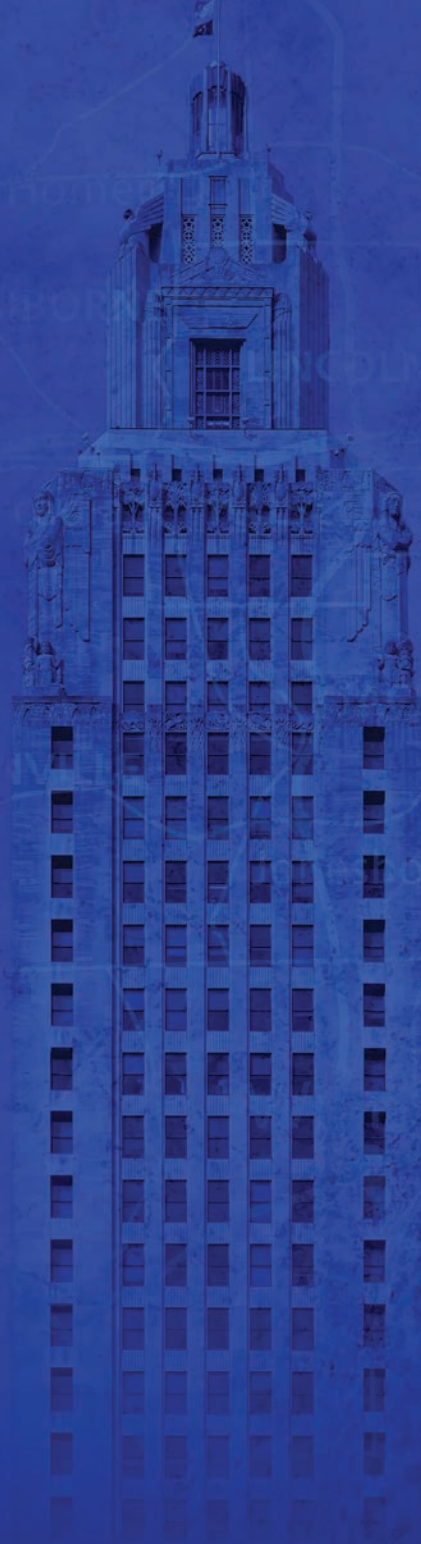




BOARD of REGENTS
STATE OF LOUISIANA



CALEB WILSON HAZING PREVENTION TASK FORCE
2025 REPORT

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IMAGE SOURCES (Covers): Adobe Stock.

Executive Summary

In response to the tragic death of Caleb Wilson, a 20-year-old Southern University and A&M College student, whose death was reportedly connected to an alleged fraternity hazing ritual, House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) 37 of the 2025 Regular Session established the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force. The Task Force was mandated to evaluate the effectiveness of the existing state anti-hazing laws and institutional hazing prevention policies, while also developing recommendations for reform. The Task Force was chaired by State Representative Jason Hughes; State Senator Gerald Boudreaux served as Vice Chair. The Task Force included representation from each of Louisiana's public postsecondary education systems (campus presidents, staff and students), state legislators, the Office of the Louisiana Attorney General, and the Louisiana State Police. The composition of the Task Force represented a systemic approach to address hazing culture across Louisiana's educational pipeline.

Since its establishment, the Task Force has convened four times and held a statewide summit during which the members reviewed existing anti-hazing policies, gathered input from both school and university leaders, and closely evaluated how disciplinary consequences are defined. This report includes key findings and recommendations generated from the discussion of Task Force members in public meetings and best practices as shared by nationally recognized experts in hazing prevention. These include:

- ▶ Expanding early hazing prevention education in K-12 schools through integration with current anti-bullying curricula as well as campus-wide training across Louisiana's colleges and universities.
- ▶ Establishing stronger consequences for hazing at colleges, including stricter organization penalties for fatal hazing incidents.
- ▶ Revisiting the evidentiary standard and procedural barriers to enable decisive action in hazing cases.
- ▶ Increasing collaboration between campuses and local law enforcement, particularly in the case of off-campus incidents.
- ▶ Considering control over non-student access to spaces where hazing might occur.
- ▶ Clearing ambiguity related to the definition of organizational expulsion, including whether banned organization chapters could return under a different name.

Information about the [Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force](#), including membership, agendas, meeting archives, and meeting minutes, has been captured on the Louisiana Board of Regents website.

Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force

The major focus of the Task Force was to evaluate the effectiveness of state anti-hazing laws and postsecondary hazing prevention policies and practices. Although student organizations can enhance academic success, this benefit depends on safe intake practices. Despite strict anti-hazing laws, Louisiana continues to experience serious hazing incidents across fraternities, sororities, bands, and athletic teams. The information from these meetings was pivotal in identifying a framework and a list of recommendations to explore in greater depth in the upcoming year. **Table 1** provides an overview of the Task Force meetings and key topics discussed.

Table 1. Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force Meetings Overview.

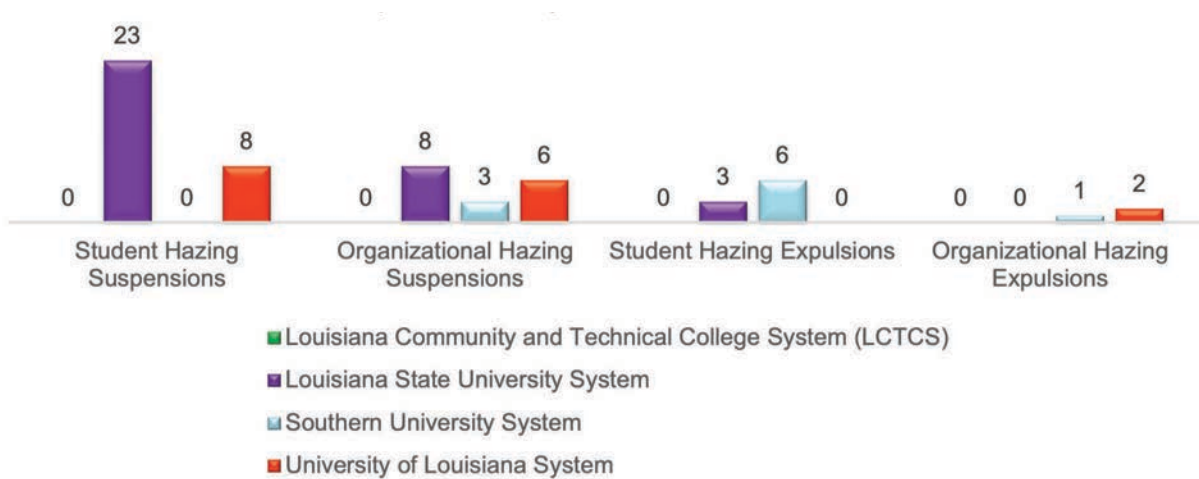
Meeting Date	Key Discussion Topics
August 28, 2025	A brief history of state and federal laws regarding hazing was presented, including the recent adoption of HCR 37, which established the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force. Postsecondary Systems provided updates on any recent hazing incidents and their protocol for handling these cases.
September 16, 2025	Takeaways from the Hazing Prevention Summit were presented, with reflections from national hazing prevention expert Dr. Walter Kimbrough and student representatives. Discussions were held related to the legal consequences of hazing, evidentiary standards in hazing cases, national best practices for hazing prevention (including recommendations from The Piazza Center at Penn State University and The Gordie Center at the University of Virginia), and the role of leadership in hazing prevention.
November 3, 2025	Representatives from the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE), the Louisiana Association of School Superintendents and Administrators (LASSA), and the Louisiana School Board (LSBA) presented information regarding bullying and hazing prevention in Louisiana K-12 schools. Dr. Patrick Biddix provided information on hazing prevention in the national K-12 arena, along with best practices and recommendations. The Office of the Attorney General provided updates on the evidentiary standards of student disciplinary hearings used in Louisiana compared to all other states. An update from Louisiana public postsecondary systems regarding student disciplinary outcomes was also provided.
January 8, 2026	Members of the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force considered recommendations for inclusion in its final report to be submitted to the legislature by January 31, 2026. Student members shared reflections on their time serving on the Task Force, while system presidents expressed their commitment to safer campus communities. (This section will be updated after the meeting occurs to accurately capture the summary.)

Scope of Hazing in Louisiana (2018-25)

After the 2017 tragic death of Louisiana State University A&M student Maxwell Gruver, Louisiana became one of the first states to enact stronger consequences for hazing by defining the term in its criminal code. Hazing, as defined in Act 635 of the 2018 Regular Session by Representative Nancy Landry, solidified one standard definition for behaviors that are hazing in the state of Louisiana and created standardization for student codes of conduct at Louisiana’s institutions of higher education. In Louisiana, criminal hazing by individuals is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, six months of imprisonment, or both. Additionally, hazing that results in serious bodily injury or death of the victim, or involves forced or coerced alcohol consumption that results in the victim having a blood alcohol concentration of at least 0.30 percent by weight, will result in a fine of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment for up to five years. Organizations with representative members who failed to report hazing and/or participated in hazing will face a fine of up to \$10,000, forfeiture of any public funds received, and organizational suspension for a minimum of four years.

