:
The absence of legal impediment.
A marriage ceremony.
The free consent of the parties to take each other as husband and wife
spouses, expressed at the ceremony.

Revision Comments - 2018

The 2018 revision modified this Article to comply with the mandate of the United
States Supreme Court that same-sex couples be permitted to exercise the right to
marry in Louisiana and that same-sex marriages validly contracted elsewhere be
given full faith and credit in Louisiana. Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S.

Art. 96. Civil effects of absolutely null marriage; putative marriage

An absolutely null marriage nevertheless produces civil effects in favor of a
party who contracted it in good faith for as long as that party remains in good faith.
When the cause of the nullity is one party's prior undissolved marriage, the
civil effects continue in favor of the other party, regardless of whether the latter
remains in good faith, until the marriage is pronounced null or the latter party contracts a valid marriage.

A marriage contracted by a party in good faith produces civil effects in favor of a child of the parties.

A purported marriage between parties of the same sex does not produce any civil effects:

Revision Comments - 2018

The 2018 revision modified this Article to comply with the mandate of the Louisiana Supreme Court that same-sex spouses be extended "the civil effects of marriage on the same terms as those accorded to opposite-sex couples." Costanza v. Caldwell, 167 So. 3d 619, 621 (La. 2015).

\[\text{\textbullet} \quad \\text{\textbullet} \quad \text{\textbullet}\]

Art. 221. Authority of married parents

The father and mother Parents who are married to each other have parental authority over their minor child during the marriage.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

\[\text{\textbullet} \quad \\text{\textbullet} \quad \text{\textbullet}\]

Art. 236. Filial honor and respect

A child regardless of age owes honor and respect to his father and mother parents.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

\[\text{\textbullet} \quad \\text{\textbullet} \quad \text{\textbullet}\]

Art. 246. Occasion for tutorship

The minor not emancipated is placed under the authority of a tutor after the dissolution of the marriage of his father and mother parents or the separation from bed and board of either one of them from the other.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

\[\text{\textbullet} \quad \\text{\textbullet} \quad \text{\textbullet}\]
Art. 257. Surviving parent's right of appointment

The right of appointing a tutor, whether a relation or a stranger, belongs exclusively to the father or mother parent dying last.

The right of appointing a tutor, whether a relation or a stranger, also belongs to a parent who has been named the curator for the other living spouse, when that other living spouse has been interdicted, subject only to the right of the interdicted parent to claim the tutorship should his incapacity be removed by a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

This is called tutorship by will, because generally it is given by testament; but it may likewise be given by any declaration of the surviving father or mother parent, or the parent who is the curator of the other spouse, executed before a notary and two witnesses.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

* * *

Art. 259. Option of acceptance of tutorship

The tutor by will is not compelled to accept the tutorship to which he is appointed by the father or mother parent.

But if he refuses the tutorship, he loses in that case all the legacies and other advantages, which the person who appointed him may have made in his favor under a persuasion that he would accept this trust.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

* * *

Art. 263. Qualified ascendants; collaterals by blood; surviving spouse

When a tutor has not been appointed to the minor by father or mother the parent dying last, or if the tutor thus appointed has not been confirmed or has been excused, then the judge shall appoint to the tutorship, from among the qualified ascendants in the direct line, collaterals by blood within the third degree and the
surviving spouse of the minor's mother or father parent dying last, the person whose
appointment is in the best interests of the minor.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

Art. 270. Occasion for tutureship

When a minor is an orphan, and has no tutor appointed by his father or
mother a parent, nor any relations who may claim the tutorship by effect of law, or
when the tutor appointed in some of the modes above expressed is liable to be
excluded or disqualified, or is excused legally, the judge shall appoint a tutor to the
minor.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

* * *

Art. 2315.1. Survival action

A. If a person who has been injured by an offense or quasi offense dies, the
right to recover all damages for injury to that person, his property or otherwise,
caused by the offense or quasi offense, shall survive for a period of one year from
the death of the deceased in favor of:

* * *

(2) The surviving father and mother parents of the deceased, or either of
them if he left no spouse or child surviving.

* * *

(4) The surviving grandfathers and grandmthers grandparents of the
deceded, or any of them, if he left no spouse, child, parent, or sibling surviving.

