SENATE BILL NO. 16

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BY SENATOR CLAITOR

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

AN ACT

2	To amend and reenact R.S. 15:574.4(D)(1)(a) and (2) and (E)(1)(introductory paragraph)
3	and (a) and Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1 and to enact R.S. 15:574.4(F)
4	and (G), relative to juvenile parole eligibility; to provide relative to parole eligibility
5	for juveniles who commit certain homicide offenses; to provide relative to the
6	judicial determination of parole eligibility; to provide relative to parole eligibility for
7	juveniles sentenced to life imprisonment for non-homicide offenses; to provide for
8	conditions; and to provide for related matters.
9	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
10	Section 1. R.S. 15:574.4(D)(1)(a) and (2) and (E)(1)(introductory paragraph) and
11	(a) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 15:574.4(F) and (G) are hereby enacted to
12	read as follows:
13	§574.4. Parole; eligibility ; juvenile offenders
14	* * *
15	D.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any person
16	serving a sentence of life imprisonment who was under the age of eighteen years at
17	the time of the commission of the offense, except for a person serving a life sentence
18	for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S.
19	14:30.1), shall be eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the provisions of this
20	Subsection if all of the following conditions have been met:
21	(a) The offender has served thirty twenty-five years of the sentence imposed.
22	* * *
23	(2) For each offender eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the

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provisions of this Subsection, the board committee on parole shall meet in a three-member panel, and each member of the panel shall be provided with and shall consider a written evaluation of the offender by a person who has expertise in adolescent brain development and behavior and any other relevant evidence pertaining to the offender.

* * *

- E.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary <u>and except as</u> <u>provided in Subsection G of this Section</u>, any person serving a sentence of life imprisonment for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree <u>murder (R.S. 14:30.1)</u> who was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission of the offense <u>and whose indictment for the offense is on or after August 1, 2017</u>, shall be eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection if a judicial determination has been made that the person is entitled to parole eligibility pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1(A) and all of the following conditions have been met:
- (a) The offender has served thirty-five twenty-five years of the sentence imposed.

* * *

- F.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and except as provided in Subsection G of this Section, any person serving a sentence of life imprisonment for a conviction of second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1) who was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission of the offense and whose indictment for the offense is on or after August 1, 2017, shall be eligible for parole consideration if all of the following conditions have been met:
 - (a) The offender has served twenty-five years of the sentence imposed.
- (b) The offender has not committed any major disciplinary offenses in the twelve consecutive months prior to the parole hearing date. A major disciplinary offense is an offense identified as a Schedule B offense by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections in the Disciplinary Rules and Procedures for Adult Offenders.

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1	(c) The offender has completed the mandatory minimum of one hundred
2	hours of pre-release programming in accordance with R.S. 15:827.1.
3	(d) The offender has completed substance abuse treatment as applicable.
4	(e) The offender has obtained a GED certification, unless the offender
5	has previously obtained a high school diploma or is deemed by a certified
6	educator as being incapable of obtaining a GED certification due to a learning
7	disability. If the offender is deemed incapable of obtaining a GED certification,
8	the offender shall complete at least one of the following:
9	(i) A literacy program.
10	(ii) An adult basic education program.
11	(iii) A job skills training program.
12	(f) The offender has obtained a low-risk level designation determined by
13	a validated risk assessment instrument approved by the secretary of the
14	Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
15	(g) The offender has completed a reentry program to be determined by
16	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
17	(2) For each offender eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the
18	provisions of this Subsection, the board shall meet in a three-member panel, and
19	each member of the panel shall be provided with and shall consider a written
20	evaluation of the offender by a person who has expertise in adolescent brain
21	development and behavior and any other relevant evidence pertaining to the
22	offender.
23	(3) The panel shall render specific findings of fact in support of its
24	decision.
25	G.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any person
26	serving a sentence of life imprisonment for a conviction of first degree murder
27	(R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1) who was under the age of
28	eighteen years at the time of the commission of the offense and whose
29	indictment for the offense was prior to August 1, 2017, shall be eligible for
30	parole consideration pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection if a judicial

