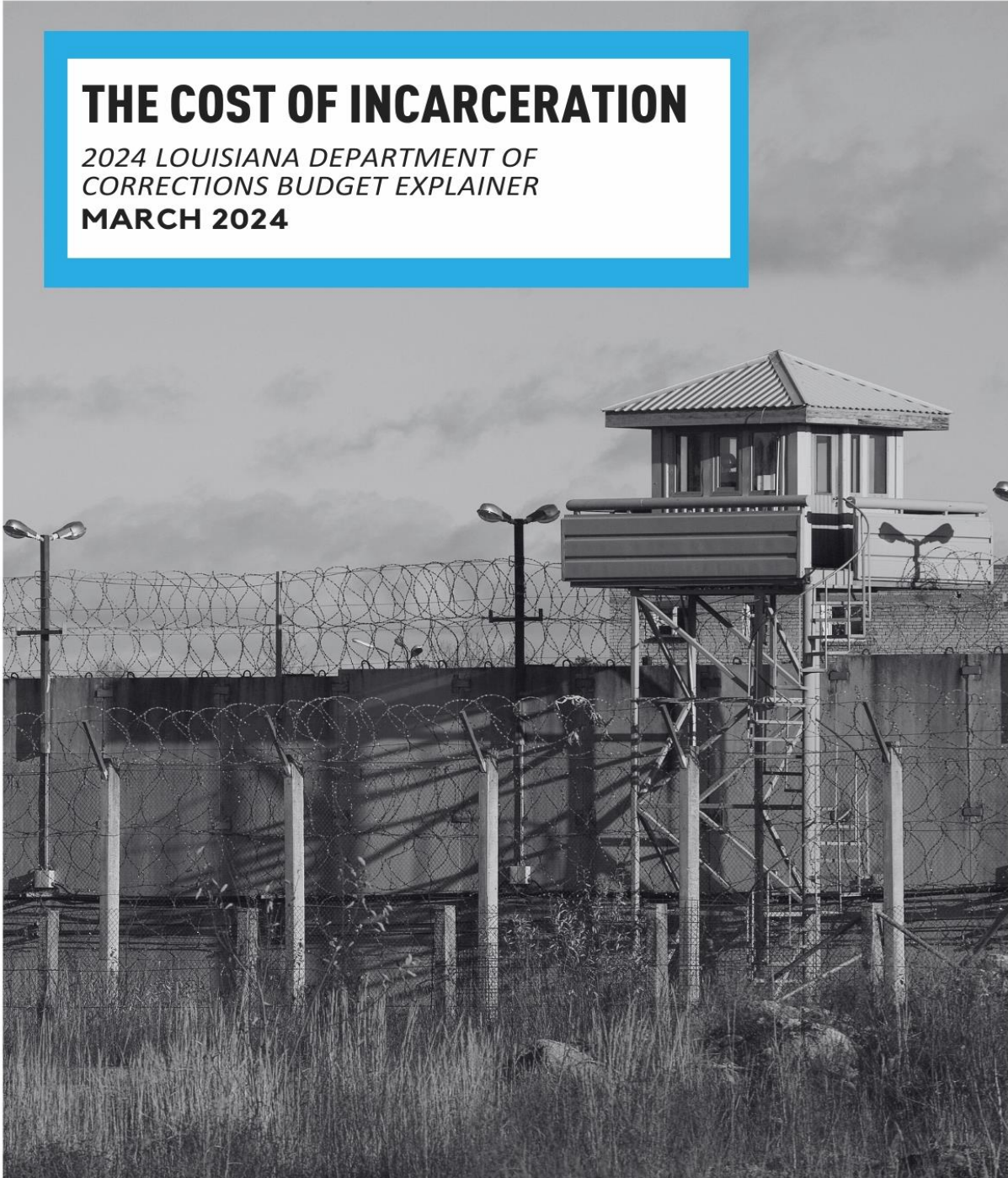




VOICE OF THE EXPERIENCED

THE COST OF INCARCERATION
*2024 LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS BUDGET EXPLAINER*
MARCH 2024



CONTENTS



0 3

The Incarceration Budget: High and Climbing Higher

0 5

Budget Drivers: Retirement and Medical Costs

0 7

State Budget: Subsidizing Local Jails, Sheriffs, and Deputies

1 1

Industry Employment

1 3

Costs Beyond The Jail

1 6

Future Budget Impacts

1 8

