

# RULES FOR LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURTS

## TITLES I, II, and III

### Ninth Judicial District Court

#### Parish of Rapides

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**Chapter:** 2                      **Chapter Title:** Dates of Court

**Appendix** 2.0                      None.

**Rule No:** 2.0

Local Holidays in Addition to  
Legal Holidays  
Listed in La. R.S. 1:55  
See 2004 Amendment to La.  
R.S. 1:55(E)(1)(b) which, by  
reference to La. R.S.  
1:55(B)(1)(a), adds Mardi Gras  
Day and General Election Day  
as legal holidays.

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**Chapter:** 3                      **Chapter Title:** Judges and Facsimile Transmissions to the Court

**Appendix** 3.1

**Rule No:** 3.1

Divisions or Sections of Court  
Amended Effective January 1,  
2008; amended effective  
January 1, 2012; amended  
effective April 17, 2013;  
amended effective January 1,  
2016; amended effective April  
1, 2016; amended effective  
September 1, 2017; amended  
effective January 1, 2018.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF THE COURT

The Ninth Judicial District Court is comprised of seven divisions designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G, pursuant to LSA R.S. 13:587.1. Effective, January 1, 2018, the Court shall consist of three sections: (a) civil, (b) criminal and (c) juvenile. Sections shall be divided as follows: 3 civil divisions, 3 criminal divisions and 1 juvenile division. Each judge shall be assigned to a section of the court. All judges retain general jurisdiction. All assignments shall be done on the basis of seniority as a district judge in the Ninth Judicial District Court. Assignments will be done by a separate order of the Court. If two or more judges are elected or appointed at the same time, the Louisiana State Bar Association bar roll number will be utilized to determine seniority, with the lowest number being the most senior. Assignments shall be made every two years, running from the effective date of the last assignment. Two judges may agree by written order to exchange assignments at any time.

In cases that are authorized by the judge to whom it is allotted, any order may be signed by any judge of the district court. Any judge of the court may preside over any case/docket/allotted matter of another judge, if that judge is unavailable to preside or is absent.

Any judge of the court may accept a plea in any felony or misdemeanor case though not allotted to the division of the judge accepting the plea. However, the case will remain with the division of the judge to which it was allotted no matter which judge accepted the plea.

#### DRUG COURT

Pursuant to R.S. 13:5301, et seq, the Court will designate by a separate order of the Court for a two year term a division of the Court as the Drug Court Division. At the end of the term of a Drug Court Judge, the successor shall be selected by the judges of the Ninth Judicial District Court six months prior to the beginning of the new term, which priority to be given to the senior

judge(s).

#### JUVENILE AND COMMITMENTS

All juvenile cases shall be assigned to the juvenile section as set forth in Rule 41. All juvenile matters will be scheduled at a time and place designated by the judge.

All commitments shall be heard by the presiding judge assigned to the juvenile section. Commitments will be heard at the Rapides Parish Courthouse.

#### HEARING OFFICER

Pursuant to R.S. 46:236.5, the Court hereby implements an expedited process for the establishment, modification and enforcement of support obligations by authorizing and directing the judges to hire Hearing Officer(s) to hear support related matters, and to hire and employ any and all such other personnel deemed necessary to implement and maintain this procedure, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the Court. The Hearing Officer(s) shall be prohibited from appearing or practicing before the Ninth Judicial District Court. The Court, by majority vote, shall fix the salary of the Hearing Officer(s) and any such other personnel hired or employed to implement and maintain this procedure.

#### SESSIONS OF THE COURT

The court will open at 9:30 a.m., on each weekday except legal holidays, unless otherwise specifically ordered. The court may recess from Noon until 1:30 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the presiding judge.

Motion Hour will be held in Courtroom #1 or #2 on the sixth floor of the Rapides Parish Courthouse on Tuesday through Friday of each week, except legal holidays, unless otherwise specifically ordered.

When appearing at Motion Hour for confirmation of default or taking up of uncontested matters, the attorneys shall furnish the minute clerk, a written list of the name and address of each witness who are to testify. Upon failure to do so, attorneys may not be permitted to proceed.

No evidence in an uncontested matter or confirmation of default will be received until proof that all costs due the Clerk of Court have been paid, except in forma pauperis cases.

The party requesting the recordation of testimony in a motion, rule or trial shall be responsible for the payment of the appropriate recording fee.

