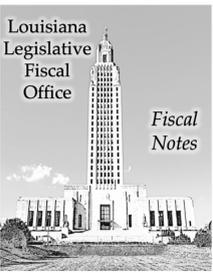


LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **HB 84** HLS 26RS 249
 Bill Text Version: **ORIGINAL**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: March 3, 2026 4:13 PM	Author: KNOX
Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Sheriffs	
Subject: Felony Hit-and-Run Driving as a Crime of Violence	Analyst: Daniel Druilhet

CRIME/FELONIES OR INCREASE GF EX See Note Page 1 of 1
 Designates felony hit-and-run driving as a crime of violence

Current law provides for a list of offenses designated as crimes of violence; provides for the waiver of minimum mandatory sentences; and provides for sentencing for crimes of violence. Proposed law adds the offense of hit-and-run driving as a crime of violence; adds hit-and-run driving to the current list of crimes of violence where the waiver of the minimum mandatory sentence is prohibited; adds felony hit-and-run driving to the current list of offenses that the court is required to designate within the minutes as a crime of violence; shall be cited and referred to as the "Christina Larsen Act."

EXPENDITURES	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	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	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	
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 will likely result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections – Corrections Services (DPS&C – CS) if a person is convicted of hit-and-run driving. Proposed law has the effect of adding hit and run driving to the class of crimes considered crimes of violence. Proposed law is a relative felony, and any impact on either state or local expenditures is contingent on whether offenders sustain either a misdemeanor or felony-grade conviction for its violation. The exact fiscal impact to DPS&C-CS is indeterminable, as it is unknown how many people will be convicted or the length of the sentences assessed with those convictions. The maximum imprisonment term under current law is no more than 20 years.

Proposed law increases the period of imprisonment that an offender convicted of hit-and-run driving would be required to serve prior to parole eligibility. Current law (LA. R.S. 14:94) assesses variable sentences of imprisonment for hit and run driving, ranging from no less than two to no more than 20 years. Proposed law would add illegal hit and run driving to crimes considered crimes of violence, which requires offenders to serve 85% of the imposed sentence before parole eligibility. This will likely result in felony offenders spending more time in custody and increasing SGF expenditures for DPS&C-CS. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation is indeterminable, since it is not known how many people will be convicted or the length of sentences imposed on those who are convicted as a result of this change to current law.

SGF expenditures will increase by \$107.60 per offender per day to the extent that an offender is convicted and then housed in a state facility, or \$29.39 per offender per day for an offender housed in a local facility. An offender sentenced to the custody of the DPS&C-CS for one year would increase expenditures by \$39,274 (\$107.60 per day x 365 days) if housed in a state facility and \$10,727 (\$29.39 per day x 365 days) if housed in a local facility.

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.

REVENUE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may result in an indeterminable decrease in self-generated revenue to DPS&C-Probation and Parole to the extent any offender remains in custody longer and is not eligible or released on parole until a later date for felony convictions. The current daily parole supervision rate for adult offenders is \$6.67 per day, which would result in an annual loss of \$2,434 (\$6.67 x 365) in parole supervision SGR.

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
 Deputy Fiscal Officer