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SENATE BILL NO. 361

BY SENATOR SMITH (On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact Civil Code Articles 538, 549, 553, 558, 567 through 569, 573 through
3	575, 577, 580, 581, 583, 584, 586 through 594, 601, 603, 604, 608, 613, 615, 616,
4	618 through 620, and 623 through 625, and to enact Civil Code Articles 568.1,
5	568.2, and 568.3, relative to usufruct; to provide for the continuous revision of the
6	Civil Code; to provide for the general principles; to provide for the capacity to
7	receive; to provide for voting shares of stock; to provide for improvements and
8	alterations; to provide for contracts affecting liability; to provide for disposition of
9	nonconsumables; to provide for obligations and rights; to provide for an effective
10	date; and to provide for related matters.
11	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
12	Section 1. Civil Code Articles 538, 549, 553, 558, 567 through 569, 573 through
13	575, 577, 580, 581, 583, 584, 586 through 594, 601, 603, 604, 608, 613, 615, 616, 618
14	through 620, and 623 through 625 are hereby amended and reenacted, and Civil Code
15	Articles 568.1, 568.2, and 568.3 are hereby enacted to read as follows:
16	Article 538. Usufruct of consumable things
17	If the things subject to the usufruct are consumables, the usufructuary
18	becomes owner of them. He may consume, alienate, or encumber them as he sees
19	fit. At the termination of the usufruct he is bound either to pay to the naked owner
20	either the value that the things had at the commencement of the usufruct or to deliver
21	to him things of the same quantity and quality.
22	* * *
23	Article 549. Capacity to receive usufruct
24	Usufruct may be established in favor of a natural person or legal entity a
25	juridical person.

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Article 553. Voting of shares of stock and other rights

The usufructuary has the right to vote shares of stock in corporations and to vote or exercise similar rights with respect to interests in other juridical persons, unless otherwise provided.

\* \* \*

# Article 558. Improvements and alterations

The usufructuary may make improvements and alterations on the property subject to the usufruct at his cost and with the written consent of the naked owner. If the naked owner fails or refuses to give his consent, the usufructuary may, after notice to the naked owner and with the approval of the proper court, make at his cost those improvements and alterations that a prudent administrator would make.

\* \* \*

## Article 567. Contracts affecting the usufructuary's liability

The usufructuary may alienate, lease, alienate, or encumber his right. All such contracts cease of right at the end of the usufruct.

If the usufructuary leases, alienates, or encumbers his right, he is responsible **to the naked owner** for the abuse that the person with whom he has contracted makes of the property.

Article 568. Disposition of nonconsumable things; payment of tax

The usufructuary does not have the right to dispose of nonconsumable things unless the right has been expressly granted to him. Nevertheless, he may dispose of corporeal movables that are gradually and substantially impaired by use, wear, or decay, such as equipment, appliances, and vehicles, provided that he acts as a prudent administrator. Upon disposition, the usufruct is converted into a usufruct of money, and the usufructuary is bound to pay to the naked owner at the end of the usufruct the value that the things had at the time of disposition.

When the usufructuary who has been expressly granted the right to dispose of nonconsumable things sells property subject to usufruct, and there is any tax owed as a result of the sale, the tax shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale.

The usufructuary may not dispose of nonconsumable things unless the right to do so has been expressly granted to him. Nevertheless, he may dispose of corporeal movables that are gradually and substantially impaired by use, wear, or decay, such as equipment, appliances, and vehicles, provided that he acts as a prudent administrator.

The right to dispose of a nonconsumable thing includes the rights to lease, alienate, and encumber the thing. It does not include the right to alienate by donation inter vivos, unless that right is expressly granted.

### Article 568.1. Donation and alienation

If a thing subject to the usufruct is donated inter vivos by the usufructuary, he is obligated to pay to the naked owner at the termination of the usufruct the value of the thing as of the time of the donation. If a thing subject to the usufruct is otherwise alienated by the usufructuary, the usufruct attaches to any money or other property received by the usufructuary. The property received shall be classified as consumable or nonconsumable in accordance with the provisions of this Title, and the usufruct shall be governed by those provisions subject to the terms of the act establishing the original usufruct. If, at the time of the alienation, the value of the property received by the usufructuary is less than the value of the thing alienated, the usufructuary is bound to pay the difference to the naked owner at the termination of the usufruct.