Below, in **Figure 1**, is an illustration of the number of hazing incidents that resulted in the suspensions and/or expulsions of both students and organizations across all four public postsecondary systems between 2018 and 2025.

Figure 1. Hazing-Related Sanctions by System, August 2018-August 2025.



Regents’ Hazing Prevention Summit

On Tuesday, September 16, Regents convened a one-day Hazing Prevention Summit in Baton Rouge at Pennington Biomedical Research Center, bringing together policymakers, higher education leaders, law enforcement, and students. The summit featured panel discussions on state laws, institutional policies, and national best practices aimed at prevention and accountability. Designed to foster collaboration, the event focused on developing actionable strategies and recommendations to strengthen campus safety and build more supportive student communities across Louisiana ahead of the second meeting of the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force.

Recommendations and Considerations

The adoption of HCR 37 charged this Task Force to: (1) conduct an evaluation of current state and federal laws, both criminal and civil, relative to hazing at colleges and universities; (2) conduct an evaluation of current postsecondary education hazing prevention policies; (3) assess the adequacy of the criminal, civil, and academic consequences for violating the laws and policies provided for in (1) and (2) above; and, (4) review current best practices from across the country suitable for adoption in Louisiana, such as the development of statewide hazing prevention training.

Through its public meetings, review of expert testimony from Task Force members and national experts in hazing prevention, and robust stakeholder engagement, the Task Force set forth nine (9) recommendations for the public postsecondary community and several considerations applicable to K-12.

► Public Postsecondary Education Recommendations

The Task Force's recommendations reflect a unified approach centered on two priority areas necessary to strengthen hazing prevention efforts statewide: comprehensive education and enhanced accountability (see **Table 2**). The Task Force emphasized the need for increased, consistent training across the entire campus community, as annual training for every student, organization advisor, faculty member, and staff member is critical to ensuring a shared understanding of expectations, responsibilities, and available resources related to hazing prevention. By embedding annual education throughout the entire campus ecosystem, rather than limiting it to one-time or narrowly targeted interventions for specific populations, institutions can foster a culture of awareness, early identification, responsibility, and prevention.

Second, the Task Force identified strengthening accountability mechanisms for reporting and compliance as essential to the effective implementation of hazing prevention policies. Recommendations in this area focused on adopting amnesty provisions to encourage reporting, establishing meaningful, consistent consequences for non-compliance, removing barriers in adjudication related to evidentiary standards, and annual reporting. Streamlining reporting processes further was identified as a strategy to reduce duplication, minimize confusion, and encourage timely reporting through clear and accessible systems. Sustainable targeted funding was also identified as critical to establish transparency, oversight, and continuous improvement. Together, these measures reinforce institutional responsibility, promote fairness and due process, and signal a stronger statewide commitment to protecting student safety.

Table 2. Major Themes to Increase Hazing Prevention in Postsecondary Education.

Theme 1: Increased Training for the Entire Campus Community	
Recommendation	Rationale
Annual Training for Every Student, Every Year	<p>National best practices state that annual, universal hazing prevention training for all students is essential to reinforcing shared expectations, increasing awareness of legal and institutional consequences, encouraging reporting and bystander intervention, and sustaining long-term culture change necessary to protect student safety.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the adoption of consistent annual hazing prevention training for all students to ensure consistent education, reinforce accountability, and support sustained culture change across Louisiana's public postsecondary institutions.</p>
Annual Training for Advisors	<p>Providing annual training for advisors will strengthen prevention by equipping those closest to student organizations with the knowledge and tools necessary to identify risk, intervene early, and ensure compliance with institutional policies, national practices (where applicable), and state law.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the adoption of state-provided annual hazing prevention training for all persons serving in an advisory capacity to ensure consistent education, reinforce accountability, and support sustained culture change across Louisiana's public postsecondary institutions.</p>
Annual Training for Faculty, Staff, and Conduct Hearing Panelists	<p>Comprehensive faculty and staff training will reinforce statewide prevention efforts while ensuring consistent understanding of reporting obligations under Louisiana law.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the adoption of state-provided annual hazing prevention training for appropriate faculty, staff, and conduct hearing panelists as determined by the institution to ensure consistent education, reinforce accountability, and support sustained culture change across Louisiana's public postsecondary institutions.</p>
Theme 2: Stronger Accountability for Reporting and Compliance	
Recommendation	Rationale
Adoption of Amnesty Policies	<p>National best practices state that annual, universal hazing prevention training for all students is essential to reinforcing shared expectations, increasing awareness of legal and institutional consequences, encouraging reporting and bystander intervention, and sustaining long-term culture change necessary to protect student safety.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the adoption of consistent annual hazing prevention training for all students to ensure consistent education, reinforce accountability, and support sustained culture change across Louisiana's public postsecondary institutions.</p>
Change of Evidentiary Standards	<p>Appropriate evidentiary standards enable institutions to act decisively to protect student safety while maintaining fairness and due process for those implicated in hazing-related proceedings. Louisiana is currently the only state that requires a "clear and convincing" standard of evidence in hazing-related cases, while nationally only one public postsecondary system and three institutions of higher education employ Louisiana's standard (see Table 3).</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the review of and appropriate statutory changes to evidentiary standards used in institutional hazing proceedings from "clear and convincing" to the prior standard of "preponderance of evidence."</p>

