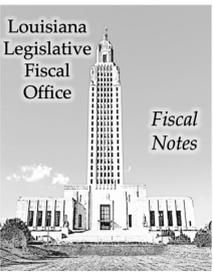


LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **HB 137** HLS 26RS 144
 Bill Text Version: **ENGROSSED**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: March 25, 2026 9:13 AM	Author: JOHNSON, MIKE
Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Sheriffs	Analyst: Daniel Druilhet
Subject: Sentencing Guidelines - Calling in Threats to Schools	

CRIMINAL/SENTENCING EG SEE FISC NOTE GF EX Page 1 of 2
 Changes sentencing guidelines for posting or calling in threats to schools

Current law provides for the crimes of terrorizing, menacing, improper supervision of a minor by parent or legal guardian (along with its predicate crimes); provides for disposition after adjudication of certain felony-grade delinquent acts. Proposed law adds terrorizing/menacing a school property; assesses a sentence of imprisonment of no less than five nor more than 15 years at hard labor, without benefit of parole probation, or suspension of sentence, or no more than a \$15,000 fine, for those who terrorize a school property, a school function, or a firearm free zone, or a sentence of no less than two nor more than five years, with or without hard labor, or a fine of no more than \$1,000, or both, for menacing a school property; adds terrorizing or menacing a school and communicating false information of a planned bombing on school property through criminal negligence as predicate crimes to improper supervision of a minor by a parent or legal guardian; requires public school principals to disseminate information on crimes developed by the Department of Education; adds the requirement for charter schools to inform students and parents of terrorizing and menacing a school; provides for civil fines of no more than \$5,000 imposed on parents for felony-grade adjudications of terrorizing, menacing, or communicating false information of a planned bombing and a mental evaluation, and up to 12 months probation or no more than six months of juvenile detention for juveniles 14 years or older with a second or subsequent felony adjudication, and participation in the Back on Track Youth Pilot Program, and after a second or subsequent felony adjudication, a civil fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000; provides for hearings to determine financial ability of the parent or legal guardian to pay fines.

EXPENDITURES	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	SEE BELOW					
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	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
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						

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections - Corrections Services and an increase in Local Funds expenditures for local governing authorities.

Terrorizing a School Property - Adult

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections-Corrections Services (DPS&C-CS) for those offenders convicted of terrorizing a school property. Proposed law has the effect of creating a felony-grade crime. The exact fiscal impact to DPS&C-CS is indeterminable, because it is unknown the number of instances in which offenders will be convicted of terrorizing a school property or the amount of years those convicted will be sentenced. The maximum sentence for terrorizing a school property is not more than 15 years at hard labor, without benefit of parole, probation or suspension of sentence.

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 convicted, sentenced, and then subsequently housed in a local facility, DPS&C-CS will sustain expenditures of \$29.39 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 in managing its offender population, it seeks to fill all beds in state facilities first, then assigns overflow offenders to local facilities.

Menacing a School Property - Adult

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections-Corrections Services or Local Fund expenditures for local governing authorities, to the extent that a person is convicted of menacing a school property, school function, or firearm free zone. Proposed law has the effect of adding circumstances under which an offender can be convicted of menacing, and is a relative felony. Any impact on either state or

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO]

REVENUE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in local revenues as a result of convictions of, or as a result of fines imposed on parents for civil fines generated from felony-grade adjudications of, terrorizing or menacing a school property, school function, or firearm free zone. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation on local revenue is indeterminable, as the fines that would be imposed on those convicted are optional, and the amount of fines, if imposed, may vary. The potential revenue will accrue to the local governing authority.

<u>Senate</u>	<u>Dual Referral Rules</u>	<u>House</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S & H}		<input 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



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CONTINUED EXPLANATION from page one:

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE - EXPENDITURES]

local expenditures is contingent on whether offenders sustain misdemeanor or felony-grade convictions for violation. The exact fiscal impact is indeterminable, as it is unknown how many people will be convicted or the length of the sentences assessed with those convictions as a result of its potential enactment. The maximum imprisonment term for menacing a school property is no more than five years.

To the extent that offenders sustain a felony-grade conviction for violation of the proposed law, DPS&C-CS will sustain an indeterminable increase in expenditures. 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 \$29.39 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.

To the extent that offenders sustain a misdemeanor conviction for violation of the proposed law, local governing authorities will sustain Local Funds expenditures. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation to local governing authorities is indeterminable, since 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.

Terrorizing or Menacing a School Property - Juvenile

Proposed law may result in an increase in Local Funds expenditures for local governing authorities responsible for housing juveniles adjudicated delinquent for terrorizing or menacing a school property, school function, or firearm free zone. Proposed law provides for a disposition of up to twelve months of probation or six months of detention for juveniles aged 14 years or older with a second or subsequent felony adjudication of terrorizing or menacing a school property, school function, or firearm free zone and can potentially increase expenditures for local governments to maintain housing to detain those juveniles adjudicated delinquent. The exact fiscal impact to local parish governing authorities is indeterminable, as the disposition is optional, and the costs incurred among local governing authorities are variable.

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}
 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}


Patrice Thomas
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