The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Whitney Kauffeld.

DIGEST 2023 Regular Session

Smith

Present law provides that 1st degree murder is the killing of a human being:

SB 107 Original

- (1) When the offender has specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm and is engaged in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of aggravated kidnapping, 2nd degree kidnapping, aggravated escape, aggravated arson, aggravated or 1st degree rape, forcible or 2nd degree rape, aggravated burglary, armed robbery, assault by drive-by shooting, 1st degree robbery, 2nd degree robbery, simple robbery, terrorism, cruelty to juveniles, or 2nd degree cruelty to juveniles.
- (2) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon a fireman, peace officer, or civilian employee of the La. State Police Crime Lab or any other forensic laboratory engaged in the performance of his lawful duties, or when the specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm is directly related to the victim's status as a fireman, peace officer, or civilian employee.
- (3) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon more than one person.
- (4) When the offender has specific intent to kill or inflict great bodily harm and has offered, has been offered, has given, or has received anything of value for the killing.
- (5) When the offender has the specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon a victim who is under the age of 12 or 65 years of age or older.
- (6) When the offender has the specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm while engaged in the distribution, exchange, sale, or purchase, or any attempt thereof, of a controlled dangerous substance listed in certain schedules of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.
- (7) When the offender has specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm and is engaged in ritualistic acts defined and prohibited by present law.
- (8) When the offender has specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm and there has been issued by a judge or magistrate any lawful order prohibiting contact between the offender and the victim in response to threats of physical violence or harm which was served on the offender and is in effect at the time of the homicide.
- (9) When the offender has specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon a victim who

was a witness to a crime or was a member of the immediate family of a witness to a crime committed on a prior occasion and either:

- (a) The killing was committed for the purpose of preventing or influencing the victim's testimony in any criminal action or proceeding, whether or not such action or proceeding had been commenced.
- (b) The killing was committed for the purpose of exacting retribution for the victim's prior testimony.
- (10) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon a taxicab driver who is in the course and scope of his employment.
- (11) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or inflict great bodily harm and the offender has previously acted with a specific intent to kill or inflict great bodily harm that resulted in the killing of one or more persons.
- (12) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm upon a correctional facility employee who is in the course and scope of his employment.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that offenses described in items (1), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of <u>present law</u> be re-designated as 2nd degree murder rather than 1st degree murder. <u>Proposed law</u> further requires that offenders committing these offenses re-designated as 2nd degree murder be punished by life imprisonment at hard labor without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

Present law provides that 2nd degree murder is the killing of a human being:

- (1) When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm.
- When the offender is engaged in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of aggravated or 1st degree rape, forcible or 2nd degree rape, aggravated arson, aggravated burglary, aggravated kidnapping, 2nd degree kidnapping, aggravated escape, assault by drive-by shooting, armed robbery, 1st degree robbery, 2nd degree robbery, simple robbery, cruelty to juveniles, 2nd degree cruelty to juveniles, or terrorism, even though he has no intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm.
- (3) When the offender unlawfully distributes or dispenses a controlled dangerous substance listed in certain schedules of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, or any combination thereof, which is the direct cause of the death of the recipient who ingested or consumed the controlled dangerous substance.
- (4) When the offender unlawfully distributes or dispenses a controlled dangerous substance listed in certain schedules of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, or any combination thereof, to another who subsequently distributes or dispenses such controlled

dangerous substance which is the direct cause of the death of the person who ingested or consumed the controlled dangerous substance.

<u>Present law</u> requires that whoever commits the crime of second degree murder be punished by life imprisonment at hard labor without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the offenses described in items (1), (2), (3), and (4) of <u>present law</u> be punished by life imprisonment at hard labor, with the first 40 years of the sentence served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

<u>Proposed law</u> otherwise retains <u>present law</u>.

Effective upon signature of the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 14:30(A) and (B) and 30.1(A)(intro para) and 30.1(A)(1) and (B); adds R.S. 14:30.1(C) and (D))