<p>Annual Reporting to the Legislature</p>	<p>With the December 2024 passage of the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA), hazing is now federally designated as a Clery-reportable crime and defined by the State of Louisiana as an act of Power-Based Violence (PBV). This change on the federal level has expanded the data institutions publish twice a year in their “Campus Crime Statistics” under Act 447 of the 2021 Regular Session to now include hazing as a listed crime.</p> <p>Pursuant to Act 472 of the 2021 Regular Session, a detailed report on Power-Based Violence is submitted to the legislature annually by February 15, as regular reporting promotes transparency, oversight, and data-informed decision-making. With the federal designation of hazing as a Clery-reportable crime and the power-based nature of hazing, including information in this annual legislative report will increase transparency without duplicating requirements. This regular reporting will promote transparency, oversight, and data-informed decision-making, allowing the Legislature to monitor trends, evaluate policy effectiveness, and identify emerging risks.</p> <p>Additionally, under Act 382 of the 2019 Regular Session, institutions are currently required to use a specific form created by the Board of Regents to document reports of hazing, with any sensitive information related to HIPPA and/or FERPA redacted, and post to their websites. Updating the language of this provision will allow for the usage of reports produced by conduct-based software, such as Maxient, to also be used as a satisfactory and appropriate hazing report document under the law.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends adding a section to the annual Power-Based Violence report to include information on hazing incidents and training across public postsecondary institutions while streamlining reporting.</p>
<p>Penalties for Non-Compliance</p>	<p>Inconsistent enforcement across institutions undermines public confidence and weakens statewide prevention efforts, while defined consequences promote consistency and transparency. Meaningful penalties for non-compliance will reinforce accountability and ensure consistent enforcement of hazing prevention requirements.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends the adoption of clear penalties for failure to comply with public reporting requirements and their alignment with existing penalties found in R.S. 17:3399.18 for campus crime statistics reporting.</p>
<p>Dedicated Recurring Funding</p>	<p>Effective annual hazing prevention for the entire campus community requires sustained investment in training, staffing, data systems, and evaluation. Ongoing funding ensures that prevention efforts are not sporadic or reactive, but rather embedded into institutional operations.</p> <p>Without dedicated or recurring funding, campuses may lack the capacity to maintain consistent prevention training mandates or requirements that may arise from legislative recommendations of this body. Sustained funding will be necessary to ensure consistent implementation, evaluation, and continuous improvement of hazing prevention efforts statewide.</p> <p>The Task Force recommends identification of a sustainable funding mechanism to support ongoing hazing prevention, training, and reporting efforts.</p>

Table 3. Institution/System Policies that Use the “Clear and Convincing” Standard for Hazing or for Suspension/Expulsion Tied to Hazing.

Institution or System	Policy Specifics
Cornell University (NY)	Cornell University’s hazing policy and code state that when an individual student is charged, the hearing panel finds responsibility by a majority vote using the clear and convincing standard of proof. (Cornell treats organizations and individuals differently.)
Coastal Carolina University (SC)	Coastal Carolina’s Code of Student Conduct (2025–26) explicitly lists hazing among the misconduct categories that require a clear and convincing evidentiary standard. It notes preponderance is the default except where certain offenses—including hazing—require the clear and convincing standard.
University of Pennsylvania (PA)	The University of Pennsylvania’s Center for Community Standards & Accountability (CCSA) indicates the standard of evidence for determination of responsibility in its processes is clear and convincing. The CCSA is the unit that adjudicates student-conduct matters, including hazing allegations).
University of Wisconsin System	The University of Wisconsin System’s webpage states that suspension or expulsion may only be imposed if the proof is clear and convincing, so hazing matters that result in those sanctions are governed by the clear and convincing standard.