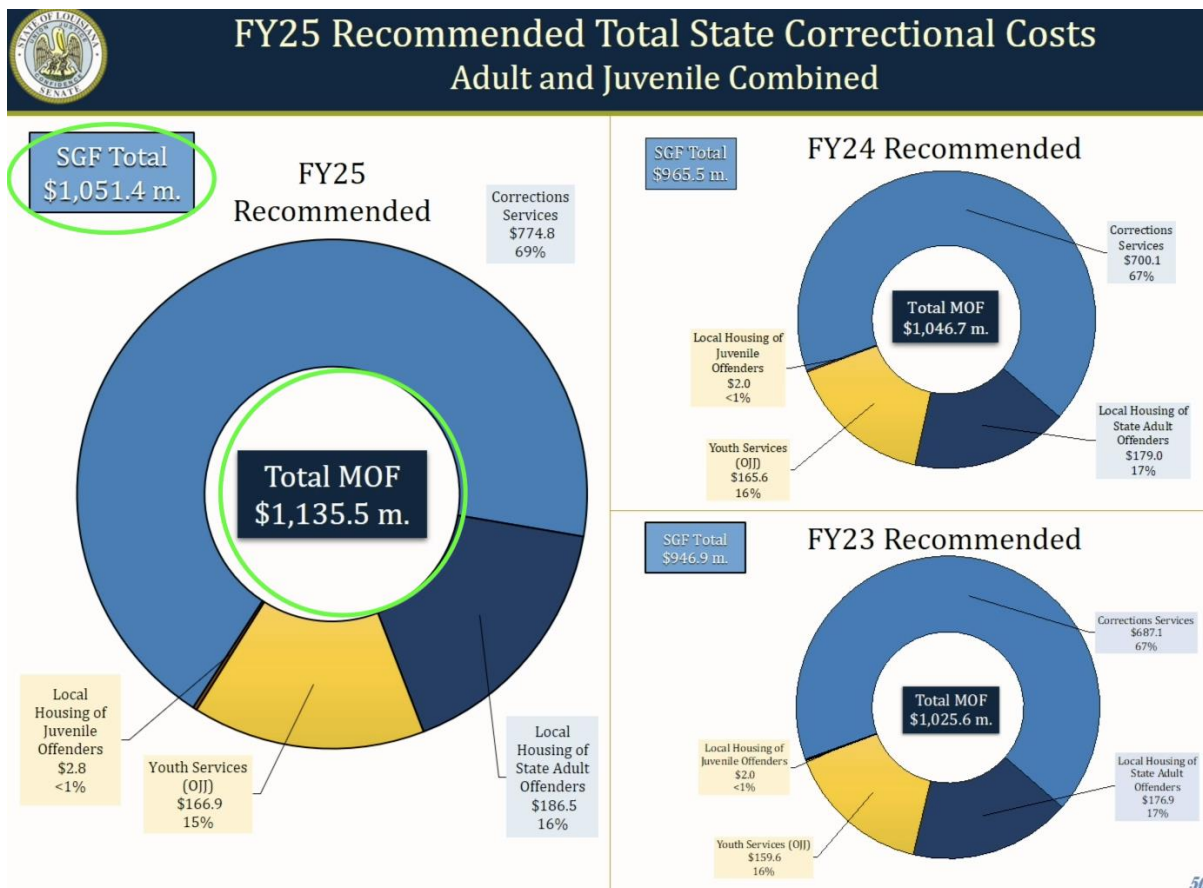
Conclusion

THE INCARCERATION BUDGET: HIGH AND CLIMBING HIGHER

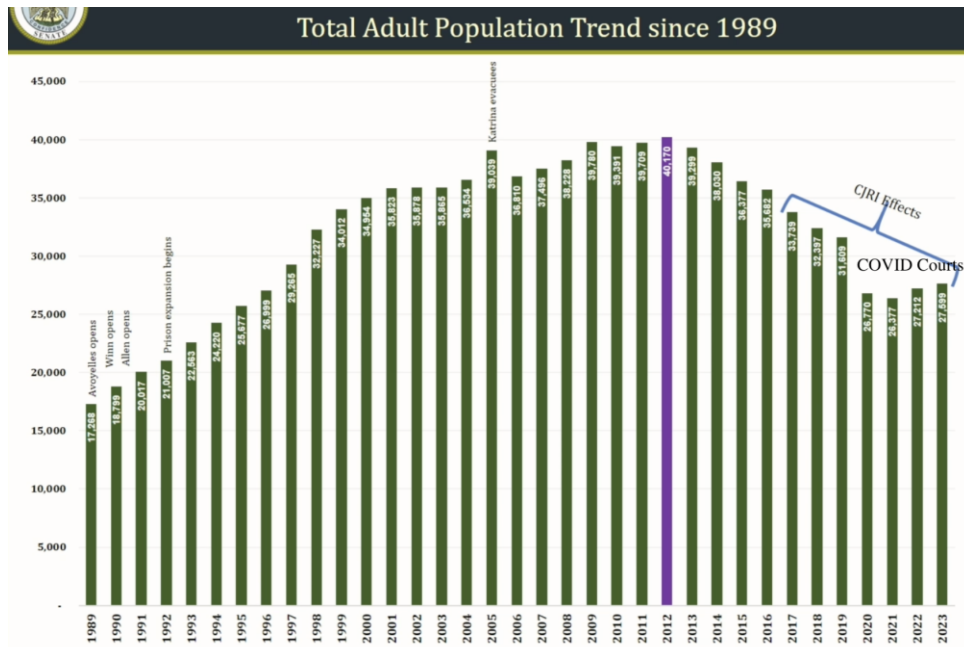
Budget documents are one of the best ways to cut through the chatter and get down to the numbers. What are we trying to do, and how much are we spending on it? From the time Gov. Jeff Landry ran for office to the time he celebrated his “special crime” legislation, one would guess a few things based on not just his words and deeds, but the people around him.

