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The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Alden A. Clement, Jr.

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SB 196 Engrossed

DIGEST  
2016 Regular Session

Cortez

Present law provides that if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that an offender actually possessed a firearm during the commission of a felony or a specifically enumerated misdemeanor under present law for which he was convicted, the court is to impose a term of imprisonment of two years. Present law further provides that if the maximum sentence for the underlying offense is less than two years, then the court is to impose the maximum sentence set forth in present law.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender actually used a firearm in the commission of a felony or a specifically enumerated misdemeanor under present law for which he was convicted, the court is to impose a term of imprisonment of five years. Present law further provides that if the maximum sentence for the underlying offense is less than five years, then the court is to impose the maximum sentence set forth in present law.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender actually discharged a firearm in the commission of a felony or a specifically enumerated misdemeanor under present law for which he was convicted, the court is to impose a term of imprisonment of 10 years. Present law further provides that if the maximum sentence for the underlying offense is less than 10 years, then the court is to impose the maximum sentence set forth in present law.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a firearm was actually used or discharged by the defendant during the commission of a felony for which he was convicted, and thereby caused bodily injury, the court is to impose a term of imprisonment of 15 years. Present law further provides that if the maximum sentence for the underlying felony is less than 15 years, then court is to impose the maximum sentence set forth in present law.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that if the defendant commits a felony with a firearm and the crime is considered a violent felony as defined in present law, then the court is to impose a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 years. Present law further provides that in addition, if the firearm is discharged during the commission of such violent felony, then the court is to impose a minimum term of imprisonment of 20 years. Present law further provides that a sentence imposed under this

provision of present law is to be without benefit of parole, probation or suspension of sentence.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that a mandatory minimum sentence imposed under these provisions of present law cannot be suspended and must be imposed in the same manner as provided in the felony for which the defendant was convicted.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that a defendant sentenced under the provisions of present law is not eligible for parole during the period of the mandatory minimum sentence.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that if the court finds that a sentence imposed under these provisions of present law would be excessive, the court is to state for the record the reasons for such finding and impose the most severe sentence that is not excessive.

Proposed law retains present law and adds that with regard to "violent felonies" under present law (second degree sexual battery, aggravated burglary, carjacking, armed robbery, second degree kidnapping, manslaughter, or forcible or second degree rape) only, when the court makes any finding relative to the possession, use, or discharge of a firearm as described in present law, the terms of imprisonment provided for in present law are mandatory sentences and the conditions of those sentences provided for in present law are mandatory conditions.

Effective August 1, 2016.

(Amends C.Cr.P. Art. 893.3(H))

#### Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

##### Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary C to the original bill

1. Makes proposed law applicable only to sentencing for "violent felonies" under present law.