

## HOUSE SUMMARY OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

House Bill No. 73 by Representative Martiny

CRIMINAL/PROCEDURE: Provides criminal procedures for administration of criminal justice in times of emergency or disaster (Item #71)

### Synopsis of Senate Amendments

1. Makes provisions applicable to appellate and justice of the peace courts.
2. Makes technical change to bill title.

### Digest of Bill as Finally Passed by Senate

Proposed law defines "affected court", "emergency sessions", and "host jurisdiction". (C.Cr.P. Art. 942)

Proposed law provides for the preemption of conflicting provisions of present law without the repeal of those provisions.

Proposed law provides for criteria for emergency sessions of court. (C.Cr.P. Art. 944)

Proposed law provides for venue for criminal proceedings. (C.Cr.P. Art. 945)

Proposed law provides that venue for a writ of habeas corpus for an individual whose physical custody has been transferred as a result of the circumstances which are the basis for the emergency session shall be in the parish of East Baton Rouge. (C.Cr.P. Art. 945)

Proposed law provides for the jurisdiction and powers of the affected court conducting emergency sessions. (C.Cr.P. Arts. 946 and 947)

Proposed law provides for the length of emergency sessions of court. (C.Cr.P. Art. 948)

Proposed law provides that all court costs, fees, and fines assessed or taxed and collected previously by the affected court prior to the supreme court order authorizing the conducting of emergency sessions shall be assessed, taxed, collected, distributed, and retained in the same amounts by and to the same entities and in the same manner by the affected court conducting the emergency session in the host jurisdiction. (C.Cr.P. Art. 949)

Proposed law provides for the authority of the district attorney, sheriff, clerk of court, and indigent defender board in the affected court conducting emergency sessions. (C.Cr.P. Arts. 950, 951, 952, and 953)

Proposed law (C.Cr.P. Art. 954) provides that upon motion by the district attorney and after a contradictory hearing, in any criminal trial conducted in the emergency sessions of court, the court may summon jurors from the host jurisdiction. Requires the district attorney to show that the interests of justice are served by the granting of the motion.

Proposed law provides that the summoning of jurors shall be conducted by the clerk of the host jurisdiction. The cost of summoning jurors and all costs regarding jurors shall be paid by the affected court. (C.Cr.P. Art. 954)

Proposed law provides that the time periods, limitations, and delays established by the provisions of present law affecting the administration of criminal justice shall be suspended in the jurisdiction of the affected court for a period of 90 days following the issuance of an order authorizing emergency sessions of court and that this time period may be extended or

rescinded by order of the supreme court. (C.Cr.P. Art. 955)

Proposed law provides for appeals and supervisory writs from decisions of an affected court conducting emergency sessions. (C.Cr.P. Art. 956)

Proposed law provides that the supreme court shall give notice at least 10 days prior to the conclusion of the emergency sessions to the chief judge, the district attorney, the chief indigent defender, and the clerk of the affected court.

(Adds C.Cr.P. Arts. 941-956)