



Bill Text Version: **ENROLLED**

Proposed Amd.:

Sub. Bill For.:

Date: May 30, 2025 1:48 PM

Author: HODGES

Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Sheriffs

Subject: Theft of Utility Property

Analyst: Daniel Druilhet

THEFT EN SEE FISC NOTE GF EX Page 1 of 1
Creates the crime of theft of utility property. (8/1/25)

Proposed law creates the crime of theft of critical infrastructure; assesses a sentence of imprisonment of no more than 15 years, with or without hard labor, or a fine of no more than \$10,000, or both, for theft of critical infrastructure when the misappropriation, taking, or illegal possession, amounts to less than \$25,000; assesses a sentence of imprisonment of no more than 20 years at hard labor, or a fine of no more than \$50,000, or both, for those convicted of theft of critical infrastructure when the misappropriation, taking, or illegal possession, amounts to \$25,000 or more; assesses a sentence of imprisonment of no more than 20 years at hard labor, or a fine of no more than \$50,000, or both, for those convicted of theft of critical infrastructure where it is foreseeable that human life will be threatened as a result of the theft; provides applicable definitions; updates the definition of critical infrastructure.

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

Proposed law may 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 theft of critical infrastructure. Proposed law is a relative felony, and any impact on either state or local expenditures is contingent on whether persons sustain either misdemeanor or felony-grade convictions for its violation. The exact fiscal impact of this legislation to state and local governing authorities 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 as a result of its potential enactment.

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 \$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.

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 increase in local revenues as a result of convictions of theft of critical infrastructure. The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation on local revenue is indeterminable because the fines that would be imposed on those convicted are optional, and the amount of the fines, if imposed, may vary. The potential revenue will accrue to the local governing authority.

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