Collectively, these recommendations affirm the Task Force’s conclusion that sustained comprehensive education, clear accountability, and consistent oversight are all necessary to foster campus communities rooted in safety, trust, and shared responsibility while providing a safe learning environment for all students.

► **Elementary and Secondary Education Considerations**

Though hazing is widely perceived as an issue only in the postsecondary environment, the Task Force recognizes that hazing behavior is often learned in middle and high school. It is therefore essential to begin education and prevention efforts in K-12 settings. Task Force discussions underscored the growing need to expand hazing education to elementary and secondary schools, to complement their long-standing bullying prevention efforts. BESE provided the legal and regulatory foundation by requiring all public, nonpublic, and charter schools to implement conduct policies aligned with Title 17 and by issuing Bulletins 741 (public), 741 (nonpublic), and 126 (charter), which outline rules for student behavior in all school settings. These rules mandate timely reporting, parent notification, documentation, and investigation of incidents, while allowing districts flexibility in their professional development and curriculum. Schools must annually report bullying data to the Louisiana Department of Education, supported by BESE’s guidance materials.

The Task Force emphasized proactive prevention, particularly in extracurricular activities where hazing risks are greatest. Sponsors of clubs and sports must clearly understand expectations before activities begin, students must be informed of their rights, and parents should be reassured that schools are attentive to safety. Superintendents play a central role by ensuring administrators prioritize bullying and hazing prevention during annual planning and by holding staff accountable. Changing outdated mindsets in extracurricular programs is critical, as today’s students often feel pressured to participate in harmful traditions; principals and sponsors must actively reinforce safe, appropriate behavior, including through clearly communicated discipline policies.

Louisiana law distinguishes bullying—typically meant to exclude—from hazing, which, while meant to include, often functions as a harmful rite of passage. While bullying education begins in early grades, hazing becomes more relevant in middle and high school, especially in extracurricular activities such as athletics. Statutes, such as R.S. 17:416.14 and R.S. 17:416.13/183, define these behaviors and guide disciplinary responses. Mandatory training for teachers, administrators, and school board members, along with resources and anonymous reporting tools provided by the Louisiana Center for Safe Schools, further strengthens prevention efforts.

Together, these laws, policies, training requirements, and cultural shifts can create a comprehensive framework for addressing bullying and hazing throughout Louisiana’s K-12 schools. Given the potential risks involved in hazing, the following items emerged as considerations to complement existing bullying prevention efforts for decision-makers in the K-12 arena:

- ▶ Discussion of whether existing bullying and hazing laws should be expanded to include nonpublic (parochial and charter) schools, as they currently do not apply in these settings.
- ▶ Review of existing bullying prevention materials for any hazing prevention information, and whether it is sufficient to inform superintendents, principals, sponsors, students, and parents.
- ▶ Exploration of the feasibility of tracking hazing incidents separately from bullying incidents.

Conclusion

The Board of Regents, on behalf of the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force, submits this report to the Louisiana Legislature as a reflection of the shared commitment to advancing meaningful, sustainable reforms that strengthen campus safety across the state’s public postsecondary education institutions. As directed in HCR 37, this report will be submitted no later than January 31, 2026 to the following committees: House Committee on Education, Senate Education Committee, House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure.

The report and recommendations of the Task Force reflect extensive deliberation, stakeholder engagement, and careful consideration of existing laws, institutional policies, and national best practices. Collectively, the recommendations and considerations presented herein are intended to support consistent implementation, stronger accountability, and more robust prevention efforts that prioritize student well-being and reinforce a culture of safety and responsibility.

The Task Force extends its sincere gratitude to the family of Mr. Caleb Wilson for their steadfast presence, engagement, and courage throughout this difficult and deeply personal process. The willingness of the Wilson Family to participate in this work serves as a constant reminder of the tragic impact of hazing, the urgency of prevention, and the importance of accountability. The Task Force acknowledges that while this report cannot undo the harm experienced by families who have lost loved ones due to hazing, it is offered with the clear intent that the lessons learned from these tragedies will inform systemic change and prevent future harm and senseless losses.

The recommendations set forth in this report represent a coordinated, statewide approach to education, accountability, and oversight. Through continued collaboration among the Legislature, the Board of Regents, public postsecondary management boards, institutions, students, families, and community partners, Louisiana can lead in establishing campus environments where student involvement fosters belonging and growth without harm.

In closing, the Task Force respectfully submits this report as a call to action and a commitment to protecting the safety of every student entrusted to Louisiana’s higher education system.