# Comments - 2010

(a) If the property received by the usufructuary is consumable, then under the rules of this Title, the usufructuary will be bound to pay to the naked owner at the termination of the usufruct the value of the consumables that he received, and under the regular rules governing usufruct the usufructuary will become the "owner" of the consumable property. See Civil Code Article 538. This will leave open the question of whether he may have sold the property for too low a price, and he is always subject to the obligation of acting as a prudent administrator. See Civil Code Article 576 and revision comment (b). If the usufructuary receives property that is nonconsumable, the usufruct will always attach to it and the usufructuary will be bound to deliver the thing received to the naked owner at the termination of the usufruct. See Civil Code Article 539.

(b) The rules expressed in comment (a) are the rules to which Article 568-B refers when it states that the usufruct "shall be governed by those rules." This Article expressly refers to the act of establishing the original usufruct, because if that act granted authority to dispose of nonconsumables, that grant would be a continuing

SB NO. 361	ENROLLED

1 2 3	grant of authority and would apply to the new nonconsumables that have been received.
4	Article 568.2. Right to lease
5	The right to dispose of a nonconsumable thing includes the right to lease
6	the thing for a term that extends beyond the termination of the usufruct. If, at
7	the termination of the usufruct, the thing remains subject to the lease, the
8	usufructuary is accountable to the naked owner for any diminution in the value
9	of the thing at that time attributable to the lease.
10	Article 568.3. Requirement to remove encumbrance
11	If, at the termination of the usufruct, the thing subject to the usufruct is
12	burdened by an encumbrance established by the usufructuary to secure an
13	obligation, the usufructuary is bound to remove the encumbrance.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Comment - 2010  In accounting for any "diminution" in value of a thing attributable to an encumbrance placed on it by the usufructuary, it is not intended that any diminution in value be considered attributable to such an encumbrance if the debt secured by that encumbrance was incurred in connection with the refinancing of a pre-existing debt of an equal or greater amount that was previously secured by an encumbrance on the thing. In other words, the article is intended to cover new debts and not the refinancing of existing ones.
22	Article 569. Duties with regard to things gradually or totally impaired
23	If the usufructuary has not disposed of corporeal movables that are by their
24	nature impaired by use, wear, or decay, he is bound to restore deliver them to the
25	owner in the state in which they may be at the end of the usufruct.
26	The usufructuary is relieved of this obligation if the things are entirely worn
27	out by normal use, wear, or decay.
28	* * *
29	Article 573. Dispensation of security by operation of law
30	A. Security may be dispensed with by ex operation of law when is dispensed
31	with when any of the following occur:
32	(1) a A person has a legal usufruct under Civil Code Article 223 or 3252.
33	B. Security is dispensed with by operation of law when a (2) A surviving
34	spouse has a legal usufruct under Civil Code Article 890 unless the naked owner is
35	not a child of the usufructuary or unless the naked owner, although a child of the

SB NO. 361	<b>ENROLLED</b>
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1	usufructuary, is a forced heir of the decedent. In the latter case, if the naked owner
2	is a child of the usufructuary and is also a forced heir of the decedent, the naked
3	owner may obtain security <b><u>but</u></b> only to the extent of his legitime.
4	C. Security is dispensed with by operation of law when a (3) A parent has a
5	legal usufruct under Civil Code Article 891 unless the naked owner is not a child of
6	the usufructuary.
7	D. Security is dispensed with by operation of law when a (4) A surviving
8	spouse has a legal usufruct under Civil Code Article 2434 unless the naked owner
9	is a child of the decedent but not a child of the usufructuary.
10	B. Sellers or donors A seller or donor of property under reservation of
11	usufruct is not required to give security.
12	Article 574. Delay in giving security
13	A delay of in giving security does not deprive the usufructuary of the fruits
14	derived from the property since the commencement of the usufruct.
15	Article 575. Failure to give security
16	If the usufructuary does not give security, a proper the court may order that
17	the property be delivered to an administrator appointed in accordance with Articles
18	3111 through 3113 of the Code of Civil Procedure for administration on behalf of the
19	usufructuary. The administration terminates if the usufructuary gives security.
20	* * *
21	Article 577. Liability for repairs
22	The usufructuary is responsible for ordinary maintenance and repairs for
23	keeping the property subject to the usufruct in good order, whether the need for these
24	repairs arises from accident or force majeure, from the normal use of the things, or
25	from his fault or neglect.
26	The naked owner is responsible for extraordinary repairs, unless they have
27	become necessary as a result of the usufructuary's fault or neglect in which case the
28	usufructuary is bound to make them at his cost.
29	* * *
30	Article 580. Reimbursement for necessary repairs

If, after the usufruct commences and before the usufructuary is put in possession, the naked owner incurs necessary expenses or makes repairs for which the usufructuary is responsible, he the naked owner has the right to claim the cost thereof from the usufructuary and may retain the possession of the things subject to the usufruct until he is paid.

Article 581. Liability for necessary expenses

The usufructuary is answerable for all expenses that became become necessary for the preservation and use of the property after the commencement of the usufruct.

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# Article 583. Ruin from accident, or decay force majeure, or age

Neither the usufructuary nor the naked owner is bound to restore property that has been totally destroyed through accident, *force majeure*, or because of age.

If the naked owner elects to restore the property or to make extraordinary repairs, he must shall do so within a reasonable time and in the manner least inconvenient and onerous for the usufructuary.

#### Article 584. Annual Periodic charges

The usufructuary is bound to pay the annual periodic charges, such as property taxes, that may be imposed, during his enjoyment of the usufruct on the property subject to the usufruct, such as property taxes.

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#### Article 586. Liability for debts; usufruct inter vivos

When the usufruct is established inter vivos, the usufructuary is not liable for debts of the grantor, but if the debt is secured by an encumbrance of the thing subject to the usufruct, the thing may be sold for the payment of the debt. When the property subject to the usufruct is burdened with a mortgage, pledge, or privilege, the usufructuary may discharge the indebtedness and may claim reimbursement only for the capital he has expended.

In the case of a gratuitous usufruct, the action for reimbursement shall lie against the naked owner at the end of the usufruct, subject to the provisions

contained in the title: *Of donations inter vivos and mortis causa*. In the case of an onerous usufruct, the action shall lie against the grantor, subject to the provisions contained in the title: *Sale*.

Article 587. Liability for debts; usufruct established mortis causa

When the usufruct is established mortis causa, the position of the usufructuary relative to the payment of the debts of the succession depends upon whether the usufruct is universal, under universal title, or under particular title. The usufruct of an entire succession is universal, of a fraction thereof is under universal title, and of individually determined things is under particular title. When the usufruct is established mortis causa, the usufructuary is not liable for estate debts, but the property subject to the usufruct may be sold for the payment of estate debts, in accordance with the rules provided for the payment of the debt of an estate in Book III of this Code.

Article 588. Usufruct under particular title Discharge of debt on encumbered property; usufruct established inter vivos

The legatee of a usufruct under particular title is not liable for the debts of the succession. When the property subject to the usufruct is burdened with a mortgage, pledge, or privilege, the usufructuary may discharge the indebtedness and may claim reimbursement only for the capital he has expended. The action for reimbursement shall lie against the naked owner at the end of the usufruct, subject to the provisions contained in the title: Of donations inter vivos and mortis causa: When property subject to a usufruct established inter vivos is encumbered to secure a debt before the commencement of the usufruct, the usufructuary may advance the funds needed to discharge the indebtedness. If he does so, the naked owner shall reimburse the usufructuary, without interest, at the termination of the usufruct, for the principal of the debt the usufructuary has discharged, and for any interest the usufructuary has paid that had accrued on the debt before the commencement of the usufruct.

Art. 589. Universal usufruct and usufruct under universal title Discharge of debt

on encumbered property by mortis causa usufructuary

Neither the universal usufructuary nor the usufructuary under universal title
is liable for the debts of the succession. Nevertheless, the property subject to their
usufruct may be seized and sold for the payment of succession debts. If the
$\underline{usufructuary\ of\ a\ usufruct\ established\ mort is\ causa\ advances\ funds\ to\ discharge}$
an estate debt charged to the property subject to the usufruct, the naked owner
shall reimburse the usufructuary, without interest, at the termination of the
usufruct, but only to the extent of the principal of the debt he has discharged
and for any interest he has paid that had accrued on the debt before the
commencement of the usufruct.

Article 590. Sale of property to pay succession debts Encumbered property; discharge of debt on encumbered property by naked owner

When it is necessary to satisfy a creditor of the succession, the succession representative, with the authorization of the proper court or the universal successor, may sell so much of the property subject to a universal usufruct or usufruct under universal title as may be required to yield a sum for the discharge of the indebtedness. The usufructuary may prevent the sale by advancing the funds needed in accordance with the following provisions. If the usufructuary fails or refuses to advance the funds needed to discharge a debt secured by property subject to the usufruct, or an estate debt that is charged to the property subject to the usufruct, the naked owner may advance the funds needed. If he does so, the naked owner may demand that the usufructuary pay him interest during the period of the usufruct. If the naked owner does not advance the funds, he may demand that all or part of the property be sold as needed to discharge the debt.

Article 591. Advance of sums; measure of liability Continuation of usufruct after

## sale of property

The universal usufructuary must advance the funds needed for the discharge of all the debts of the succession.

The usufructuary under universal title must contribute to the payment of the debts of the succession in proportion to the value of the property subject to the usufruct. If property subject to the usufruct is sold to pay an estate debt, or a

SB NO. 361	ENROLLEI

1	debt of the grantor, the usufruct attaches to any proceeds of the sale of the
2	property that remain after payment of the debt.
3	Article 592. Return of capital principal; payment of interest Multiple
4	usufructuaries; contribution to payment of estate debts
5	When the usufructuary advances funds needed for the discharge of the debts
6	of the succession he shall be reimbursed without interest at the end of the usufruct.
7	When the usufructuary does not make such an advance, the universal successor may
8	make the necessary advance, for which the usufructuary shall pay interest during the
9	period of the usufruct, or sell a part of the property subject to the usufruct. If there
10	is more than one usufructuary of the same property, each contributes to the
11	payment of estate debts that are charged to the property in proportion to his
12	enjoyment of the property. If one or more of the usufructuaries fails to advance
13	his share, those of them who advance the funds shall have the right to recover
14	the funds they advance from those who do not advance their shares.
15	Article 593. Discharge of legacy of annuity
16	The legacy of an annuity must be acquitted wholly by the universal
17	usufructuary. If the legacy of the usufruct is under universal title, it must be
18	acquitted by the usufructuary in proportion to his enjoyment. Unless there is a
19	governing testamentary disposition, the legacy of an annuity that is chargeable
20	to property subject to a usufruct is payable first from the fruits and products
21	of the property subject to the usufruct and then from the property itself.

Article 594. Court costs; expenses of litigation

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Court costs in actions concerning the property subject to the usufruct are taxed in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. Expenses of litigation other than court costs are apportioned between usufructuaries and naked owners in accordance with the ensuing articles following Articles.

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# Article 601. Removal of improvements

The usufructuary may remove all improvements he has made, subject to the obligation of restoring the property to its former condition. He may not claim

SB NO. 361	<b>ENROLLED</b>
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1	compensation reimbursement from the owner for improvements that he does not
2	remove or that cannot be removed.
3	* * *
4	Art. 603. Disposition of the naked ownership; alienation or encumbrance of the
5	property.
6	The naked owner may dispose of the naked ownership. , but he can not
7	thereby affect the usufruct He may also alienate or encumber the property subject
8	to the usufruct, but he cannot thereby affect the usufruct.
9	Article 604. Servitudes
10	The naked owner may establish real rights on the property subject to the
11	usufruct, provided that they may be exercised without injury to the usufructuary
12	impairing the usufructuary's rights.
13	* * *
14	Article 608. Dissolution of juridical person; thirty year limitation
15	A usufruct established in favor of a legal entity other than a natural person
16	terminates when the entity ceases to exist, or upon the lapse of thirty years from the
17	date of the commencement of the usufruct. juridical person terminates if the
18	juridical person is dissolved or liquidated, but not if the juridical person is
19	converted, merged or consolidated into a successor juridical person. In any
20	event, a usufruct in favor of a juridical person shall terminate upon the lapse
21	of thirty years from the date of the commencement of the usufruct. This Article
22	shall not apply to a juridical person in its capacity as the trustee of a trust.
23	Comment - 2010
24 25 26 27 28	The last sentence explains that a trust is not itself a juridical person and therefore the Article does not apply to it. A trust is a "relationship." La. R.S. 9:1731. Nevertheless, the trustee may be a corporate or institutional trustee which a juridical person and it is intended this article not affect the trust in that event.
29 30	
31	Article 613. Loss, extinction, or destruction of property  The usufruet of percensumables terminates by the permanent and total loss.
32	The usufruct of nonconsumables terminates by the permanent and total loss,
33	extinction, or destruction through accident, force majeure or decay of the property

subject to the usufruct.

