

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 619 (HB 137)

2026 Regular Session

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Existing law provides that the crime of terrorizing is the intentional communication that a crime of violence is occurring or imminent with the intent to cause the general public to be in sustained fear for their safety. Provides a penalty of \$15,000 or up to 15 years of imprisonment with or without hard labor, or both.

New law provides an increased penalty for terrorizing a school. Provides a penalty of \$15,000 or five to 15 years of imprisonment without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, or both.

Existing law provides that the crime of menacing is similar to the crime of terrorizing but with a lesser standard of intent. Provides a penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment of up to two years, or both.

New law provides an increased penalty for menacing a school. Provides a penalty of \$1,000 or two to five years of imprisonment with or without hard labor, or both.

Existing law (R.S. 14:92.2) provides a list of crimes which serve as predicate crimes for improper supervision of a minor by a parent or legal custodian.

New law adds terrorizing or menacing a school provided in new law (R.S. 14:40.1), communicating false information of a planned bombing on school property provided in existing law (R.S. 14:54.6), regularly participating or engaging in any crime of violence, and violating terms or conditions of supervised release, juvenile probation, or parole as predicate crimes.

Existing law (R.S. 15:951) creates the Back on Track Youth Pilot Program.

New law lowers the age of participants in the Back on Track Youth Pilot Program from at least 16 years old to at least 14 years old.

New law requires the La. Dept. of Education to develop and provide information to schools to inform students and their parents of the expected consequences for terrorizing or menacing a school.

Existing law (R.S. 17:3996) provides a list of laws from which charter schools are not exempt.

New law adds the requirement for charter schools to inform students and parents of the consequences of terrorizing and menacing a school.

Existing law provides for disposition after adjudication of certain felony-grade delinquent acts by a juvenile.

New law requires the court, after adjudication for violation of terrorizing or menacing provided in existing law (R.S. 14:40.1) or communicating false information of a planned bombing on school property provided in existing law (R.S. 14:54.6), to order a child to undergo a mental examination, up to 12 months probation or up to six months commitment in a juvenile detention facility, and/or participation in the Back on Track Youth Pilot Program.

New law provides that after a first adjudication of these crimes by a juvenile, the parent or legal guardian is subject to a civil fine of up to \$5,000.

New law requires the court, after a second or subsequent adjudication for these crimes, to order a mental examination, up to 18 months probation or up to nine months commitment, and/or participation in the Back on Track Youth Pilot Program.

New law provides that after a second or subsequent adjudication of these crimes by a juvenile, the child's parent or legal guardian is subject to a civil fine between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

New law provides that in addition to these penalties, if the court finds that the parents are financially able, they are required to reimburse the appropriate government agencies and political subdivision for incurred costs pertaining to the response, prosecution, and other activities resulting from the violation.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 14:40.1(A)(1), R.S. 15:951(E), and Ch.C. Art. 897.1(D)-(G); Adds R.S. 14:40.1(A)(3) and (B)(3) and 92.2(A)(2)(g)-(j), R.S. 17:416.20.1 and 3996(B)(92), and Ch.C. Art. 897.1(H) and (I))