The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, 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)]

DIGEST

SB 201 Original | 2026 Regular Session | Morris

Present law provides for a hearing to determine parole eligibility for certain juvenile offenders.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law limits the hearing to the sole purpose of determining whether the sentence shall be imposed with or without parole eligibility.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law requires the court to state for the record the considerations taken into account and the factual basis for its determination.

Proposed law retains present law.

Present law provides that sentences imposed without parole eligibility and determinations that an offender is not entitled to parole eligibility should normally be reserved for the worst offenders and the worst cases.

Proposed law repeals present law.

Proposed law requires a reviewing court to give paramount consideration to the information considered by the trier of fact that rendered the original sentence.

Proposed law prohibits the reviewing court, in cases where a juvenile offender was originally sentenced to death after the court considered but rejected youth as a mitigating factor, from substituting its judgment for the judgment of the trier of fact unless the trier of fact clearly abused its discretion and could not have reasonably reached that result.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends C.Cr.P. Art. 878.1(D))