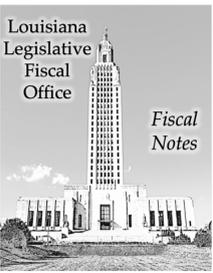


LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **SB 95** SLS 25RS 303
 Bill Text Version: **ORIGINAL**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: May 6, 2025	4:56 PM	Author: CLOUD
Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Juvenile Justice		Analyst: Daniel Druilhet
Subject: Electronic Monitoring		

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OR INCREASE GF EX See Note Page 1 of 2
 Provides for electronic monitoring. (8/1/25)

Current law requires a provider of electronic monitoring services to notify both the bail agent on record and court within 24 hours if a monitoring violation occurs; provides that a provider of electronic monitoring who either intentionally withholds or fails to timely report required information will be prohibited from registering to provide monitoring services in Louisiana for a period of five years, fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisoned for a period not to exceed six months. Proposed law adds the district attorney for the parish of prosecution or the Attorney General if acting as the district attorney ad hoc, to the list of people to be notified by electronic monitoring services within 24 hours of a monitoring violation; changes the penalty for violation of current law from \$1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed six months to \$1,000 per day or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months; provides directives as to the responsibility of courts, responsibility for costs, and specific conditions placed upon individuals and electronic monitoring providers, with respect to electronic monitoring, compliance, and reporting violations; requires daily compliance reports to be provided to the district attorney regarding persons being monitored; provides that upon a report of noncompliance, the court may, either on its own motion, or that of the district attorney, issue a warrant for the arrest of a person subject to electronic monitoring.

EXPENDITURES	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	
Agy. Self-Gen.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	SEE BELOW					

Annual Total

REVENUES	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agy. Self-Gen.	SEE BELOW					
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	SEE BELOW					

Annual Total

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase of \$91,084 in SGF expenditures in FY 26 in the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), to the extent that OJJ becomes responsible for collection of electronic monitoring costs from juveniles or their financially responsible party. The proposed law is silent as to the specific agency responsible for collection of electronic monitoring costs, but to the extent that it would be assumed by OJJ, there may be an increased workload to probation and parole officers assigned to the agency. Additionally, OJJ would incur costs to include electronic monitoring fees to the Accounting area of the Juvenile Electronic Tracking System (JETS) for development, testing, and implementation. To the extent that the financial services section within OJJ becomes responsible for the cost of electronic monitoring and possible garnishments for unpaid invoices, the agency would also be required to secure an Accounting Technician and incur expenditures for overtime for an Accountant 4 to complete a quarterly accounts receivable report. The related expenditures are as follows:

	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30
Personal Services					
Salary (Accounting Tech)	\$ 51,938	\$53,496	\$ 55,101	\$56,754	\$ 58,457
Accountant 4 Overtime	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,220
Related Benefits	<u>\$ 32,086</u>	<u>\$ 32,651</u>	<u>\$ 33,231</u>	<u>\$33,829</u>	<u>\$ 34,446</u>
Total Personal Services	\$ 88,244	\$ 90,367	\$ 92,552	\$94,803	\$ 97,123
Operating Services					
Hardware/Software Maint.	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300
Supplies	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>
Total Operating Services	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 600
Interagency Transfers					
Telephones	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336
OTS Billing	<u>\$ 1,904</u>	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ 1,422</u>
Total IAT	<u>\$ 2,240</u>	<u>\$ 1,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,758</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 91,084	\$ 92,725	\$94,910	\$ 97,161	\$ 99,481

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO]

REVENUE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in local revenues as a result of convictions of electronic monitoring services providers who intentionally withhold or intentionally fail to timely report electronic monitoring information. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation on local revenue is indeterminable because while the fine imposed for violation of proposed law increases from no more than \$1,000 to no more than \$1,000 per day for each violation, it is unknown the number and duration of violations that would result in daily fines imposed. The potential revenue will accrue to the local governing authority. [CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Senate</u> <u>Dual Referral Rules</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S & H}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S & H}</p> | <p><u>House</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}</p> |
|---|---|


Patrice Thomas
 Deputy Fiscal Officer



LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note

Fiscal Note On: SB 95 SLS 25RS 303
Bill Text Version: ORIGINAL
Opp. Chamb. Action:
Proposed Amd.:
Sub. Bill For.:

Table with metadata: Date: May 6, 2025 4:56 PM; Author: CLOUD; Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Juvenile Justice; Subject: Electronic Monitoring; Analyst: Daniel Druilhet

CONTINUED EXPLANATION from page one:

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE - EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION]

Note: The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) currently contracts with a third-party provider for electronic monitoring of approximately 180 juveniles via ankle monitors and wristband-style monitors. OJJ currently spends between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually for those monitoring services, without collecting fees from juveniles for the cost of monitoring. The proposed law would shift the cost for electronic monitoring services from OJJ to juveniles currently being monitored by OJJ, but it is unclear as to the specific entity that would be responsible for collection of those costs, or its impact on any existing contractual agreement that OJJ has with third-party providers that provide electronic monitoring services.

Department of Public Safety and Corrections (Corrections Services/Probation and Parole)

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, to the extent that those persons arrested pursuant to a warrant issued for noncompliance with electronic monitoring restrictions are returned to the custody of the Department of Public Safety & Corrections - Corrections Services. Proposed law has the effect of returning to custody those arrested pursuant to a warrant for noncompliance with electronic monitoring restrictions until a hearing is conducted to determine if the person will comply with all electronic monitoring restrictions and orders courts to terminate a person's participation in electronic monitoring after his third noncompliance hearing. The exact fiscal impact to DPS&C-CS is indeterminable, as it is unknown the number of those persons currently under Probation and Parole Supervision and subject to electronic monitoring that would be subject to hearings and subsequent return to the custody of Corrections for noncompliance with the proposed law.

To the extent that those persons on electronic monitoring are returned to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections-Corrections Services (DPS&C-CS) for noncompliance with electronic monitoring restrictions, DPS&C-CS will sustain an indeterminable increase in expenditures. For those returned to the custody of a state facility, DPS&C-CS will sustain expenditures of \$107.60 per offender per day. For those returned to the custody of local facilities, DPS&C-CS will sustain expenditures of \$26.39 per offender per day. DPS&C-CS advises that impacts on offender populations are anticipated to impact the number of offenders held in local facilities, and that in managing its offender population, it seeks to fill all beds in state facilities first, then assigns overflow offenders to local facilities.

Conversely, for each person returned to the custody of the DPS&C-CS, the Department of Public Safety & Corrections - Probation and Parole will sustain a reduction in expenditures of \$6.16 per day per offender.

Note: There are currently 535 persons currently under Probation or Parole supervision who are subject to electronic monitoring. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections contracts with a third-party provider for electronic monitoring of 535 persons currently under the supervision of Probation and Parole. DPS&C-Probation and Parole reports an annual average of \$269,969 in expenditures over the past four years related to electronic monitoring of persons under the supervision of probation and parole (with year-to-date expenditures in FY 25 of \$168,455).

Local Sheriffs

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in Local Funds expenditures to Sheriffs, to the extent that those persons released on bail, with electronic monitoring as a condition of bail, are returned to the custody of local Sheriffs for noncompliance with electronic monitoring restrictions. The exact fiscal impact to Sheriffs is indeterminable, as it is unknown the number of those persons currently and in the future who will be released on bail subject to electronic monitoring restrictions that will be returned to the custody of local Sheriffs for noncompliance with those restrictions.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE - REVENUE EXPLANATION]

Additionally, the proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGR to the Office of Juvenile Justice, to the extent that juveniles assume responsibility for payments of electronic monitoring. The exact fiscal impact to SGR is indeterminable, as the proposed law is unclear as to the specific entity that would be responsible for collection of those costs, or its impact on any existing contractual agreement that OJJ has with third-party providers that provide electronic monitoring services.

Senate Dual Referral Rules
[X] 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S & H}
[] 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S & H}

House
[X] 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}
[] 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}

Signature of Patrice Thomas
Patrice Thomas
Deputy Fiscal Officer