* * *

D. As used in this Article, the words "child", "brother", "sister", "father", "mother", "grandfather", and "grandmother" parent, and "grandparent" include
a child, brother, sister, father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother parent, and
grandparent by adoption, respectively.
E. For purposes of this Article, a father or mother parent who has abandoned the deceased during his minority is deemed not to have survived him.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

Art. 2315.2. Wrongful death action

A. If a person dies due to the fault of another, suit may be brought by the following persons to recover damages which they sustained as a result of the death:

* * *

(2) The surviving father and mother parents of the deceased, or either of them if he left no spouse or child surviving.

* * *

(4) The surviving grandfathers and grandmothers grandparents of the deceased, or any of them, if he left no spouse, child, parent, or sibling surviving.

* * *

D. As used in this Article, the words "child", "brother", "sister", "father", "mother", "grandfather", and "grandmother" parent, and grandparents include a child, brother, sister, father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother parent, and grandparents by adoption, respectively.

E. For purposes of this Article, a father or mother parent who has abandoned the deceased during his minority is deemed not to have survived him.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

* * *

Art. 2315.6. Liability for damages caused by injury to another

A. The following persons who view an event causing injury to another person, or who come upon the scene of the event soon thereafter, may recover damages for mental anguish or emotional distress that they suffer as a result of the other person's injury:

* * *

Page 6 of 18
Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
(2) The father and mother parents of the injured person, or either of them.
   
   * * *

(4) The grandfather and grandmother grandparents of the injured person, or either of them.

Revision Comments - 2018

"Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

* * *

Art. 2318. Acts of a minor

The father and the mother parents are responsible for the damage occasioned by their minor child, who resides with them or who has been placed by them under the care of other persons, reserving to them recourse against those persons. However, the father and mother parents are not responsible for the damage occasioned by their minor child who has been emancipated by marriage, by judgment of full emancipation, or by judgment of limited emancipation that expressly relieves the parents of liability for damages occasioned by their minor child.

The same responsibility attaches to the tutors of minors.

Revision Comments - 2018

(a) "Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev. 2018).

(b) It is possible that only one parent will be held vicariously liable for a child's torts under this Article. In R.P. v. W. Felician Parish Sch. Bd., 2014 WL 4667589 (La. App. 1st Cir. 2014), the First Circuit held that a divorced father was not vicariously liable for the damages resulting from a rape committed by his son. The father and son had not resided together for many years, and the mother was awarded custody of the son at the time of the parents' divorce.

* * *

Art. 2329. Exclusion or modification of matrimonial regime

* * *

Revision Comments - 2018

R.S. 9:2831 (2018) extends the one-year grace period afforded to new Louisiana domiciliaries to same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015, the date of Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2584 (2015). Much like new domiciliaries, those couples will now be afforded a year to become acquainted with

Page 7 of 18

Coding: Words which are struck-through are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.
the newly applicable community property regime, and to opt out of it without court
approval within a relatively short period, if they so desire.

* * *

Art. 2333. Minors

Unless fully emancipated, a minor may not enter into a matrimonial
agreement without the written concurrence of his father and mother parents, or of
the parent having his legal custody, or of the tutor of his person.

Revision Comments - 2018

(a) "Parent" as used in this Article is defined in Civil Code Article 3506(9) (Rev.
2018).

(b) If the minor's parents are married to each other, the consent of both parents is
required.

Art. 2334. Persons; scope of application of the legal regime

* * *

Revision Comments - 2018

With the 2015 decisions in Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2584
(2015), and Costanza v. Caldwell, 167 So. 3d 619 (La. 2015), same-sex marriages
became permissible in Louisiana. Because jurisprudence - particularly that
recognizing constitutional rights - has retroactive effect (see, e.g., James B. Beam
509 U.S. 86, 97 (1993)), the legal regime of community property may apply to
spouses domiciled in Louisiana and validly married in another state prior to 2015.

* * *

Art. 3506. General definitions of terms

Whenever the terms of law, employed in this Code, have not been
particularly defined therein, they shall be understood as follows:

* * *

8. Children Child. Under this name are included those persons Child
signifies a person born of the marriage, those adopted, and those whose filiation to
the parent has been established in the manner provided by law or otherwise filiated
to a parent, as well as the descendants of them in the direct line the child.

