

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 349 (SB 58)

2026 Regular Session

Kleinpeter

Existing law defines aggravated flight from an officer as the intentional refusal of a driver to bring a vehicle to a stop or of an operator to bring a watercraft to a stop, under circumstances wherein human life is endangered, knowing that he has been given a visual and audible signal to stop by a police officer when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the driver or operator has committed an offense.

New law retains existing law.

Existing law provides that aggravated flight from an officer resulting in serious bodily injury is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for up to 15 years and an additional fine of up to \$2,000.

New law increases the minimum period of imprisonment from zero years to two years, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, but otherwise retains existing law.

Existing law provides that all fines, upon collection by the sheriff or executive officer of the court, will be paid into the treasury of the parish in which the court is situated and deposited in a special "Criminal Court Fund" account. Existing law also provides that certain percentages of fines deposited into a criminal court fund account will be distributed to parish and law enforcement agencies.

New law provides that parish law enforcement agencies will set aside any portion of the funds derived from violations of new law in an account to be utilized for either high-speed pursuit driver training or the acquisition of devices or technology designed to minimize the public risk inherent to high-speed police pursuits.

New law otherwise retains existing law.

Existing law provides that certain funds derived directly or indirectly from criminal activity are subject to forfeiture.

New law applies existing law to insurance proceeds received by a defendant charged with committing aggravated flight from an officer as either a direct or indirect result of the crime. New law otherwise retains existing law.

Existing law provides that all fines and forfeitures, except for certain forfeitures of criminal bail bonds, will be paid into the treasury of the parish in which the court is situated and deposited in a special "Criminal Court Fund" account and distributed on motion of the district attorney pursuant to an order of the district judge.

New law provides that all fines generated by violations of new law that are paid to the treasury of the parish in which the court is situated and distributed from the criminal court fund to parish law enforcement agencies will be set aside by the law enforcement agency that receives the funds in an account and utilized for either high-speed pursuit driver training or the acquisition of devices or technology designed to minimize the public risk inherent to high-speed police pursuits.

New law otherwise retains existing law.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 14:108.1(E)(2); adds R.S. 14:108.1(E)(3) and (G) and R.S. 15:571.11(A)(1)(e))