First, they believe that the way to prevent crime is to ensure someone is convicted, incarcerated, and not released for as long as possible so they can commit no more crimes (at least not until released). Second, they don’t believe in the concept of rehabilitation, change, second chances and helping people assimilate back into society. Finally, they are willing to write a blank check to achieve goal number one. With that said, it is increasingly difficult to understand the mission of the Department of Corrections if it reverts into a place of hopeless and brutal punishment that incites more crime than it prevents.

What follows is a look into the overall funding, a framing of the incarceration industry as a Louisiana employer, and the peculiar usage of local jails to handle a state obligation. Download the [full budget here](#).



Despite the number of people incarcerated going down since the 2009 – 2012 peak, the cost of locking people up continues to climb past \$1 billion dollars and beyond.



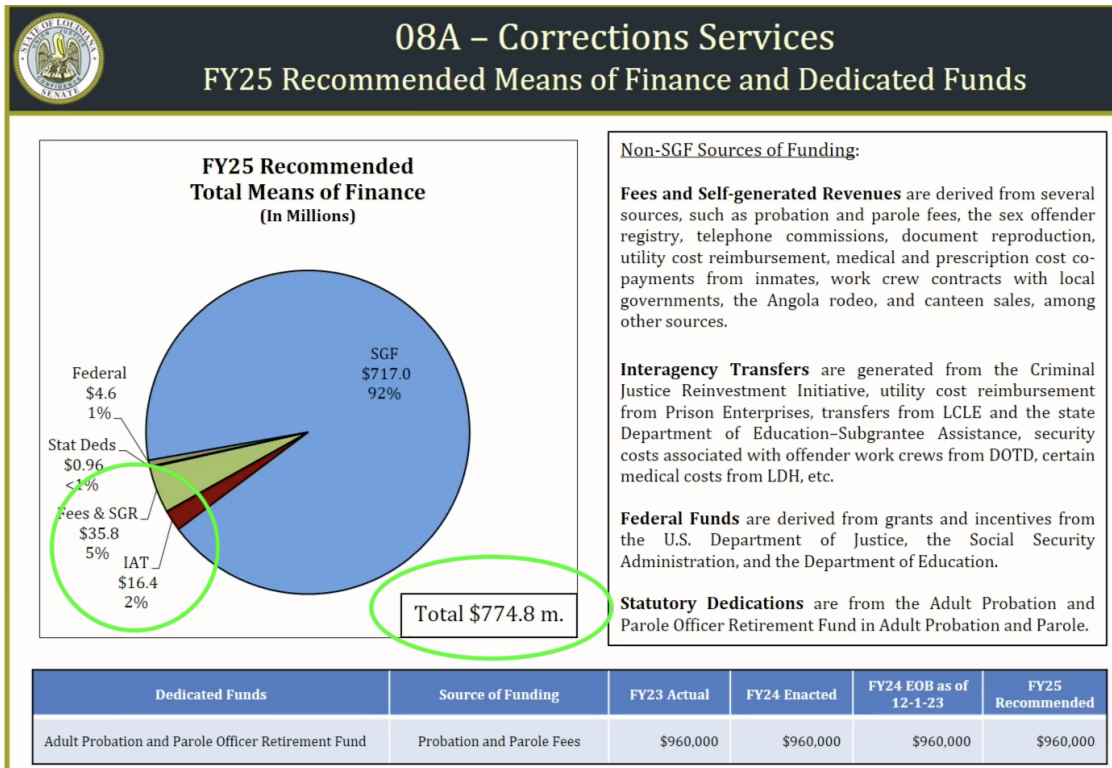
Source: Department of Corrections Briefing Book, July 2023. Population based on the total as of December of each year, except 2023 which is based on June.

