

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **SB 156** SLS 26RS 478
 Bill Text Version: **REENGROSSED**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: April 8, 2026	12:42 PM	Author: KLEINPETER
Dept./Agy.: Corrections and Sheriffs		Analyst: Daniel Druilhet
Subject: Increases Maximum Imprisonment for Negligent Homicide		

CRIME/PUNISHMENT RE SEE FISC NOTE GF EX Page 1 of 1
 Increases the maximum period of imprisonment for negligent homicide. (8/1/26)

Current law provides that whoever commits the crime of negligent homicide shall be sentenced as follows - (1) for a victim 10 years of age or older, 10 years imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or fined no more than \$5,000 or both; for a victim less than 10 years of age, imprisonment for no less than two nor more than 10 years, at hard labor, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. Proposed law retains current law, with the exception that it increases the maximum period of imprisonment from 10 years to 15 years regardless of the victim's age; provides that an offender who commits the crime of negligent homicide will be imprisoned for no less than two nor more than 20 years, if the victim was less than 13 years of age at the time the offense was committed and the death was the result of either intentional or criminally negligent mistreatment, abuse, or neglect.

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

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) to the extent that offenders convicted of negligent homicide (regardless of the age of the victim) are subject to longer sentences with the proposed law's enactment. Proposed law may result in an indeterminable increase in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, to the extent that offenders are convicted of negligent homicide against victims under the age of 13 at the time the offense was committed, and the death was the result of either intentional or criminally negligent mistreatment, abuse, or neglect. The proposed law has the effect of increasing the maximum amount of time that an offender can be sentenced for negligent homicide from not more than ten years to not more than fifteen years, and it creates new circumstances (victims under age 13) and associated penalties (a sentence of not less than two nor more than 20 years imprisonment) under which an offender can be convicted for negligent homicide. Any impact on either state or local expenditures is contingent on whether offenders sustain either a misdemeanor or felony-grade convictions for their violation. The exact fiscal impact is indeterminable, because it is not known the number of offenders who will be convicted or the lengths of the sentences that will be imposed. The maximum sentence for negligent homicide is no more than 20 years of imprisonment.

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 R.S. 14:32(C)(1), 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

There is no anticipated direct material effect on governmental revenues as a result of this measure.

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