A child born of marriage is a child conceived or born during the marriage of
his parents or adopted by them.
A child born outside of marriage is a child conceived and born outside of the
marriage of his parents.

9. Parent. Parent signifies an ascendant of the first degree who is filiated
to a child.

* * *

Revision Comments - 2018

The term "parent" includes both filiative relations by biology and by adoption,
persons presumed to be parents under the Civil Code, and those whose parentage has
been established by a judgment of filiation. See R.S. 9:355.2, cmt. (c); Ch.C. Arts.
116(17) and 1193.

* * *

Art. 3520. Marriage

A: A marriage that is valid in the state where contracted, or in the state where
the parties were first domiciled as husband and wife spouses, shall be treated as a
valid marriage unless to do so would violate a strong public policy of the state whose
law is applicable to the particular issue under Article 3519.

B: A purported marriage between persons of the same sex violates a strong
public policy of the state of Louisiana and such a marriage contracted in another state
shall not be recognized in this state for any purpose, including the assertion of any
right or claim as a result of the purported marriage:

Revision Comments - 2018

The 2018 revision modified this Article to comply with the mandate of the United
States Supreme Court that same-sex couples be permitted to exercise the right to
marry in Louisiana and that same-sex marriages validly contracted elsewhere be
given full faith and credit in Louisiana. Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S.

Section 2. Code of Civil Procedure Article 3947 is hereby amended and reenacted
to read as follows:

Art. 3947. Name confirmation

A. Marriage does not change the name of either spouse. However, a married
person may use the surname of either or both spouses as a surname.

B. The court may enter an order confirming the name of a married woman
spouse in a divorce proceeding, whether she he is the plaintiff or defendant, which
confirmation shall be limited to the name which she was using at the time of the marriage, or the name of her minor children, or her maiden name on the birth certificate, without complying with the provisions of R.S. 13:4751 through 4755. This Article shall not be construed to allow her to amend her birth certificate with the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Section 3. R.S. 1:18 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§18. Husband or wife denotes spouse

Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, the term "husband" or "wife" shall mean "spouse".

Section 4. The headings of Chapter I and Code Title IV of Code Book I of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and R.S. 9:223, 224(A)(2) and (C), 273(A)(1), 273.1(A), 275(C)(1)(a), 275.1(A), 309(A)(1) and 2729 are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 9:2831 and 2832 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

CODE TITLE IV - HUSBAND-AND-WIFE MARRIAGE

CHAPTER I. MARRIAGE: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

§223. Form

A. An application for a marriage license shall be made on a form provided by Subsection B of this Section.

B. The application form shall be as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Groom Applicant 1</th>
<th>Bride Applicant 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Name of Groom Applicant 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name of Groom Applicant 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle/Second Name of Groom Applicant 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname on Birth Certificate of Applicant 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is residence inside city limits?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish/County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth (month-day-year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's Parent's Full Birth Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Maiden Parent's Full Birth Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name of Bride Applicant 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name of Bride Applicant 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle/Second Name of Bride Applicant 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden Name of Bride on Birth Certificate of Applicant 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is residence inside city limits?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish/County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Birth (month-day-year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's Parent's Full Birth Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Maiden Parent's Full Birth Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenant Marriage</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, complete the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, and we hereby declare our intent to contract a Covenant Marriage and, accordingly, have executed a declaration of intent attached here.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the groom Applicant 1 been formerly married?</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you Has Applicant 1 been divorced?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the bride Applicant 2 been formerly married?</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you Has Applicant 2 been divorced?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>Groom's Applicant 1's Social Security Number</td>
<td>Bride's Applicant 2's Social Security Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§224. Application; information required

A. The application for a marriage license provided by R.S. 9:223, and containing all of the following information, shall be sworn to and signed by both parties before a notary public, deputy clerk, or deputy registrar:

* * *

(2) The full name, residence, race or ethnicity, and age of each party.

* * *

C. In cases wherein the parties intend to contract a covenant marriage, the application for a marriage license must also include the following statement completed by at least one of the two parties:

"We, (name of intended husband) and (name of intended wife names of intended spouses), do hereby declare our intent to contract a Covenant Marriage and, accordingly, have executed a declaration of intent attached hereto."

