

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: HB 554 HLS 16RS 1265

Bill Text Version: ENGROSSED

Opp. Chamb. Action:

Proposed Amd.:

Sub. Bill For.:

Table with 2 rows and 3 columns: Date (May 5, 2016), Author (MARCELLE), Dept./Agy. (Corrections), Subject (Youth Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Certain Offenses), Analyst (Monique Appeaning)

Provides with respect to sentencing of juvenile offenders sentenced to life imprisonment for certain offenses

Proposed law amends and reenacts certain parts of R.S.15:574.4(D)(1)(a) and (E)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (a) to enacts R.S.15:574.4(E)(4) and (F), and to repeal Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1, relative to parole eligibility for certain juvenile offenders sentenced to life imprisonment; amends conditions for parole eligibility for certain juvenile offenders sentenced to life imprisonment for non-homicide and homicide offenses; provides for retroactive application of certain parole eligibility provisions for juvenile offenders; provides relative to parole eligibility for certain juvenile offenders who are not serving a life sentence; to repeal provisions relative to a sentencing hearing for juvenile offenders who are sentenced to life imprisonment; and to provide for related matters.

Table with 7 columns: EXPENDITURES, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 5 -YEAR TOTAL. Rows include State Gen. Fd., Agcy. Self-Gen., Ded./Other, Federal Funds, Local Funds, and Annual Total.

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

The proposed law will likely result in an indeterminable decrease in SGF expenditures in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections - Correction Services if the parole eligibility guidelines change by removing the following language from current law, "judicial determination has been made that the person is entitled to parole eligibility pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 878.1" for certain offenders who were sentenced to life imprisonment for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S.14:30.1) who were under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense. There is also a likely decrease in SGF expenditures for the same agency because the proposed law shall apply retroactively and prospectively to certain offenders, regardless of the date of the offense or conviction.

The exact fiscal impact of the passage of this legislation is indeterminable, since the legislation allows certain offenders to become parole eligible earlier and it is not known how many offenders will be granted parole. However, any offender released from a correctional facility and placed on parole supervision decreases expenditures of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPSC) - Correction Services by \$21.84 (\$24.39 per day - \$2.55 parole supervision per day) per day or \$7,972 annually per offender in local facilities. To the extent that offenders are released from state facilities, the decrease per day per offender is \$49.13 (\$51.68 per day - \$2.55 parole supervision per day) or \$17,932 annually. Currently, the (DPSC) - Correction Services houses 50% of state offenders at the local level and 50% at the state level. The number of existing offenders potentially impacted is 303.

REVENUE EXPLANATION

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

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

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