Appendix A

Task Force Roster

Member	Seat Information
Rep. Jason Hughes, Chair	(1) One member appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives who is a member of the House of Representatives or a Louisiana resident, who shall serve as chairman of the task force.
Rep. Delisha Boyd	(2.1) Two members appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.
Rep. Joseph Stagni	(2.2) Two members appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.
Rep. Vanessa LaFleur	(3) The chairman of the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice or her designee.
Rep. John Wyble	(4) The chairman of the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure or his designee.
Rep. Rashid Young	(5) The chairman of the House Committee on Education or her designee.
Rep. Tehmi Chassion	(6) The chairman of the House Committee on Health and Welfare or his designee.
Sen. Gerald Boudreaux, Vice Chair	(7.1) Four members of the Senate appointed by the president of the Senate, one of whom shall serve as vice chairman of the task force, at the president's discretion.
Sen. Ed. Price	(7.2) Four members of the Senate appointed by the president of the Senate, one of whom shall serve as vice chairman of the task force, at the president's discretion.
Sen. Larry Selders	(7.3) Four members of the Senate appointed by the president of the Senate, one of whom shall serve as vice chairman of the task force, at the president's discretion.
Sen. Kirk Talbot	(7.4) Four members of the Senate appointed by the president of the Senate, one of whom shall serve as vice chairman of the task force, at the president's discretion.
Julie Ralph, J.D.	(8) The attorney general or her designee.
Maj. Nicole Kilgore	(9) The superintendent of the Louisiana State Police or his designee.
Dr. Kim Hunter Reed	(10) The commissioner of higher education or her designee.
Pamela Williams	(11.1) Four students, one enrolled at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, nominated by each system president and appointed by the commissioner of higher education.

Appendix A

Task Force Roster

Member	Seat Information
Brennan Belanger	(11.2) Four students, one enrolled at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, nominated by each system president and appointed by the commissioner of higher education.
Connor Goodly	(11.3) Four students, one enrolled at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, nominated by each system president and appointed by the commissioner of higher education.
Nyic'Quavayion Willis	(11.4) Four students, one enrolled at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, nominated by each system president and appointed by the commissioner of higher education.
Dr. Amy Cable	(12.1) Four staff or faculty members, one employed at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, who are engaged in student affairs, including overseeing student code of conduct or student discipline, appointed by each system president.
Dr. Fran'Cee Brown-McClure	(12.2) Four staff or faculty members, one employed at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, who are engaged in student affairs, including overseeing student code of conduct or student discipline, appointed by each system president.
Dr. Winton Anderson	(12.3) Four staff or faculty members, one employed at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, who are engaged in student affairs, including overseeing student code of conduct or student discipline, appointed by each system president.
Alicia Mitchell	(12.4) Four staff or faculty members, one employed at each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana, who are engaged in student affairs, including overseeing student code of conduct or student discipline, appointed by each system president.
Dr. Jim Carlson	(13.1) Four campus presidents or chancellors, or individuals who serve as system or campus counsel, appointed by the president of each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana.
Trey Jones, J.D.	(13.2) Four campus presidents or chancellors, or individuals who serve as system or campus counsel, appointed by the president of each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana.
Corrine M. Blache, J.D.	(13.3) Four campus presidents or chancellors, or individuals who serve as system or campus counsel, appointed by the president of each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana.
Dr. Erica Calais	(13.4) Four campus presidents or chancellors, or individuals who serve as system or campus counsel, appointed by the president of each public postsecondary education system in Louisiana.

HCR 37 OF THE 2025 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

REENGROSSED

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 37

HIGHER EDUCATION: Establishes the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force

15 WHEREAS, although illegal, hazing incidents can occur as part of the intake process
16 of various student organizations, including fraternities, sororities, bands, and athletic teams;
17 and

CALEB WILSON HAZING PREVENTION TASK FORCE REPORT

Appendix B

HCR 37 OF THE 2025 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HLS 25RS-682

REENGROSSED
HCR NO. 37

1 WHEREAS, the landmark 2008 National Study of Student Hazing revealed the
2 following alarming facts:

- 3 (1) Forty-seven percent of students come to college having experienced hazing;
4 (2) Fifty-five percent of college students involved in clubs, teams, and
5 organizations experience hazing;
6 (3) Seventy-four percent of students on a varsity athletic team and seventy-three
7 percent of social fraternity and sorority members reported experiencing
8 hazing; and

9 WHEREAS, Louisiana's public postsecondary education systems have self-reported
10 thirty-seven hazing incidents since the passage of the Max Gruver Act in 2018; and

11 WHEREAS, effective education and hazing prevention is of the utmost importance
12 in Louisiana; and

13 WHEREAS, identifying all challenges, appropriate solutions, and implementation
14 plans across institutions in the state will require significant engagement from institution and
15 system leaders and other stakeholders who are committed to improving campus safety.

