

STATE OF LOUISIANA

COURT OF APPEAL, FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 2026 KW 1109

VERSUS

KEYVIA LE'ANN TAYLOR

SEPTEMBER 9, 2026

In Re: State of Louisiana, applying for supervisory writs, 19th Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge, No. DC-24-01465.

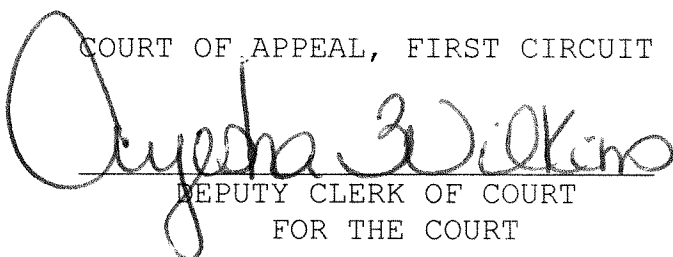
BEFORE: PENZATO, LANIER, AND FIELDS, JJ.

WRIT GRANTED. Newly enacted La. Code Crim. P. art. 312.1 et seq. relates to the operation of laws regarding bond. Thus, it is a procedural law. See e.g., **State v. Washington**, 2002-2196 (La. 9/13/02), 830 So.2d 288, 290 (*per curiam*). Pursuant to La. Code Crim. P. art. 312.1(A), a trial court must revoke the bond of a defendant who was released on bail for a crime of violence, any sex offense, or any crime involving the possession or use of a firearm if the defendant is arrested for a felony offense on or after August 1, 2026. Accordingly, the ruling denying the motion to revoke bond is reversed, the motion is granted, and this matter is remanded for further proceedings in compliance with this ruling.

**AHP
WIL**

Fields, J., dissents. I find that the August 1, 2026 enactment is substantive and thus applies prospectively only. The legislature did not express whether the 2026 enactment of La. Code Crim. P. art. 312.1 applies retroactively or prospectively. Generally, there is a rule against retroactive application of legislative enactments. See La. Civ. Code art. 6; La. R.S. 1:2. The 2026 enactment creates a new rule mandating the revocation of a defendant's bond upon a felony arrest that occurs after the prior bail undertaking that is not a part of the same criminal episode which resulted in the arrest that is the basis for the defendant's current admittance to bail. Accordingly, I would deny the writ application.

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FOR THE COURT