
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)]

SB 95 Engrossed

DIGEST
2025 Regular Session

Cloud

Present law requires certain state agencies to develop written polices and procedures relative to electronic monitoring that include enumerated present law requirements.

Proposed law retains present law and adds certification standards and registration requirements for electronic monitoring to the present law list of items that require promulgation of written polices and procedures.

Present law requires a provider of electronic monitoring services to notify both the bail agent on record and the court within 24 hours if a monitoring violation occurs.

Proposed law retains present law and adds the district attorney for the parish of prosecution, or the attorney general if acting as the district attorney ad hoc, to the present law list of people to be notified.

Present law provides that a provider of electronic monitoring who either intentionally withholds or intentionally fails to timely report required information will be prohibited from registering to provide monitoring services in La. 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 provides that the present law penalty be changed from a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months to a fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day, but not to exceed \$10,000 per instance or individual monitored or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months.

Proposed law otherwise retains present law.

Proposed law provides that:

- (1) The court will impose any condition necessary to further the rehabilitation of a person subject to electronic monitoring including maintaining a job and compliance with inclusion or exclusion zones or, if the person is a juvenile, the ability to stay in school, participate in after-school activities, or be subject to a curfew.
- (2) The person subject to electronic monitoring or, in the case of a juvenile, the parents of the person being monitored are responsible for paying the cost of monitoring.

- (3) The court in a juvenile case has the discretion to waive any or all costs associated with electronic monitoring.
- (4) The person subject to electronic monitoring must charge and maintain the monitoring equipment in normal working order.
- (5) The person subject to electronic monitoring must consent to a period of detention, not to exceed six hours, by the law enforcement authority of the applicable jurisdiction, without prior notice or court order, for the purpose of charging, recharging, or repairing the monitoring equipment if the signal is interrupted.
- (6) Electronic monitoring providers in La. must actively monitor any person subject to electronic monitoring and report all violations in compliance with present law as well as provide daily noncompliance reports to the district attorney.

Proposed law provides that 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 that is noncompliant. Proposed law also provides that a person arrested pursuant to a proposed law warrant be held in custody until a hearing is conducted. Proposed law also provides that a person who is the subject of three noncompliance hearings will be removed from an electronic monitoring program and remanded to custody.

Proposed law creates the crime of violation of electronic monitoring conditions and makes it a crime for any person placed on electronic monitoring to intentionally:

- (1) Enter an exclusion zone.
- (2) Fail to immediately exit an exclusion zone.
- (3) Violate a curfew order.

Proposed law provides definitions relative to proposed law and provides that a person convicted of violating proposed law will be fined not more than \$500, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Proposed law provides that a person convicted of a felony while violating proposed law will be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned, at hard labor, for one year.

Proposed law provides that a person convicted of violating proposed law after being released on bail for a felony crime of violence will be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned, at hard labor, for one year.

Effective August 1, 2025.

(Amends R.S. 15:571.36(C)(4)(intro para) and 571.36(D); adds R.S. 15:571.36(A)(12), 571.37, and

571.38)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary C to the original bill

1. Make technical changes.
2. Require certain state agencies to promulgate written policies and procedures regarding certification standards and registration requirements for electronic monitoring.
3. Provide that the proposed law fine cannot exceed \$10,000 per instance or individual monitored.
4. Require parents of a juvenile subject to electronic monitoring to pay the costs associated with their child's electronic monitoring.
5. Authorize the court to waive electronic monitoring costs either in whole or part.
6. Change proposed law relative to detaining an offender for maintenance of electronic monitoring equipment from detainment by the electronic monitoring company to detainment by the law enforcement authority.
7. Create the crime of violation of electronic monitoring conditions.