

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

**ACT 604 (SB 495)**

**2018 Regular Session**

**Martiny**

Prior law provided that an offender serving a life sentence for second degree murder shall be eligible for parole consideration if all of the following are met:

- (1) The offender committed the offense after July 2, 1973, and prior to June 29, 1979.
- (2) The offender has served at least 40 years of the sentence imposed.
- (3) The committee on parole has granted parole with a unanimous vote of those present.

New law amends prior law to provide that an offender serving a life sentence for second degree murder who meets the requirements in Paragraph (1) and (2) above shall be released on parole if a five member panel of the committee on parole vote unanimously to grant parole.

Prior law provided that when a judge sets bond on allegations of a new felony offense for a parolee, the division of probation and parole and the committee on parole must be notified within three business days.

New law expands the application of prior law to any new offense of the parolee, instead of applying to only those offenses that are felonies.

Prior law provided that each offender who commits an offense on or after Nov. 1, 2017, other than a crime of violence or a sex offense, and who is eligible for parole pursuant to prior law, except those sentenced as a habitual offender under prior law (R.S. 15:529.1) or who participate in a drug court program pursuant to prior law (R.S. 13:5401), shall be released on administrative parole on the offender's parole eligibility date without a hearing before the committee if certain conditions are met.

New law amends prior law to apply only to those offenders who commit an offense on or after November 1, 2020, instead of November 1, 2017, and otherwise retains prior law.

Effective November 1, 2018.

(Amends R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4)(a)(intro para), 574.4(H), and 574.9(D)(1))