2019 Regular Session

ACT No. 386

HOUSE BILL NO. 518

1

BY REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

2	To amend and reenact R.S. 15:529.1(C) and Code of Criminal Procedure Article 893(E)(2),
3	(3)(a) and (c), and (4), relative to the habitual offender law; to provide relative to the
4	convictions to which the habitual offender law applies; to provide for the application
5	of the habitual offender law relative to a conviction that is subsequently dismissed
6	and set aside after a deferral of imposition of sentence; and to provide for related
7	matters.
8	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
9	Section 1. R.S. 15:529.1(C) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
10	§529.1. Sentences for second and subsequent offenses; certificate of warden or clerk
11	of court in the state of Louisiana as evidence
12	* * *
13	C.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this
14	Subsection, the current offense shall not be counted as, respectively, a second, third,
15	fourth, or higher offense if more than five years have elapsed between the date of the
16	commission of the current offense or offenses and the expiration of the correctional
17	supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision
18	following imprisonment, for the previous conviction or convictions, or between the

AN ACT

HB NO. 518 ENROLLED

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

expiration of the correctional supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision following imprisonment, for each preceding conviction or convictions alleged in the multiple offender bill and the date of the commission of the following offense or offenses. In computing the intervals of time as provided in this Paragraph, any period of parole, probation, or incarceration by a person in a penal institution, within or without the state, shall not be included in the computation of any of the five-year periods between the expiration of the correctional supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision following imprisonment, and the next succeeding offense or offenses.

(2) The Except as provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection, the current offense shall not be counted as, respectively, a second, third, fourth, or higher offense if more than ten years have elapsed between the date of the commission of the current offense or offenses and the expiration of correctional supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision following imprisonment, for a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, or between the expiration of correctional supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision following imprisonment, for each preceding conviction or convictions alleged in the multiple offender bill for a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 and the date of the commission of the following offense or offenses. In computing the intervals of time as provided in this Paragraph, any period of parole, probation, or incarceration by a person in a penal institution, within or without the state, shall not be included in the computation of any of the ten-year periods between the expiration of correctional supervision, or term of imprisonment if the offender is not placed on supervision following imprisonment, for a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 and the next succeeding offense or offenses.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a conviction for a felony offense that is not a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) and that has been set aside and dismissed pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article

HB NO. 518 ENROLLED

893(E)(2), (3), or (4), shall not be considered as a prior conviction for purposes of enhancing a felony that is not a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section and shall not be included in the computation of the five-year time period set forth in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, or the ten-year time period as set forth in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, for purposes of enhancing a felony that is not a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section.

* * *

Section 2. Code of Criminal Procedure Article 893(E)(2), (3)(a) and (c), and (4) are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Art. 893. Suspension and deferral of sentence and probation in felony cases

13 * * *

14 E.

* * *

(2) Upon motion of the defendant, if the court finds at the conclusion of the probationary period that the probation of the defendant has been satisfactory, the court may set the conviction aside and dismiss the prosecution. The dismissal of the prosecution shall have the same effect as acquittal, except that the conviction may be considered as a first offense and provide the basis for subsequent prosecution of the party as a multiple habitual offender; except as provided in R.S. 15:529.1(C)(3). and further shall The conviction may be considered as a first prior offense for purposes of any other law or laws relating to cumulation of offenses. Dismissal under this Paragraph shall occur only once with respect to any person.

(3)(a) When a case is accepted into a drug court division probation program pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 13:5304 and at the conclusion of the probationary period the court finds that the defendant has successfully completed all conditions of probation, the court with the concurrence of the district attorney may set aside the

HB NO. 518 ENROLLED

conviction and dismiss prosecution, whether the defendant's sentence was suspended under Paragraph A of this Article or deferred under Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph. The dismissal of prosecution shall have the same effect as an acquittal, except that the conviction may be considered as a first offense and provide the basis for subsequent prosecution of the party as a multiple habitual offender, and shall except as provided in R.S. 15:529.1(C)(3). The conviction may be considered as a first prior offense for purposes of any other law or laws relating to cumulation of offenses.

* *

(c) Dismissal under this Paragraph shall have the same effect as an acquittal for purposes of expungement under the provisions of R.S. 44:9 <u>Title XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure</u> and may occur only once with respect to any person.

* * *

(4) When a defendant, who has been committed to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to serve a sentence in the intensive incarceration program pursuant to the provisions of Article 895(B)(3), has successfully completed the intensive incarceration program as well as successfully completed all other conditions of parole or probation, and if the defendant is otherwise eligible, the court with the concurrence of the district attorney may set aside the conviction and dismiss prosecution, whether the defendant's sentence was suspended under Paragraph A of this Article or deferred under Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph. The dismissal of prosecution shall have the same effect as an acquittal, except that the conviction may be considered as a first offense and provide the basis for subsequent prosecution of the party as a multiple habitual offender, and shall except as provided in R.S. 15:529.1(C)(3). The conviction may be considered as a first prior offense for purposes of any other law or laws relating to cumulation of offenses. Dismissal under this Subparagraph shall have the same effect as an acquittal for purposes of expungement under the provisions of R.S. 44:9 Title

1	XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure and may occur only once with respec	ct
2	to any person.	
3	* * *	
	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
	PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE	
	GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA	

ENROLLED

HB NO. 518

APPROVED: _____