16 THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby
17 create the Caleb Wilson Hazing Prevention Task Force to evaluate the effectiveness of state
18 anti-hazing law and postsecondary education hazing prevention policies and practices.

19 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall be composed of the
20 following twenty-six members:

- 21 (1) One member appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives who is
22 a member of the House of Representatives or a Louisiana resident, who shall serve as
23 chairman of the task force.
24 (2) Two members appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.
25 (3) The chairman of the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice
26 or her designee.
27 (4) The chairman of the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure or his
28 designee.
29 (5) The chairman of the House Committee on Education or her designee.
30 (6) The chairman of the House Committee on Health and Welfare or his designee.

Appendix B

HCR 37 OF THE 2025 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HLS 25RS-682

REENGROSSED
HCR NO. 37

1 (7) Four members of the Senate appointed by the president of the Senate, one of
2 whom shall serve as vice chairman of the task force, at the president's discretion.

3 (8) The attorney general or her designee.

4 (9) The superintendent of the Louisiana State Police or his designee.

5 (10) The commissioner of higher education or her designee.

6 (11) Four students, one enrolled at each public postsecondary education system in
7 Louisiana, nominated by each system president and appointed by the commissioner of higher
8 education.

9 (12) Four staff or faculty members, one employed at each public postsecondary
10 education system in Louisiana, who are engaged in student affairs, including overseeing
11 student code of conduct or student discipline, appointed by each system president.

12 (13) Four campus presidents or chancellors, or individuals who serve as system or
13 campus counsel, appointed by the president of each public postsecondary education system
14 in Louisiana.

15 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall deliberate on all issues
16 relevant to the prevention of hazing at the postsecondary level, including but not limited to
17 the following:

18 (1) An evaluation of current state and federal laws, both criminal and civil, relative
19 to hazing at colleges and universities.

20 (2) An evaluation of current postsecondary education hazing prevention policies.

21 (3) An assessment of the adequacy of the criminal, civil, and academic consequences
22 for violating the laws and policies provided for in (1) and (2) above.

23 (4) A review of current best practices from across the country suitable for adoption
24 in Louisiana, such as the development of statewide hazing prevention training.

25 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to inform the work of the task force, the task
26 force may engage with student focus groups to gather information and test the potential
27 impact of possible recommendations.

28 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Regents shall provide staff support
29 to the task force, to be provided from existing personnel.

Appendix B

HCR 37 OF THE 2025 REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HLS 25RS-682

REENGROSSED
HCR NO. 37

1 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that non-legislative members of the task force shall
2 receive no compensation for their services and shall serve at no expense to the state.

3 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that student members of the task force may receive
4 reimbursement for travel as authorized and paid for by their respective institution's president
5 or chancellor.

6 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all non-legislative and non-student members
7 may seek reimbursement for travel, contingent upon authorization by the head of their
8 respective employer.

9 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force shall submit a written report of
10 findings and recommendations to the House and Senate committees on education, the House
11 Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the House Committee on Civil
12 Law and Procedure not later than January 31, 2026.

13 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the
14 commissioner of higher education.

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)]

HCR 37 Reengrossed

2025 Regular Session

Hughes

Creates the Hazing Prevention Task Force to evaluate the effectiveness of state anti-hazing law and postsecondary education hazing prevention policies and practices and to report its findings and recommendations to the House and Senate committees on education, the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and the House Committee on Civil Law and Procedure not later than Jan. 31, 2026.

Appendix C

ANTI-HAZING EDUCATION: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH ACT (2025)

2025 Regular Session
HOUSE BILL NO. 279
BY REPRESENTATIVE BOYD AND SENATORS EDMONDS, HODGES, JACKSON-ANDREWS, MIGUEZ, AND MIZELL

ENROLLED
ACT No. 174

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AN ACT

To amend and reenact R.S. 17:1801.1(C), relative to acts of criminal hazing; to provide relative to requirements of certain students at postsecondary education institutions; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 17:1801.1(C) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

§1801.1. Hazing education; policies; new student orientation; organizations

* * *

C. Each organization as defined in R.S. 17:1801 shall, as a condition of operating at an institution, adopt the hazing prevention policy that the institution has adopted pursuant to Subsection A of this Section, which shall include possible institutional sanctions against the organization in the event of a reported or confirmed hazing incident, and a policy that prohibits hazing. Each organization shall provide annually at least ~~one hour~~ two hours of hazing prevention education that includes education relative to such policies to all members, prospective members, and anyone who is employed by or volunteers with the organization. The education may be provided in person, electronically, or both. Each organization shall submit a report annually to the institution with which it is affiliated relative to the students, employees, and volunteers receiving such education evidenced by an

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CODING: Words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing law; words underscored are additions.

