

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

New law provides for the preemption of conflicting provisions of existing law without the repeal of those provisions.

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

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

New 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)

New law provides for the jurisdiction and powers of the affected court conducting emergency sessions. (C.Cr.P. Arts. 946 and 947) Provides for the length of emergency sessions of court. (C.Cr.P. Art. 948)

New 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)

New 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)

New 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.

New 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)

New law provides that the time periods, limitations, and delays established by the provisions of existing 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following the issuance of an order authorizing emergency sessions of court and that this time period may be extended or rescinded by order of the supreme court.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)

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

New 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.

Effective upon signature of governor (December 6, 2005).

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