

stealing tens of thousands of dollars from the town and has never denied that theft subsequently. By pleading guilty to an agreed sentence, she cannot now raise complaints on post-conviction relief about this sentence. This ground for post-conviction relief is meritless.

Finally, we note that the trial judge on post-conviction relief never stated that there was merit in Bush's claim that Judge Clason's involvement in pretrial case settlement discussions affected Bush's ultimate decision or that Judge Clason erred in failing to consider the provisions of Article 894.1. While the trial court's ruling on these issues is not clear, our review convinces us that these issues clearly lack merit. First, under *Melinie, supra*, the Article 894.1 issue cannot be properly considered on post-conviction relief. Second, unlike *State v. Bouie*, 00-2934 (La. 5/14/02), 817 So. 2d 48, relied on by Bush, Judge Clason in no way overbore Bush's will, or in any way acted more as an advocate than a neutral arbiter of the criminal prosecution. We also note that Judge Clason did not have to accept any plea from Bush whatsoever.

For the foregoing reasons, this application is granted and the trial court's judgment is reversed. The conviction and sentence is reinstated and the bond previously ordered is set aside.

REVERSED AND RENDERED.

THIS WRIT ORDER IS DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION.

Shreveport, Louisiana, this 20th day of December, 2007.

JED [Signature] JLK

FILED: December 20, 2007

[Signature]
CLERK