State General Fund - Appropriations and Requirements

	Existing Operating Budget (EOB) as of 12/01/23	Recommended FY 2024-2025	Recommended Over/(Under) EOB	Percent of Change
Executive Department	\$299,854,507	\$263,666,583	(\$36,187,924)	(12.07%)
Department of Veterans Affairs	14,947,469	16,936,245	1,988,776	13.31
Secretary of State	75,119,855	71,329,113	(3,790,742)	(5.05%)
Office of the Attorney General	18,883,644	19,322,648	439,004	2.32
Lieutenant Governor	1,509,553	1,356,435	(153,118)	(10.14%)
State Treasurer	232,710	205,260	(27,450)	(11.80%)
Public Service Commission	0	0	0	
Agriculture and Forestry	26,723,845	25,029,615	(1,694,230)	(6.34%)
Commissioner of Insurance	0	0	0	
Department of Economic Development	55,349,569	35,502,410	(19,847,159)	(35.86%)
Culture Recreation and Tourism	57,075,416	45,346,114	(11,729,302)	(20.55%)
Transportation and Development	43,993,004	68,694,750	24,701,746	56.15
Corrections Services	655,088,667	717,013,720	61,925,053	9.45
Public Safety Services	63,778,361	70,519,004	6,740,643	10.57
Youth Services	152,728,317	145,118,882	(7,609,435)	(4.98%)
Louisiana Department of Health	2,934,624,231	3,134,882,531	200,258,300	6.82
Children and Family Services	288,499,293	292,557,203	4,057,910	1.41
Department of Energy and Natural Resources	27,718,362	27,096,926	(621,436)	(2.24%)
Department of Revenue	0	0	0	
Department of Environmental Quality	16,858,079	13,853,948	(3,004,131)	(17.82%)
Louisiana Workforce Commission	14,810,048	14,810,048	0	0.00
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	11,426,395	0	(11,426,395)	(100.00%)
Department of Civil Service	8,637,485	6,490,791	(2,146,694)	(24.85%)
Retirement Systems	0	0	0	0.00
Higher Education	1,387,178,812	1,283,170,408	(104,008,404)	(7.50%)
Special Schools and Commissions	62,296,688	63,573,166	1,276,478	2.05
Department of Education	4,204,307,129	4,195,567,360	(8,739,769)	(0.21%)
LSU Health Care Services Division	25,829,112	25,004,833	(824,279)	(3.19%)
Other Requirements	801,238,551	571,362,967	(229,875,584)	(28.69%)
Total General Operating Appropriations	\$11,248,709,102	\$11,108,410,960	(\$140,298,142)	(1.25%)

One look at the overall budget, and it is clear prisons are a massive part of the statewide budget and are at no risk of being cut.

To cover up this major expense, politicians might seek to focus on “user fees,” such as probation fees, canteen profits, telephone kickbacks, or medical co-pays.



The users, however, are overwhelmingly penniless and it never adds up to any substantial percentage of the budget.

BUDGET DRIVERS: RETIREMENT AND MEDICAL COSTS

Total Non-Discretionary Funding by Type		
Required by the Constitution -- Board of Pardons and Parole	\$ 1,219,901	0.22%
Required by the Constitution -- UAL	\$ 82,846,448	14.83%
Debt Service -- Rent in State-owned Bldgs.	\$ 314,835	0.06%
Unavoidable Obligation -- Retirees' Group Insurance	\$ 21,035,822	3.77%
Unavoidable Obligation -- Legislative Auditor Fees	\$ 306,608	0.05%
Unavoidable Obligation -- Provision of medical care to offenders	\$ 34,466,325	6.17%
Unavoidable Obligation -- Care, custody, and control of offenders	\$ 342,546,558	61.33%
Unavoidable Obligation -- Establishment of Probation and Parole for monitoring offenders	\$ 75,792,950	13.57%
Total Non-Discretionary	\$ 558,529,447	100.00%

Why is incarceration so steep? The majority of funding goes to staffing expenses (more on that below), and to the thousands of retired staff who continue collecting a pension. Unfunded Accrued Liability (“UAL”) is not our expertise, but this is the amount of expected monies owed that do not have funds set aside. You can see that the Corrections budget has over \$103 million (18%) going to UAL and retiree’s insurance.


Another major cost is medical care for patients in prison. According to the DOC, in their legislative presentation, total medical care spending is “somewhere around \$100 million.” The monies are partly found in bills for people sent to the outside doctors, partly in the particular facility’s budget, and partly paid out to the local jails where people are detained.

The Legislature’s 2024 Special Crime Session passed several new laws that should make the medical costs skyrocket as people get older. Eliminating parole (including medical and geriatric) and major cuts to Good Time credits will increase sentences. Narrowing parole for people already inside (unanimous parole decision) will turn other people’s sentences into Death Sentences.

The *Lewis v. Cain* case on Angola’s unconstitutional health care is forcing that institution under federal receivership. Costs will go up as care becomes legitimate. And lawsuits should begin against every facility that houses people, as none of them provide anything close to a reasonable standard of care.