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#### Article 615. Change of the form of property

When property subject to usufruct changes form without any an act of the usufructuary, the usufruct does not terminate even though the property can may no longer serve the use for which it was originally destined.

When property subject to usufruct is converted into money or other property without an act of the usufructuary, as in a case of expropriation of an immovable or liquidation of a corporation, the usufruct does not terminate but terminates as to the property converted and attaches to the money or other property received by the usufructuary.

# Article 616. Sale <u>or exchange</u> of the property; taxes

When property subject to usufruct is sold <u>or exchanged</u>, whether in an action for partition or by agreement between the usufructuary and the naked owner <u>or by</u> a usufructuary who has the power to dispose of nonconsumable property, the usufruct terminates as to the nonconsumable property sold or exchanged, but as provided in Article 568.1, the usufruct attaches to the proceeds of the sale money or other property received by the usufructuary, unless the parties provide agree otherwise. Any tax or expense incurred as the result of the sale or exchange of property subject to usufruct shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale or exchange, and shall be deducted from the amount due by the usufructuary to the naked owner at the termination of the usufruct.

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#### Article 618. Investment of money Security for proceeds

In cases governed by Articles 614, 615, 616, and the first sentence of Article 617, the naked owner may demand, within one year from receipt of the proceeds by the usufructuary that the money be safely invested subject to the right of the usufructuary usufructuary give security for the proceeds. If such a demand is made, and the parties cannot agree, the nature of the investment security shall be determined by the court. This article Article does not apply to corporeal movables

SB NO. 361	<b>ENROLLED</b>
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1	referred to in the second sentence of Article 568, or to property disposed of by the
2	usufructuary pursuant to the power to dispose of nonconsumables if the grantor
3	of the usufruct has dispensed with the security.
4	Article 619. Changes made by the testator
5	A usufruct by donation mortis causa is not considered as revoked merely
6	because the testator has made changes in the property after the date of his will
7	testament. The effect of the legacy is determined by application of the rules
8	contained in the title: Of donations inter vivos and mortis causa.
9	Article 620. Sale of the property or of the usufruct
10	Usufruct terminates by the enforcement of a mortgage placed an
11	encumbrance established upon the property prior to the creation of the usufruct to
12	secure a debt. The usufructuary may have an action against the grantor of the
13	usufruct or against the naked owner under the provisions established in the third
14	section Section 3 of this chapter Chapter.
15	The sale of the property by the naked owner after the usufruct has been
16	created or the enforcement of a mortgage placed upon the property by the naked
17	owner after the creation of the usufruct does not affect the right of the usufructuary.
18	The judicial sale of the usufruct by creditors of the usufructuary deprives the
19	usufructuary of his enjoyment of the property but does not terminate the usufruct.
20 21 22 23	Comment - 2010  The elimination of Paragraph two of Article 620 is not intended to effect a change in the law. The subject is already covered in Article 603.
<ul><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	* * *
26	Article 623. Abuse of the enjoyment: consequences
27	A The usufruct may be terminated by the naked owner if the usufructuary
28	commits waste, alienates things without authority, neglects to make ordinary repairs,
29	or abuses his enjoyment in any other manner.
30	Article 624. Consequences of abuse Security to prevent termination

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In the cases covered by the preceding article Article, the court may decree termination of the usufruct or decree that the property be delivered to the naked owner on the condition that he shall pay to the usufructuary a reasonable annuity

until the end of the usufruct. The amount of the annuity shall be based on the value 1 2 of the usufruct. 3 The usufructuary may prevent termination of the usufruct or delivery of the 4 property to the naked owner by giving security to insure that he will take appropriate 5 corrective measures within a period fixed by the court. Article 625. Intervention by creditors of the usufructuary 6 8 A creditor of the usufructuary may intervene and may prevent termination of 9 the usufruct or and delivery of the property to the naked owner by offering to repair 10 the damages caused by the usufructuary and by giving security for the future. 11 Section 2. This Act shall become effective upon signature by the governor or, if not 12 signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature 13 by the governor, as provided by Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If 14 vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, this Act shall become 15 effective on the day following such approval. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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**SB NO. 361** 

APPROVED: