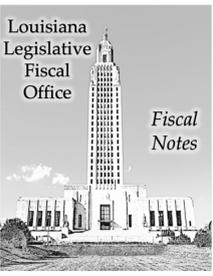


LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



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

Date: May 13, 2025 6:58 PM	Author: CLOUD
Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Juvenile Justice	
Subject: Electronic Monitoring	Analyst: Daniel Druilhet

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

Current law provides for notification standards for electronic monitoring services to bail agents and courts relative to violations; provides for fines assessed and imprisonment terms for electronic monitoring providers that intentionally withhold or fail to timely report information. Proposed law adds the district attorney (DA) for the parish of prosecution or the Attorney General if acting as the DA ad hoc, as a party to be notified by electronic monitoring services within 24 hours of a violation; changes penalties for violation of current law from \$1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed six months to \$1,000 per day (not to exceed \$10,000 per instance or individual monitored) or imprisonment not to exceed six months; allows the court to waive, in whole or in part, the cost of electronic monitoring in the case of juveniles; provides that upon a report of noncompliance, the court may, either on its own motion, or that of the DA, issue a warrant for the arrest of a person subject to electronic monitoring; assesses no more than a \$500 fine, or no more than six months imprisonment, or both, for those on electronic monitoring who enter or fail to immediately exit an exclusion zone or violate a curfew order, a fine of no more than \$1,000, and one year of imprisonment at hard labor, for those who commit a felony while on electronic monitoring, and a fine of no more than \$1,000 and one year imprisonment at hard labor for those who commit felony crimes of violence while on 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	\$ 32,086	\$ 32,651	\$ 33,231	\$33,829	\$ 34,446
Total Personal Services	\$ 88,244	\$ 90,367	\$ 92,552	\$94,803	\$ 97,123
Operating Services					
Hardware/Software Maint.	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300
Supplies	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300
Total Operating Services	\$ 600				
Interagency Transfers					
Telephones	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 336
OTS Billing	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,422
Total IAT	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,758
Total Expenditures	\$ 91,084	\$ 92,725	\$94,910	\$ 97,161	\$ 99,481

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO]

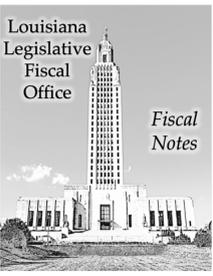
REVENUE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in local revenues as a result of convictions of committing a felony, a felony crime of violence, entering or failing to immediately exit an exclusion zone, or violating a curfew order while under electronic monitoring supervision. The exact fiscal impact on local revenue is indeterminable because the fines imposed on those convicted are, in some cases, optional, and the amount of the fines imposed may vary. The potential revenue will accrue to the local governing authority.
 [CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO]

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

Patrice Thomas
Deputy Fiscal Officer

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
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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, and OJJ would be responsible for collecting fees for electronic monitoring from those parties responsible for the juveniles being monitored. It is unclear the proposed law's impact on any existing contractual agreement that OJJ has with third-party providers that provide electronic monitoring services. OJJ may still be responsible for costs related to those instances where fees associated with electronic monitoring are waived.

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 - Corrections Services, to the extent that persons are convicted of committing a felony or a felony crime of violence while under electronic monitoring supervision. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation is indeterminable, since it creates a crime, and it is not known how many people will be convicted nor the length of the sentences assessed with those convictions as a result of its potential enactment. Proposed law (committing a a felony or felony crime of violence while under electronic monitoring services) is a felony.

For those convicted, sentenced, and then subsequently housed in a state facility, DPS&C-CS will sustain expenditures of \$107.60 per offender per day. For those housed in 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.

Proposed law may result in an increase in Local Funds expenditures for local governing authorities if a person is convicted of entering or failing to immediately exit an exclusion zone or violating a curfew order while on electronic monitoring supervision. The exact fiscal impact of this legislation to local governing authorities is indeterminable, because it is not known how many people will be convicted and incarcerated in local facilities, nor the length of the sentences assessed with those convictions as a result of its potential enactment. Proposed law (entering or failing to immediately exit an exclusion zone or violating a curfew order while under electronic monitoring supervision) is a misdemeanor. The maximum imprisonment term at the local level is no more than six months.

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]

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 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 (not to exceed \$10,000 per instance or individual monitored), 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.

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 it is unclear as to the number of instances where fees associated with electronic monitoring would be waived under the proposed law, or its impact on any existing contractual agreement that OJJ has with third-party providers that provide electronic monitoring services.

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

House
 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}
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