* * *

§273. Covenant marriage; contents of declaration of intent

A. A declaration of intent to contract a covenant marriage shall contain all of
the following:

(1) A recitation signed by both parties to the following effect:

"A COVENANT MARRIAGE

We do solemnly declare that marriage is a covenant between a man and a woman two natural persons who agree to live together as husband and wife spouses for so long as they both may live. We have chosen each other carefully and disclosed to one another everything which could adversely affect the decision to enter into this marriage. We have received premarital counseling on the nature, purposes, and responsibilities of marriage. We have read the Covenant Marriage Act, and we understand that a Covenant Marriage is for life. If we experience marital difficulties, we commit ourselves to take all reasonable efforts to preserve our marriage, including marital counseling.

With full knowledge of what this commitment means, we do hereby declare that our marriage will be bound by Louisiana law on Covenant Marriages and we promise to love, honor, and care for one another as husband and wife spouses for the rest of our lives."

* * *

§273.1. Declaration of intent; form

A. The following is suggested as a form for the recitation which may be used by the couple:

"DECLARATION OF INTENT

We do solemnly declare that marriage is a covenant between a man and a woman two natural persons who agree to live together as husband and wife spouses for so long as they both may live. We have chosen each other carefully and disclosed to one another everything which could adversely affect the decision to enter this marriage. We have received premarital counseling on the nature, purposes, and responsibilities of marriage. We have read the Covenant Marriage Act, and we understand that a Covenant Marriage is for life. If we experience marital difficulties, we commit ourselves to take all reasonable efforts to preserve our marriage,

Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law; words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
including marital counseling.

With full knowledge of what this commitment means, we do hereby declare
that our marriage will be bound by Louisiana law on Covenant Marriages and we
promise to love, honor, and care for one another as husband and wife spouses for the
rest of our lives."

* * *

§275. Covenant marriage; applicability to already married couples

* * *

C.(1) A declaration of intent to designate a marriage as a covenant marriage
shall contain all of the following:

(a) A recitation signed by both parties to the following effect:

"A COVENANT MARRIAGE

We do solemnly declare that marriage is a covenant between a man and a
woman two natural persons who agree to live together as husband and wife spouses
for so long as they both may live. We understand the nature, purpose, and
responsibilities of marriage. We have read the Covenant Marriage Act, and we
understand that a Covenant Marriage is for life. If we experience marital difficulties,
we commit ourselves to take all reasonable efforts to preserve our marriage,
including marital counseling.

With full knowledge of what this commitment means, we do hereby declare
that our marriage will be bound by Louisiana law on Covenant Marriage, and we
renew our promise to love, honor, and care for one another as husband and wife for
the rest of our lives."

* * *

§275.1. Declaration of intent; married couples; form

A. The following is suggested as a form for the recitation which may be used
by the couple:

"DECLARATION OF INTENT

We do solemnly declare that marriage is a covenant between a man and a

Page 14 of 18
Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law;
words in boldface type and underscored are additions.
woman two natural persons who agree to live together as husband and wife spouses

for so long as they both may live. We understand the nature, purpose, and responsibilities of marriage. We have read the Covenant Marriage Act, and we understand that a Covenant Marriage is for life. If we experience marital difficulties, we commit ourselves to take reasonable efforts to preserve our marriage, including marital counseling.

With full knowledge of what this commitment means, we do hereby declare that our marriage will be bound by Louisiana law on Covenant Marriage, and we renew our promise to love, honor, and care for one another as husband and wife spouses for the rest of our lives."

* * *

§309. Separation from bed and board in a covenant marriage; effects

A.(1) Separation from bed and board in a covenant marriage does not dissolve the bond of matrimony, since the separated husband and wife spouses are not at liberty to marry again; but it puts an end to their conjugal cohabitation, and to the common concerns, which existed between them.

* * *

§2729. Presumption of uniform intent and ownership

Co-owners are presumed to acquire in equal portions. For the purposes of this presumption, a husband and wife spouses acquiring together for the community property regime are considered one co-owner.

* * *

§2831. Matrimonial agreement without court approval for same-sex couples

Same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015, may enter into a matrimonial agreement without court approval until the expiration of one year from August 1, 2018.