In the Corrections budgets, you will see them broken out by the overall statewide administration, and then each of the facilities in the system. The Louisiana State Penitentiary, AKA Angola, has the most incarcerated people who are the oldest and most likely to die in custody. Every facility budget has a few things that stand out:

- Office of Risk Management fees (Angola: \$12.9m)
- Medical services (\$1.1m)
- Vehicle financing payments (\$1m)

 Louisiana State Penitentiary FY25 Recommended Categorical Expenditures	
Administration	
<u>Interagency Transfers</u>	
\$12,939,144	Office of Risk Management (ORM) Fees
\$129,452	Office of State Procurement (OSP) Fees
\$525,690	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - NoteActive Tracking System
\$1,188,532	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Fees
\$14,782,818	
Incarceration	
<u>Professional Services</u>	
\$655,504	Medical services including psychiatry, radiology and optometry services
\$1,212,142	Legal services
\$64,000	Veterinary services
\$103,426	Chaplain Services
\$18,000	Librarian Services
\$16,000	Architect Services
\$1,647,500	Badge Ferry Services
\$3,716,572	
<u>Interagency Transfers</u>	
\$1,041,655	Division of Administration (DOA) - Vehicle Financing Payments
\$278,249	Division of Administration (DOA) - Equipment Financing Payments
\$356,272	Louisiana State University Healthcare Services Division - Provides on-site medical services to offenders
\$1,676,176	
<u>Acquisitions and Major Repairs</u>	
\$1,652,269	Replacement acquisition funding for kitchen equipment, air conditioning units, etc.
\$1,632,256	Major repair funding for improvements within the facility
\$3,284,525	
Auxiliary - Canteen	
Other Charges	
\$4,775,506	Purchase of supplies for Canteen operations.
Auxiliary - Rodeo	
Other Charges	
\$4,800,000	Expenditures related to the annual Angola Prison Rodeo events.

Angola also has \$1.6m going to Badge Ferry, which likely refers to the prison ferry that crosses the Mississippi River for employees. It is unclear if that ferry still operates, and it is well known most of the staff live at the penitentiary itself. Angola’s budget is also peculiar in having costs for putting on the infamous rodeo, but it is *unclear where the profits from these weekends fit into the budget*. Meanwhile, every facility will put in costs for purchasing canteen supplies; however, if this is referring to the items incarcerated people are buying with their own funds, we know the prison runs an overall profit on that exchange.

Department Budget Summary

	Prior Year Actuals FY 2022-2023	Enacted FY2023-2024	Existing Operating Budget (EOB) as of 12/01/23	Continuation FY 2024-2025	Recommended FY 2024-2025	Total Recommended Over/(Under) EOB
Means of Finance:						
State General Fund (Direct)	\$672,619,546	\$634,758,016	\$655,088,667	\$722,898,544	\$717,013,720	\$61,925,053
State General Fund by:						
Interagency Transfers	19,860,659	16,400,129	16,400,129	16,419,730	16,400,129	0
Fees & Self-generated	32,599,377	40,234,655	44,514,635	40,389,271	35,800,462	(8,714,173)
Statutory Dedications	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	0
Federal Funds	1,523,135	2,230,697	4,612,646	4,613,481	4,612,646	0
Total Means of Financing	\$727,562,717	\$694,583,497	\$721,576,077	\$785,281,026	\$774,786,957	\$53,210,880
Expenditures and Request:						
Corrections - Administration	\$126,684,150	\$112,206,101	\$125,599,580	\$117,445,529	\$116,880,155	(\$8,719,425)
Louisiana State Penitentiary	169,460,250	171,963,082	173,506,779	175,762,803	176,333,639	2,826,860
Raymond Laborde Correctional Center	42,187,663	41,790,973	42,454,755	43,813,963	43,836,832	1,382,077
Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women	32,355,701	30,311,956	30,810,741	35,646,271	33,970,706	3,159,965
Winn Correctional Center	401,588	578,075	578,075	590,268	590,268	12,193
Allen Correctional Center	32,354,157	32,841,615	33,927,214	36,046,112	35,346,384	1,419,170
Dixon Correctional Institute	62,240,013	59,011,516	62,371,843	65,025,680	65,587,398	2,215,555
Elayn Hunt Correctional Center	94,019,723	79,175,597	80,715,729	110,140,001	106,159,358	25,443,629
David Wade Correctional Center	40,697,922	36,129,265	36,462,855	38,852,331	40,096,988	3,634,133
Adult Probation and Parole	89,979,465	96,777,769	101,057,749	105,398,017	102,333,547	1,275,730
B.B. Sixty Rayburn Correctional Center	37,182,085	33,797,548	34,090,757	56,560,051	53,651,682	19,560,925
Total Expenditures	\$727,562,717	\$694,583,497	\$721,576,077	\$785,281,026	\$774,786,957	\$53,210,880

Looking at the overall summary, it is clear that another big piece is keeping the buildings functional, constitutionally compliant, and large enough to handle the influx of people. One shrinking part of the budget is in regard to Winn Correctional Center. In the Feb. 28 budget presentation at the Senate Finance Committee, it was noted that this prison is being leased out to the sheriff in Winn, "for about a million dollars." *It isn't clear where that million is reflected.* DOC Undersecretary Bickham explained to the House Appropriations Committee (March 6, 2024) that there is a Cooperative Endeavor Agreement in place, and the state can take control back from the Sheriff at any time, with roughly six months' notice.



