



1           WHEREAS, it is important to allow these youth a true opportunity to mature, learn,  
2 and rehabilitate themselves and transition into productive adults; and

3           WHEREAS, results from studies conducted by a Centers for Disease Control Task  
4 Force in 2007 and the United States Department of Justice in 2010 suggest youth who have  
5 been sent through the adult criminal justice system are more likely to recidivate than similar  
6 youth who remain in the juvenile justice system; and

7           WHEREAS, in another study conducted by the United States Department of Justice  
8 in 2011, results demonstrated that youth achieve major benefits from being sent through the  
9 juvenile court and juvenile facilities instead of being housed in adult facilities, which are  
10 often not equipped to deal with youth and place the youth in situations that are dangerous  
11 to them, or in isolation which can exacerbate or cause mental health problems; and

12           WHEREAS, the number of states that treat a seventeen-year old as an adult for  
13 purposes of determining criminal culpability is dwindling and there is a trend toward making  
14 eighteen years the default age of adult criminal responsibility; and

15           WHEREAS, Louisiana is only one of nine states left in the United States that  
16 automatically transfers a seventeen-year old in the criminal justice system to be tried as an  
17 adult.

18           THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby  
19 urge and request the Institute of Public Health and Justice to study the current state of the  
20 juvenile justice and criminal justice systems to understand the potential impact of raising the  
21 age of juvenile jurisdiction to include seventeen-year olds.

22           BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in conducting this study, the Institute of Public  
23 Health and Justice may work with and receive information from the key stakeholders in both  
24 the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems including but not limited to representatives  
25 from the following entities:

26           (1) Department of Public Safety and Corrections, office of juvenile justice.

27           (2) Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

28           (3) The Department of Health and Hospitals, office of behavioral health.

29           (4) Department of Children and Family Services.

30           (5) Louisiana District Attorneys Association.

1 (6) Louisiana State Public Defender Board.

2 (7) Louisiana Sheriff's Association.

3 (8) Louisiana District Judges Association.

4 (9) Louisiana Center for Children's Rights.

5 (10) The Southern Poverty Law Center.

6 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in conducting this study, the Institute of Public  
7 Health and Justice should also evaluate the current criminal justice and juvenile justice  
8 systems to better understand seventeen-year olds currently within the criminal justice  
9 system, to examine the capacity of law enforcement, the courts, and the office of juvenile  
10 justice to manage these youth; and the needs these youth may bring to the juvenile justice  
11 system with regard to rehabilitation.

12 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this report shall be provided to the House  
13 Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, the Senate Committees on Judiciary  
14 A, Judiciary B, and Judiciary C, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the  
15 president of the Senate by February 1, 2016.

16 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a suitable copy of this Resolution be transmitted  
17 to the Institute of Public Health and Justice.

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#### DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

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2015 Regular Session

Leger

Requests the Institute of Public Health and Justice to study the current state of the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems to understand the potential impact of raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction to include 17-year olds.