Revision Comments - 2018

(a) This Section extends the one-year grace period afforded to new Louisiana domiciliaries to same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2013, the date of Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ___, 135 S. Ct. 2584 (2015). Much like new domiciliaries, those couples will now be afforded a year to become acquainted with
the newly applicable community property regime, and to opt out of it without court
approval within a relatively short period, if they so desire.

(b) This Section sanctions matrimonial agreements that modify or terminate the
community property regime, entered into before and after the effective date of
the enactment of this Section.

(c) The enactment of this Section is not intended to affect the validity of contracts
created between same-sex couples before June 26, 2015.

§2832. Application of the community property regime to same-sex couples;

third persons

For same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015, the application
of the legal regime of the community of acquets and gains shall be without
prejudice to the rights of third parties validly acquired before August 1, 2018.

Revision Comments - 2018

This Section is intended to protect third parties dealing with same-sex couples who
may have a community property regime created retroactively by the decisions in
Caldwell, 167 So. 3d 619 (La. 2015). Because neither the spouses nor those third
parties could likely have anticipated the retroactive creation of a community property
regime, the regime applies only in a manner that does not prejudice rights of third
parties.

Section 5. R.S. 13:1832(D) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

§1832. Hearing and order

* * *

D. A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses and
a defense of immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife spouses or
parent and child may not be invoked in a proceeding under this Subpart.

Section 6. R.S. 35:11(A) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

§11. Marital status of parties to be given

A. Whenever notaries pass any acts they shall give the marital status of all
parties to the act, viz: If either or any party or parties are men, they shall be
described as single, married, or widower. If married or widow, the christian and
family name of wife shall be given. If either or any party or parties are women, they
shall be described as single, married or widow. If married or widow, their christian
and family name shall be given, adding that she is the wife of or widow of . . . . the
husband's name. Parties shall be described as single, married, or widowed. If
married or widowed, the full name of each party, including any maiden name
or other surname, shall be listed, along with the name of the party's spouse.

* * *

Section 7. Civil Code Articles 89 and 3506(12) are hereby repealed in their entirety.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part
of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Xavier Alexander.

DIGEST
SB 98 Original 2018 Regular Session Morrell

Proposed law revises terminology in present law referring to marriage as between a man and
a woman and husband and wife by deleting and making substitutions for obsolete terms.

Present law (C.C. Art. 96) provides that a marriage between parties of the same sex does not
produce civil effects.

Proposed law deletes present law.

Proposed law revises terminology in present law referring to "father", "mother",
"grandfather", and "grandmother" by deleting and substituting with the term "parent" or
"grandparent".

Proposed law defines "parent" as an ascendant of the first degree who is filiated to a child.

Present law (C.C. Art. 3520) provides that a purported marriage between same-sex persons
violates a strong public policy of the state, and such a marriage contracted in another state
shall not be recognized in Louisiana.

Proposed law deletes present law.

Proposed law (R.S. 1:18) provides that the terms "husband" or "wife" shall mean "spouse".

Proposed law (R.S. 9:2831) allows same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015,
to enter into a matrimonial agreement, without court approval, until the expiration of one
year from August 1, 2018.

Proposed law (R.S. 9:2832) provides that the application of the community property regime
to same-sex couples married on or before June 26, 2015, shall be without prejudice to the
rights of third parties acquired prior to August 1, 2018.

Proposed law repeals present law (C.C. Art. 89) that prohibited persons of the same sex from
entering into a marriage contract.

Proposed law repeals present law (C.C. Art. 3506(12)) which defined "family" to include
servants.

Effective August 1, 2018.

(Amends C.C. Arts. 86, 87, 96, 221, 236, 246, 257, 259, 263, 270, 2315.1(A)(2) and (4), (D),
and (E), 2315.2(A)(2) and (4), (D), and (E), 2315.6(A)(2) and (4), 2318, 2333, 3506(8), and
3520, C.C.P. Art. 3947, and R.S. 9:223, 224(A)(2) and (C), 273(A)(1), 273.1(A),

Page 17 of 18
Coding: Words which are struck through are deletions from existing law;
words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.
275(C)(1)(a), 275.1(A), 309(A)(1), and 2729, R.S. 13:1832(D), and R.S. 35:11(A); adds C.C. Art. 3506(9), R.S. 1:18, R.S. 9:2831 and 2832; repeals C.C. Arts. 89 and 3506(12))