STATE BUDGET: SUBSIDIZING LOCAL JAILS, SHERIFFS, and DEPUTIES

08-407-Winn Correctional Center

Agency Description

Winn Correctional Center (WNC), a medium custody facility located on a 1,209-acre tract in Winn Parish, was opened in March 1990. Current operational capacity is 1,440 offenders, however only 30 state offenders are being housed in this facility. *WNC is a privately managed state correctional institution operated by the Winn Parish Law Enforcement District. Currently, the majority of the operational capacity is being utilized to house Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. The WNC received American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation in June 1991 and has since maintained accreditation. WNC was released from the federal consent decree in 1997.*

The mission of WNC is to house offenders for the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. Specifically, the facilities maintain the necessary level of security to ensure public safety as well as provide work programs, academic programs, and vocational programs to incarcerated offenders.

According to the budget report, the mission of Winn Correctional Center is to "house offenders for the Louisiana Department of Corrections." However, it isn't doing that. Instead, they are **renting the beds out to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**. During the Trump Administration's massive border detention crackdown (which neither turned people back nor let them stay free pending their administrative hearing) Louisiana rented bed space to ICE for nearly 10,000 detainees. This is likely a large reason why the sheriffs had no qualms with the prison system contracting the way it did. The Feds pay a much higher rate per person. With that number coming down quite a bit, perhaps this contributes to why Gov. Landry deployed our National Guard to the Mexican border.

NAME OF OFFEROR OR CONTRACTOR WINN PARISH SHERIFF		
ITEM NO. (A)	SUPPLIES/SERVICES (B)	QUA (C)
	<p>detainees: /bed day</p> <p>Additionally, ICE agrees to provide a guaranteed minimum population of 1100 detainees per month.</p> <p>Transportation provided via bus will be reimbursed at the rate of /mile. All other transportation terms remain unchanged and will be reimbursed at the GSA Rate.</p> <p>All other terms and conditions remain the same. Delivery Location Code: ICE/ERO ICE Enforcement & Removal Immigration and Customs Enforcement 801 I Street, NW Washington DC 20536</p> <p>Period of Performance: 05/16/2019 to 05/15/2024</p> <p>Change Item 0001 to read as follows (amount shown is the obligated amount):</p>	
0001	<p>Detention Bed Day Rate</p> <p>1 - 1400:</p> <p>1401 - 1900:</p>	

We are unsure why ICE or Winn Parish Sheriff, who uses LaSalle Corrections to administrate the prison, would want to [obscure any details](#) in a contract between two public entities, but it appears that somewhere around \$65m is transferred between federal public funds to Winn, according to the [Sheriff's budget report](#). The entire parish population is only 13,755, and likely includes the number of incarcerated people. It is easy to see why a sheriff's \$14m payroll, pensions, plus local contracts contribute to political influence.

Total Revenue—Budgetary Basis	\$ 5,798,652
Plus: Prisoner Maintenance—Correctional Center	<u>65,065,882</u>
Total Revenue—Statement of Revenue & Expenditures	<u>\$ 70,864,534</u>

You may be wondering: Can the state lease out one of its facilities to a sheriff, who can then turn a profit with the federal government? And then pay for some incarcerated workers to help staff the facility?

Total Discretionary Funding by Office		
Administration	\$54,534,627	25.22%
La. State Penitentiary	\$38,496,640	17.80%
Laborde Correctional Center	\$8,415,731	3.89%
La. Correctional Inst. For Women	\$7,111,169	3.29%
Winn Correctional Center	\$301,298	0.14%
Allen Correctional Center	\$8,992,660	4.16%
Dixon Correctional Institute	\$15,539,384	7.19%
Hunt Correctional Center	\$36,542,287	16.90%
Wade Correctional Center	\$8,938,711	4.13%
Rayburn Correctional Center	\$26,012,725	12.03%
Adult Probation and Parole	\$11,372,278	5.26%
Total Discretionary	\$216,257,510	100.00%

It's important to understand the relationship between state and local facilities. These parish jails were built in bulk during a time when the state subsidized construction costs and guaranteed the population to be detained. A great summary of this process is in "Prison Capital" (2023) by Lydia Pelot-Hobbes, who was a recent guest on the "From Chains to Change" podcast ([listen here](#)).

This chart shows a snapshot of the number of DOC offenders in state facilities as of February 7.