#### MODIFICATION OF COURT RULES

A local court rule shall not be adopted, modified or deleted except by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all judges serving on the Ninth Judicial District Court. No court rule shall be adopted, modified or deleted unless all judges are present to discuss and vote on the proposal. If a judge is absent, he/she must be given at least one (1) week notice that such a proposal has been made in order that he/she may express his/her views on the proposed change. The absent judge may submit his/her vote by proxy or in writing.

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**Appendix** 3.2  
**Rule No:** 3.2

Duty Judges

Amended effective January 1, 2018.

A judge of the Court will be assigned each week as Duty Judge, beginning on Monday and ending on Friday. Judges are authorized to exchange periods of assignments as the duty judge, or a duty judge may designate another judge of the Court to substitute as the duty judge providing that judge consents to the designation. The duty judge shall be available each court day 8:30 a.m. to Noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

#### REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

Motions for extension of time may be presented to the duty judge. Any motion for an extension of time shall contain a statement as to whether this motion is for the first, second or subsequent extensions requested.

#### CONTINUANCES

The duty judge shall not sign an opposed Motion for Continuance assigned to another judge of the Court. The judge or their staff shall always be contacted if at all possible. A continuance shall not be signed by the duty judge unless authorized by the judge of the division in which the case is pending.

#### WITHDRAWAL AS COUNSEL OF RECORD

All motions to withdraw as counsel of record must be presented to the judge of the division in which the case is pending.

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**Appendix** 3.4  
**Rule No:** 3.4

Court-Specific Rules  
Concerning Judges' Use of  
Electronic Signatures

Amended effective January 1, 2018.

Any judge of the Ninth Judicial District Court may electronically sign court orders, notices, official court documents, judgments and other writings, whether civil or criminal, if the electronic signature consists of a computer data compilation of any symbol or series of symbols executed, adopted or authorized by the judge to be the legally binding equivalent of the judge's handwritten signature.

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**Chapter:** 4

**Chapter Title:** Court Personnel

**Appendix** 4.1  
**Rule No:** 4.1

Judicial Administrators and  
Clerks of Court

Amended effective January 1, 2012; amended effective January 1, 2018.

Hope LaFleur [www.9thjdc.org](http://www.9thjdc.org)  
Court Administrator  
9th Judicial District Court  
Post Office Drawer 1431  
Alexandria, LA 71309  
Telephone: (318) 443-6893  
Facsimile: (318) 484-2704  
E-Mail: [hlafleur@9thjdc.com](mailto:hlafleur@9thjdc.com)

Hon. Robin L. Hooter [www.rapidesclerk.org](http://www.rapidesclerk.org)  
Clerk of Court  
Parish of Rapides  
Post Office Drawer 952  
Alexandria, LA 71309-0952  
Telephone: (318) 473-8153  
Facsimile: (318) 473-4667  
E-Mail: [rhooter@rapidesclerk.org](mailto:rhooter@rapidesclerk.org)

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**Chapter:** 5                      **Chapter Title:** Courtroom Use, Accessibility and Security

**Appendix** 5.1A                      <http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX5.1A.PDF>

**Rule No:** 5.1

Americans with Disabilities  
Form

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**Appendix** 5.1B                      <http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX5.1B.PDF>

**Rule No:** 5.1

Request for Interpreter and  
Order

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**Appendix** 5.1C                      <http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX5.1C.PDF>

**Rule No:** 5.1

Interpreters Oath

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**Chapter:** 8                      **Chapter Title:** Indigents and In Forma Pauperis

**Appendix** 8.0                      <http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX8.0.PDF>

**Rule No:** 8.0

In Forma Pauperis Affidavit

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**Chapter:** 9                      **Chapter Title:** Procedure

**Appendix** 9.3

**Rule No:** 9.3

Allotments: Signing of  
Pleadings in Allotted and Non-  
Allotted Cases

Amended effective June 1,  
2011; amended effective  
January 1, 2018.

The Clerk of Court, with the advice of the Ninth Judicial District Court, shall devise an arbitrary method for the assignment of cases to assure that the civil case load is equally divided among the sections of the civil division and that judge or forum selection by litigants is prevented. All civil cases are randomly allotted at the time of filing to one of the sections of the civil division.

For this purpose, the Clerk of Court shall utilize either an electronic or mechanical apparatus approved by Ninth Judicial District Court which will contain an equal number of random chances for each section of the civil division. As each new petition is filed, the case shall be immediately allotted at random, utilizing the approved method, until all have been exhausted, at which time the electronic apparatus shall reprogram with equal random chances for each section of the civil division, or the mechanical apparatus shall be designed in such a manner that the assignment to the sections will be solely by chance. The section to which each case is allotted will be inscribed immediately upon the petition and the copy that is to be served. After a civil case has been allotted, it will remain in the section to which it has been allotted unless it is transferred or consolidated with another case in accordance with the law. All subsequent filings and correspondence shall bear the suit number and section designated.

The judges assigned to the criminal and juvenile sections of the Court are excluded from the random allotment of civil cases.

## RECUSALS

When a civil judge is recused, the Clerk of Court shall re-allot the case to another judge in the civil division.

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**Appendix** 9.4

### CIVIL AND DOMESTIC CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

**Rule No:** 9.4

Presentation of Pleadings to the Court and Filing with the Clerk of Court

Effective date: April 15, 2010; amended effective January 1, 2018.

All civil and domestic petitions must include a Civil Cover Sheet or Domestic Cover Sheet which shall be filed with the Clerk of Court. This cover sheet must be placed on top of the petition or motion so it is easily identifiable by all persons handling such paperwork. If the answering party/defendant disagrees with the case classification, he/she should request a telephone conference with the presiding judge of the section to which the case has been allotted.

All pleadings in allotted cases that require an order prior to rendition of judgment must be presented to the presiding judge of the division to which the case has been allotted. All pleadings requiring the signature of a judge in cases which have not been allotted to a division, or pleadings in allotted cases after rendition of judgment, shall be filed in the with Clerk of Court and left there to be signed by the duty judge.

All pleadings in allotted cases that require an order prior to rendition of judgment must be presented to the presiding judge of the division to which the case has been allotted.

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**Appendix** 9.6

[http://www.lasc.org/rules/supreme/Louisiana\\_Civil\\_Case\\_Reporting\\_Form.pdf](http://www.lasc.org/rules/supreme/Louisiana_Civil_Case_Reporting_Form.pdf)

**Rule No:** 9.6

Civil Case Cover Sheet Form

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**Appendix** 9.12A

<http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX9.12A.pdf>

**Rule No:** 9.12

Notice of Limited Appearance - Family Law Cases

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**Appendix** 9.12B

<http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX9.12B.pdf>

**Rule No:** 9.12

Notice of Limited Appearance - Non-Family Law Cases

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**Appendix** 9.14

**Rule No:** 9.14

Fixing for Trial or Hearing; Scheduling Orders; Contact with Jurors

When a civil case which has had a trial date set, is settled or otherwise disposed of, counsel for either plaintiff(s) and/or defendant(s) shall immediately inform the presiding judge to which the case has been allotted, and all persons subpoenaed as witnesses.

### MOTIONS AND RULES

Amended effective February

To set a motion, rule or exception or contradictory matter for hearing, the attorney or self-

15, 2005; Revised effective Nov. 16, 2005; Amended effective March 14, 2007; Amended effective May 1, 2015; amended effective January 1, 2018; amended effective August 1, 2018.

represented litigant shall make a written request to the Clerk of Court. The Clerk of Court will place the matter on the docket as is ordered by the presiding judge. The party requesting the setting shall be responsible for notifying any opposing counsel and/or any self-represented litigant(s) of the date fixed for the hearing.

All counsel or self-represented litigants filing motions and/or exceptions shall attach to the motion or exception a memorandum setting forth the facts and law applicable thereto and a copy of the memorandum is to be sent to all opposing counsel and/or self-represented litigants. Any party failing to file and distribute the required memorandum shall subject himself/herself to the assessment of costs and/or disciplined by the Court.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF CASES FOR TRIAL

Assignment of civil cases for trial on the merits shall be made only on written motion to the presiding judge in which the case has been allotted or transferred. Any objection to the motion to set for trial must be filed within ten (10) days. The motion shall certify that all exceptions, motions, discovery and other preliminary matters have been disposed of and shall be served on all opposing counsel and/or self-represented litigants.

Any party desiring to a trial date must state whether or not a pre-trial conference would be helpful toward a prompt disposition of the case. The court may waive or order a pre-trial conference.

Original briefs shall be filed with the Clerk of Court and a copy shall be delivered to the presiding judge.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH JURORS

No person shall contact any prospective juror, or a member of a prospective juror's immediate family, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the background of any prospective juror.

After trial or following a verdict, no juror has any obligation to speak to any person about any case and may refuse all interviews or comments. No person may make repeated requests for interviews or questions after a juror has expressed his/her desire not to be interviewed.

No juror or alternate juror who consents to be interviewed may disclose any information with respect to the following:

- (1) The specific vote of any juror other than the juror being interviewed;
- (2) The deliberations of the jury;
- (3) For the purposes of obtaining evidence of improprieties in the jury's deliberation.

Any violation of this rule may be punishable as contempt of court.

#### CONTINUANCES

A. The court may grant a continuance of a trial or hearing for good grounds. Among the factors the court will consider are the diligence and good faith of the moving party, the reasonableness of the grounds, the fairness to both parties and other litigants before the court, and the need for the orderly and prompt administration of justice.

B. The court will grant a continuance in any case where the law so requires.

C. If the court grants a continuance, each party is responsible for contacting its own witnesses.

## DEPOSIT FOR JURY COSTS

In a civil case, the court shall fix an amount to cover the costs related to the jury, clerk of court, and sheriff. The court may not require that the bond be filed or the costs paid more than 180 days before trial. The failure to pay these costs timely will constitute a waiver of trial by jury.

## CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURY POOLS

- A. Pursuant to La.C.Cr.P Article 409.3, there is hereby created a central jury pool for criminal and civil cases.
- B. The jury pools shall consist of persons randomly selected from the general venire by the Rapides Parish Jury Commission from the list of registered voters in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, and the list of persons over the age of eighteen (18) who have been issued a driver license in Rapides Parish, Louisiana.
- C. A person serving on a jury shall serve until discharged. Upon completion of service on a trial, the juror shall return to his/her respective central jury pool, unless otherwise instructed. Jurors excused by challenge in either civil or criminal court shall also return to their respective central jury pool.
- D. The members of the central jury pool selected for service in criminal matters shall report to the designated criminal courtroom on the day and at the hour reflected on the subpoena.
- E. The members of the central jury pool selected for service in civil matters shall report to the designated civil courtroom on the day and at the hour reflected on the subpoena.
- F. The judges presiding over jury trials in that week shall mutually agree as to who will conduct the hearing to determine juror qualifications, excuses, exemptions and re-assignments to their respective jury pool, pursuant to the law and Court rules, and issue such orders as may be required to carry out jury selection and management process.
- G. Jurors selected to serve in a central jury pool may serve as jurors in either civil or criminal matters, or both.
- H. The sheriff shall serve juror notices by mailing the said notices in the United States Post Office, addressed to such juror at his/her usual residence or business address.
- I. The initial cost of convening the Jury Commission for a given month will be apportioned one-half (1/2) to the criminal and one-half (1/2) to civil. These civil costs will then be apportioned equally among all cases in which civil jury trials are scheduled for the month in which the civil jury pools are selected to serve and shall be taxed as costs. The costs of service of the civil jurors shall also be taxed as costs and apportioned equally among all cases scheduled for trial during the week for which the costs are incurred. The fees due jurors for appearance shall be taxed as costs and apportioned equally among those cases which proceed to trial on the dates the civil jury pool reports. After jury selection, jury fees will be taxed as costs to the cases on which they serve. In the event no case proceeds to trial by jury in any week in which an appearance is made by jurors, the costs and fees due such jurors shall be apportioned equally among all cases that were still scheduled for trial as of 4:00pm on the day preceding the appearance of the jurors. In all instances jury costs are to be advanced by the party requesting the jury.

**ALLOTMENT OF CASES**

System of Random Allotment of Criminal Cases (Other than Traffic, Wildlife, and Appeals from Lower Courts)

Effective date: October 1, 2010; amended effective January 1, 2018.

**FELONIES:**

The Clerk of Court, with the advice of the Ninth Judicial District Court, shall devise an arbitrary method for the assignment of cases to assure that the criminal case load is equally divided among the divisions in the criminal section and that the selection does not vest the district attorney with the power to choose the judge to whom a particular case is assigned. For this purpose, the Clerk of Court shall utilize either an electronic or mechanical apparatus approved by Ninth Judicial District Court which will contain an equal number of random chances for each division of the criminal section of the Court.

At the time of the defendant's booking in the parish prison, the arrest shall be immediately allotted at random, utilizing the approved method by use of a computer properly programmed to randomly assign cases to a division in the criminal court section, which computer program shall follow the felony-following-felony rule established by the Louisiana Supreme Court, until all have been exhausted, at which time the electronic apparatus shall reprogram with equal random chances for each division of the criminal section, or the mechanical apparatus shall be designed in such a manner that the assignment to the divisions will be solely by chance.

The random allotment procedure set forth in this rule shall be used to allot all adult criminal cases. All juvenile criminal cases shall be assigned to the juvenile section as set forth in Rule 41.

After a criminal case has been allotted, it will remain in the division to which it has been allotted unless it is transferred or consolidated with another case in accordance with the law.

The divisions assigned to the civil and juvenile sections of the court are excluded from the random allotment of criminal cases.

After the defendant is booked, the pre-trial bond will be set by the judge assigned to the La. C.Cr.P. Art. 230.1 hearings for that particular week. After the allotment and bond setting, all future matters, including but not limited to release on a personal recognizance bond, increase/reduction of bond and pre-trial motions, will be assigned to the judge allotted the case.

For purposes of this rule, a felony case remains pending until any of the following events have occurred:

- (1) The statute of limitations runs;
- (2) A change of booking is made, reducing the case to a misdemeanor;
- (3) A bill of information or indictment is filed or amended, reducing the case to a misdemeanor; or,
- (4) The District Attorney's Office enters a nolle prosequi in a case.

**MISDEMEANORS, WILDLIFE OFFENSES AND APPEALS**

Misdemeanor, wildlife offenses and appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction are not allotted. The method of randomly allotting is described in Appendix 14.0B.

**MULTIPLE CASES**

When a defendant has a pending criminal charge or is on probation and the defendant is charged with one or more additional crimes, then such new case or cases shall be assigned to the division

of original assignment.

#### MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS

Where there are multiple defendants in the same case, all defendants are assigned to the division where the defendant has the lowest PIN number, unless one of the subsequently booked defendants has a case pending, or is on probation. In this circumstance, the case is reassigned according to the Multiple Cases paragraph.

#### RECUSALS

When a criminal judge is recused, the clerk of court shall re-allot the case to another judge in the criminal section.

#### RE-FILED BILLS

Any true bills and/or bills of information which are dismissed or quashed and subsequently re-filed shall be assigned to the division of original allotment. Re-filed bills shall be so designated by the State.

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**Appendix** 14.0B  
**Rule No:** 14.0  
Class IV misdemeanor cases shall be set before the misdemeanor court by the District Attorney or in accordance with rules set forth herein. See Appendix 14.0A.

Random Allotment Traffic  
Offenses, Wildlife Offenses,  
and Appeals from Courts of  
Limited Jurisdiction

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**Appendix** 14.1  
**Rule No:** 14.1  
Multiple defendants and charges in all four classifications. The District Attorney shall assign or reassign subsequent cases to the division to which the first case or charge was allotted. (See Appendix 14.0A.)

Allotment - Defendant with  
More than One Felony Case

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**Chapter:** 15  
**Chapter Title:** Assignment of Cases and Preliminary Motions

**Appendix** 15.0  
**Rule No:** 15.0  
The court will open at 9:30 a.m., on each weekday except legal holidays, unless otherwise specifically ordered. The court may recess from Noon until 1:30 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the presiding judge.

Assignment of Cases, Filing of  
Motions, Pre-Trial and Status  
Conferences

Revised effective Nov. 16,  
2005; amended effective  
January 1, 2016; amended  
effective January 1, 2018.

All pleadings shall be filed with the Clerk of Court. The clerk of court shall deliver to the assigned judge all filings which have an attached order or judgment that needs to be signed. After acting on the requested relief, the judge shall return the original filing to the clerk of court.

The judge assigned to each criminal section of the Court shall sign all orders and judgments in cases assigned to that section, except that in his/her absence, the judge shall make arrangements for another judge to sign his/her orders.

#### Motions, Hearings, Pre-Trials and Trials

All motions, hearings, pre-trial conferences and trials shall be set by the district attorney's office on oral motion in open court or on written motion based on the available dates according to the calendar for the judge to which the case has been allotted.

At arraignment, all felony cases are assigned a date for a pre-trial conference. At arraignment, all misdemeanor cases may be either assigned a date for a pre-trial conference and/or a trial setting.

At the felony pretrial conference, the judge, prosecutor and defense attorney will discuss a plea agreement, unresolved motions, unresolved discovery and such matters as may aid in the prompt and fair disposition of the charges.

At the felony pre-trial conference, the district attorney shall provide to the defendant or defendant's counsel a pre-trial memorandum with a plea offer, and may provide a copy of the case file(s) with a joint stipulation agreeing to informal, open-file discovery. If the defendant rejects the offer, the defendant's counsel or defendant are then required to file motions within the delays provided by La. C.Cr.P. art. 521.

At the felony pre-trial conference, if the defendant accepts the pretrial offer, he/she will enter his/her plea of guilty and may be sentenced. If the defendant is not sentenced on the pre-trial date, a sentencing date will be scheduled for such. If the offer is rejected, the defendant will be set for trial on an available date according to the calendar for the judge to which the case has been allotted. If the defendant fails to appear at the pretrial conference, a bench warrant may be issue for his/her arrest.

When the Court informs the clerk of court that it will not accept a plea bargain proposed, the clerk shall note that in the record. All counsel in the case shall advise any other judge considering the same plea bargain of the rejection.

During the pretrial conference, the judge will advise the attorneys which plea offers the judge will approve and the defense attorney will communicate the plea offer to the defendant. If the defendant does not plead guilty on Monday, the defense attorney and defendant shall certify in writing to the Court that the defense attorney has advised the defendant of the plea offer and of the rule that after Monday before trial, the Court will not consider a plea agreement, except for good cause.

The judges in the criminal section of the court will back each other up if any cases are not resolved on the weekly docket.

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**Appendix** 15.1

**Rule No:** 15.1

The court advises at the La. C.Cr.P. art. 230.1 hearing or at arraignment or answer hearing if no prior hearing has been held.

Appointment of Counsel

Revised effective Nov. 16, 2005; amended effective January 1, 2018.

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**Appendix** 15.2

**Rule No:** 15.2

Service of process on the District Attorney may be made by mail, hand-delivery, or depositing service into the district attorney box located in the Office of the Clerk of Court.

Alternative Method of Service on District Attorney

Amended effective January 1, 2018.

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**Appendix** 15.3

**Rule No:** 15.3

Court-Specific Rules  
Concerning Simultaneous  
Appearance by a Party or  
Witness by Audio-Visual  
Transmission

Effective January 1, 2016;  
amended effective January 1,  
2018.

Pursuant to La. C.Cr.P. arts. 522 and 551, a defendant's appearance in this Court for the 230.1 hearing and the initial setting of bail may be accomplished by simultaneous transmission through audio-visual electronic equipment. The adoption of this local rule shall provide for a law enforcement officer having custody of an arrested person to fulfill the obligation imposed by La. C.Cr.P. art. 230.1(A) through presentation of the arrested person via simultaneous transmission by utilizing audio-visual electronic equipment.

A defendant's appearance at the following proceedings, may, at the discretion of the presiding judge, be made by simultaneous transmission through audio-visual electronic equipment:

1. Seventy-two hour hearing (included above)
2. Initial setting of bond (included above)
3. Any Pre-trial motion
4. Any hearing on Pre-trial motion
5. Arraignment
6. Any post-conviction proceeding and
7. Any other proceeding where specifically allowed by the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure relative to simultaneous Audio-Visual Transmission.

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**Chapter:** 18

**Chapter Title:** Arraignment and Pleas

**Appendix** 18.0

<http://www.lasc.org/rules/dist.ct/COURTRULESAPPENDIX18.0.PDF>

**Rule No:** 18.0

Waiver of Formal Arraignment

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**Chapter:** 19

**Chapter Title:** Simultaneous Peremptory Challenges

**Appendix** 19.0

Simultaneous peremptory challenges are allowed.

**Rule No:** 19.0

Simultaneous Peremptory  
Challenges

Revised effective Nov. 16,  
2005; amended effective  
January 1, 2018.

Prior to the voir dire examination of jurors, the presiding judge in a criminal case shall inform the attorneys for the parties or each party in a case where a party chooses to represent himself; whether the jurors will be tendered alternatively for challenges as provided by La. C.Cr.P. article 788 or challenged simultaneously in writing. The judge shall require the State and the defendant to complete a form which identifies, as to each panel, each juror by name and number and indicates whether each juror is accepted, peremptorily challenged and/or challenged for cause. The completed form shall be presented at side bar at the time jurors are tendered.

If a prospective juror is challenged under both a challenge for cause and a peremptory challenge, and the court grants the challenge for cause, the challenging party shall not be deemed to have expended a peremptory challenge.

If both the State and the defendant exercise a peremptory challenge as to a particular prospective juror, both sides shall be deemed to have expended a peremptory challenge.

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