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1	determination has been made that the person is entitled to parole eligibility
2	pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1(B) and all of the
3	following conditions have been met:
4	(a) The offender has served twenty-five years of the sentence imposed.
5	(b) The offender has not committed any major disciplinary offenses in
6	the twelve consecutive months prior to the parole hearing date. A major
7	disciplinary offense is an offense identified as a Schedule B offense by the
8	Department of Public Safety and Corrections in the Disciplinary Rules and
9	Procedures for Adult Offenders.
10	(c) The offender has completed the mandatory minimum of one hundred
11	hours of pre-release programming in accordance with R.S. 15:827.1.
12	(d) The offender has completed substance abuse treatment as applicable.
13	(e) The offender has obtained a GED certification, unless the offender
14	has previously obtained a high school diploma or is deemed by a certified
15	educator as being incapable of obtaining a GED certification due to a learning
16	disability. If the offender is deemed incapable of obtaining a GED certification,
17	the offender shall complete at least one of the following:
18	(i) A literacy program.
19	(ii) An adult basic education program.
20	(iii) A job skills training program.
21	(f) The offender has obtained a low-risk level designation determined by
22	a validated risk assessment instrument approved by the secretary of the
23	Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
24	(g) The offender has completed a reentry program to be determined by
25	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
26	(2) For each offender eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the
27	provisions of this Subsection, the board shall meet in a three-member panel, and
28	each member of the panel shall be provided with and shall consider a written
29	evaluation of the offender by a person who has expertise in adolescent brain
30	development and behavior and any other relevant evidence pertaining to the

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2	<u>(3)</u>	The	panel	shall	render	specific	findings	of f	act in	support	of its
3	decision.										

Section 2. Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Art. 878.1. Sentencing hearing Hearing to determine parole eligibility for certain juvenile offenders

A. In any case where an If an offender is indicted on or after August 1, 2017, for the crime to be sentenced to life imprisonment for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1) where the offender was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission of the offense, the district attorney may file a notice of intent to seek a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of parole within one hundred eighty days after the indictment. If the district attorney timely files the notice of intent, a hearing shall be conducted after conviction and prior to sentencing to determine whether the sentence shall be imposed with or without parole eligibility. If the court determines that the sentence shall be imposed with parole eligibility, the offender shall be eligible for parole pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 15:574.4(E). If the district attorney fails to timely file the notice of intent, the sentence shall be imposed with parole eligibility and the offender shall be eligible for parole pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 15:574.4(E) without the need of a judicial determination pursuant to the provisions of this Article. If the court determines that the sentence shall be imposed without parole eligibility, the offender shall not be eligible for parole.

B.(1) If an offender was indicted prior to August 1, 2017, for the crime of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1) where the offender was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission of the offense and a hearing was not held pursuant to this Article prior to August 1, 2017, to determine whether the offender's sentence should be imposed with or without parole eligibility, the district attorney may file a notice

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1 of intent to seek a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole 2 within ninety days of August 1, 2017. If the district attorney timely files the 3 notice of intent, a hearing shall be conducted to determine whether the sentence 4 shall be imposed with or without parole eligibility. If the court determines that the sentence shall be imposed with parole eligibility, the offender shall be 5 eligible for parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4(G). If the district attorney fails to 6 7 timely file the notice of intent, the offender shall be eligible for parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4(E) without the need of a judicial determination pursuant to the 8 9 provisions of this Article. If the court determines that the sentence shall be 10 imposed without parole eligibility, the offender shall not be eligible for parole. (2) If an offender was indicted prior to August 1, 2017, for the crime of 11 12 first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1) where 13 the offender was under the age of eighteen years at the time of the commission 14 of the offense and a hearing was held pursuant to this Article prior to August 1, 15 2017, the following shall apply: (a) If the court determined at the hearing that was held prior to 16 17 August 1, 2017, that the offender's sentence shall be imposed with parole 18 eligibility, the offender shall be eligible for parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4(G). 19 (b) If the court determined at the hearing that was held prior to 20 August 1, 2017, that the offender's sentence shall be imposed without parole eligibility, the offender shall not be eligible for parole. 21 22 B.C. At the hearing, the prosecution and defense shall be allowed to 23 introduce any aggravating and mitigating evidence that is relevant to the charged 24 offense or the character of the offender, including but not limited to the facts and 25 circumstances of the crime, the criminal history of the offender, the offender's level of family support, social history, and such other factors as the court may deem 26 relevant. The admissibility of expert witness testimony in these matters shall be 27 governed by Chapter 7 of the Code of Evidence. Sentences imposed without 28 29 parole eligibility should normally be reserved for the worst offenders and the worst

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cases.

D. The sole purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the sentence
shall be imposed with or without parole eligibility. The court shall state for the
record the considerations taken into account and the factual basis for its
determination. Sentences imposed without parole eligibility and determinations
that an offender is not entitled to parole eligibility should normally be reserved
for the worst offenders and the worst cases.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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APPROVED: