

STATE OF LOUISIANA

COURT OF APPEAL, FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 2026 KW 1221

VERSUS

SHIRLEY P. ADDISON

SEPTEMBER 22, 2026

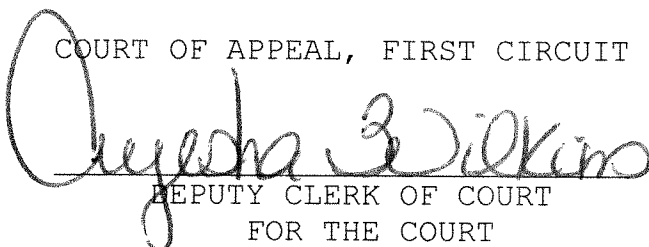
In Re: Shirley P. Addison, applying for supervisory writs, 22nd Judicial District Court, Parish of Washington, No. 24-CR7-154759.

BEFORE: WOLFE, STROMBERG, AND BALFOUR, JJ.

STAY DENIED. WRIT GRANTED. Louisiana law protects the confidentiality of juvenile records and evidence of juvenile adjudications is generally not admissible. See La. Ch. Code art. 412(A). When a defendant moves for production of the juvenile records of a witness the trial court is called upon to determine whether the impeachment value of these adjudications is outweighed by the State's interest in maintaining the confidentiality of juvenile records. **Davis v. Alaska**, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S.Ct. 1105, 39 L.Ed.2d 347 (1974); **State v. Toledano**, 391 So.2d 817 (La. 1980). That determination can only be made after an examination of the juvenile record by the trial court and preservation of the record for review. See **State v. Hillard**, 398 So.2d 1057, 1060 (La. 1981). In this matter, the record does not reflect that the trial court examined the juvenile record before granting the motion to quash the subpoena. Accordingly, the ruling granting the motion to quash is vacated, and this matter is remanded for the trial court to conduct an in camera inspection of the juvenile record of the witness to determine whether the witness's juvenile adjudication has such discrediting value that there is a reasonable likelihood it would affect the verdict and thus, must be viewed as evidence favorable to the accused. **State v. Perkins**, 2003-1680 (La. 6/27/03), 852 So.2d 989.

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