INSTITUTIONS	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	ASSIGNED	PHYSICALLY PRESENT	RESTRICTIVE HOUSING	NON DOC/ PARISH HOLDS	CURRENT VACANCIES	PROJECTED RELEASES	RATED CAPACITY	
REGION 1									
WADE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1,176	1,066	1,064	0	0	110	1	1,350	
HUNT CORRECTIONAL CENTER	2,181	1,952	1,934	0	9	220	3	2,409	
LCIW	459	447	445	0	1	11	1	470	
LA. STATE PENITENTIARY	3,990	3,851	3,839	22	11	128	3	4,215	
REGION 1 TOTAL MEDIUM-MINIMUM	5,508	5,192	5,096	0	0	316	5	5,547	
REGION 1 TOTAL MAXIMUM	2,298	2,124	2,186	22	21	153	3	2,897	
REGION 1 TOTAL	7,806	7,316	7,282	22	21	469	8	8,444	
REGION 2									
ALLEN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1,474	1,416	1,414	88	0	58	1	1,563	
DIXON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE	1,802	1,611	1,602	0	1	190	3	1,961	
RAYBURN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1,314	1,309	1,308	0	0	5	2	1,376	
LABORDE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1,808	1,789	1,784	2	0	19	7	1,895	
REGION 2 TOTAL MEDIUM-MINIMUM	5,808	5,425	5,365	0	0	383	13	5,942	
REGION 2 TOTAL MAXIMUM	590	700	743	90	1	(111)	0	853	
REGION 2 TOTAL	6,398	6,125	6,108	90	1	272	13	6,795	
TOTAL MEDIUM-MINIMUM	11,316	10,617	10,461	0	0	699	18	11,489	
TOTAL MAXIMUM	2,888	2,824	2,929	112	22	42	3	3,750	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS	14,204	13,441	13,390	112	22	741	21	15,239	
STATE POLICE									
	Minimum Custody	155	115	115	0	0	40	0	200
GRAND TOTAL		14,359	13,556	13,505	112	22	781	21	15,439

This chart shows a snapshot of the number of DOC offenders in local housing by region as of February 7.

REGION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	#DOC MALES	#DOC FEMALES	#DOC MALE TWP	#DOC FEMALE TWP	#DOC TOTAL TWP	#DOC INMATES	GAIN/LOSS PREV WEEK
Northwest	5,653	2,068	69	81	6	87	2,224	(13)
Northeast	8,790	4,912	636	281	70	351	5,899	33
Central	5,556	2,208	156	361	36	397	2,761	(1)
South Central	863	93	4	0	0	0	97	4
Capital	2,540	427	20	465	0	465	912	3
West Florida Parishes	1,608	375	19	203	0	203	597	7
East Florida Parishes	1,397	180	26	0	0	0	206	8
Southwest	3,034	417	14	0	0	0	431	26
Southeast	8,600	1,183	68	191	1	192	1,443	12
Winn CC	1,576	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
TOTALS:	39,617	11,870	1,012	1,582	113	1,695	14,577	79

This chart shows the number of offenders housed on the local level from non-state sources as of February 7.

REGION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY	OUT OF STATE	FEDERAL OFFENDERS	ICE DETAINEES	PRE-TRIALS	PARISH OFFENDERS	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL VACANCIES	REG RE-ENTRY PARTICIPANTS
Northwest	5,653	8	156	0	2,044	371	2,579	850	114
Northeast	8,790	0	44	0	1,975	336	2,355	51	251
Central	5,556	504	28	0	1,074	261	1,867	928	223
South Central	863	0	135	2	106	491	734	32	0
Capital	2,540	0	81	0	807	60	948	680	93
West Florida Parishes	1,608	1	0	16	796	17	830	181	0
East Florida Parishes	1,397	0	101	1	712	25	839	352	59
Southwest	3,034	5	56	21	1,363	66	1,511	1,111	162
Southeast	8,600	1	403	83	4,008	193	4,688	2,469	554
Winn CC	1,576	0	0	1,361	0	0	1,361	208	0
TOTALS:	39,617	519	1,004	1,484	12,885	1,820	17,712	7,322	1,456

Northwest	Beirville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Desoto, Jackson, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster, Winn
Northeast	Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll
Central	Avoyelles, Bearegard, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon
South Central	Allen, Evangeline, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry
Capital	East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge
West Florida Parishes	Livinston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, West Feliciana
East Florida Parishes	St. Tammany, Washington
Southwest	Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jeff Davis, Lafayette, Vermilion
Southeast	Ascension, Assumption, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Mary, St. Martin, Terrebonne
Winn CC	Winn Correctional Center

When the state facilities are bursting, the overflow goes to local jails run by sheriffs, with a per diem paid (less than half of what ICE pays the Winn Sheriff). Traditionally, the state/local balance was about 50/50, but taking Winn offline for state incarceration has led to the **local jails holding more than the state prisons**. While our prisons report only 781 total vacancies, and only 21 releases per day, the local housing has 7,322 vacancies. And naturally, the budget is confusing as to whether Winn is a state or local facility.