Appendix C

ANTI-HAZING EDUCATION: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH ACT (2025)

HB NO. 279

ENROLLED

1 attestation of such individuals receiving the education. The institution shall
2 ~~terminate the organization's operation on campus if it fails to comply with the~~
3 ~~provisions of this Subsection and shall submit a report to the House Committee on~~
4 ~~Education and Senate Committee on Education upon such termination.~~
5 Section 2. This Act may be cited and shall be known as the "Anti-Hazing Education:
6 Enough is Enough Act".

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

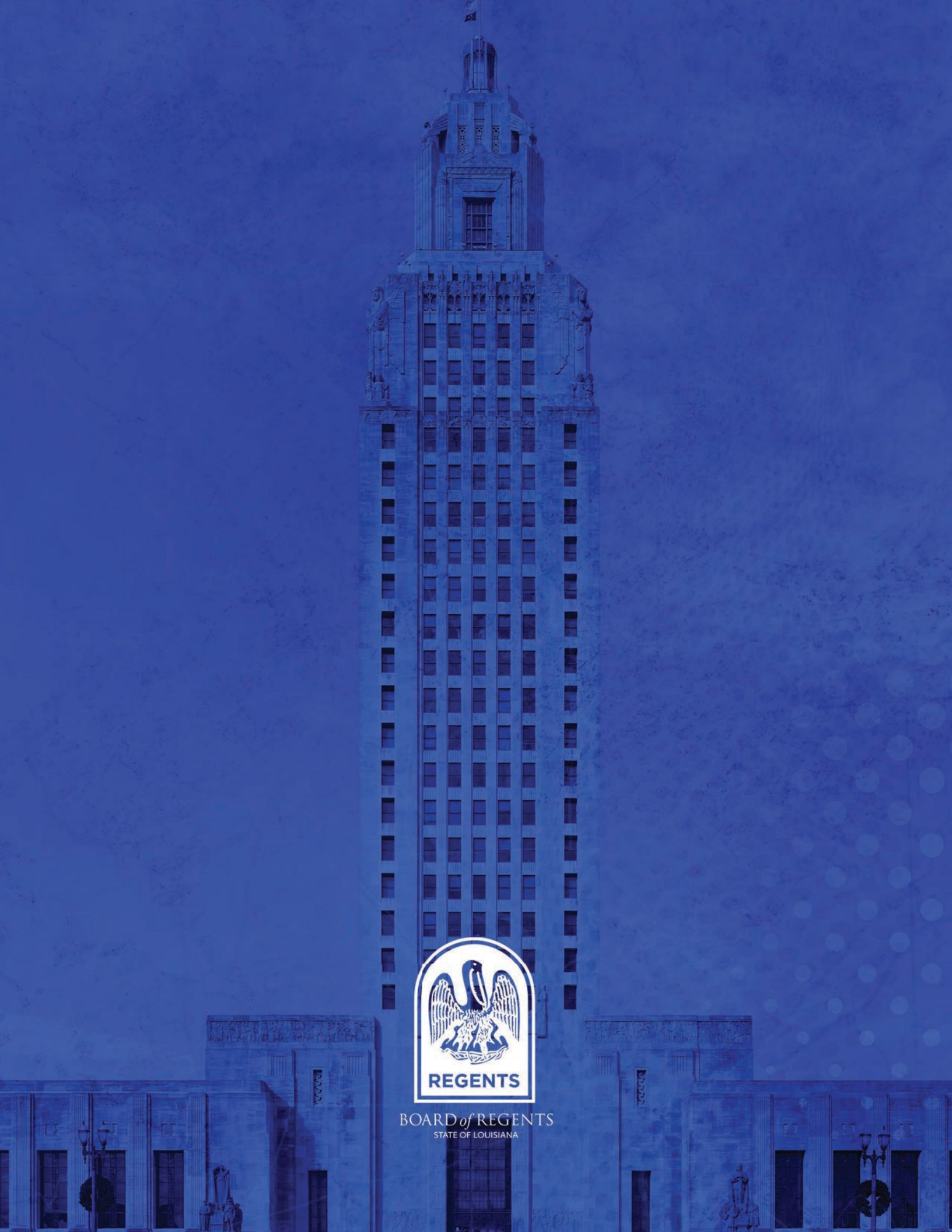
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _____

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