At times, this math does not add up. Rep. Kimberly Coates (D-73) of Tangipahoa brought up a dilemma in her parish. The local jail is full of state prisoners, for which the sheriff collects the per diem from the state. Meanwhile, there is not enough room for locally arrested people. This forces the parish (not the Sheriff) to pay \$800,000 to ship these people out to other jails.

Also noteworthy in the above graphic are the 1,456 “Re-entry participants” at regional programs inside the local jails. This is a fraction of the 11,870 people serving state time, but part of the programming funded by the Justice Reinvestment

Initiative (JRI). For those clamoring “JRI didn’t work,” we never once heard them criticize the sheriffs and their programming.

The state has an operational carceral capacity of 14,359 (not including Winn), and 13,505 people are housed. Local jails, on the other hand, can hold 39,617 people, and only 12,885 are being held pre-trial. It is clear who stands to gain by decreasing the use of bail, increasing probation and parole violations, and lengthening sentences. And we also are unlikely to see them give back the \$26m in savings from JRI.

20-451 Local Housing of State Adult Offenders					
Total Funding	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY24 EOB to FY25 REC
Local Housing of State Adult Offenders	\$ 172,501,730	\$ 186,516,136	\$ 186,650,616	\$ 186,516,136	(\$134,480)
LHSAO Program	\$ 130,453,686	\$ 140,513,681	\$ 140,513,681	\$ 140,513,681	\$0
Transitional Work Program	\$ 11,321,425	\$ 12,876,673	\$ 12,876,673	\$ 12,876,673	\$0
Local Reentry Services Program	\$ 6,455,479	\$ 6,649,992	\$ 6,649,992	\$ 6,649,992	\$0
Criminal Justice Reinvestment Initiative	\$ 24,271,140	\$ 26,475,790	\$ 26,610,270	\$ 26,475,790	(\$134,480)

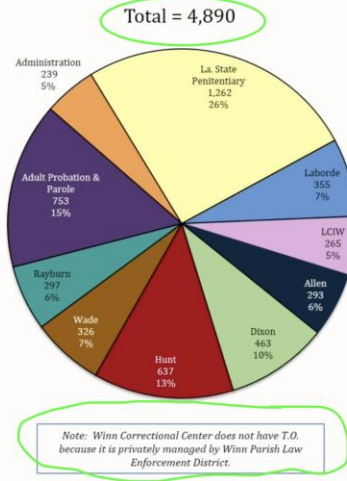
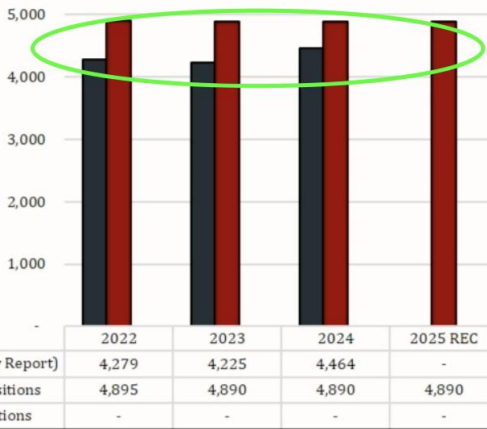


Any Decrease in population, you will see the savings at the local level,” Thomas Bickham, Dept. of Corrections

With the state prisons relatively stable in population, unless Winn’s lease is canceled, it is the local jails, run by sheriffs, whose funding was in jeopardy by increasing rehabilitation, decreasing recidivism, providing reentry support, scaling back discrimination, and downsizing prisons. The JRI funding to sheriffs was tailored to garner their support.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Number and Types of Positions



Department	Count	Department	Count
Administration	13	Administration	13
Mgt. and Finance	73	Incarceration	446
Adult Services	+4 113	Auxiliary	5
Bd. of Pardons and Parole	17		463
	239		

La. State Penitentiary (LSP)	Count	Hunt C.C.	Count
Administration	21	Administration	9
Incarceration	-4 1,238	Incarceration	633
Auxiliary (Canteen)	13	Auxiliary	5
Auxiliary (Rodeo)	9		637
	1,242		

Laborde C.C.	Count	Wade C.C.	Count
Administration	10	Administration	9
Incarceration	341	Incarceration	313
Auxiliary	4	Auxiliary	4
	355		326

LCTW	Count	Rayburn C.C.	Count
Administration	7	Administration	9
Incarceration	254	Incarceration	284
Auxiliary	4	Auxiliary	4
	265		297

Allam	Count	Adult Probation & Parole	Count
Administration	13	Administration and Support	20
Incarceration	277	Incarceration	733
Auxiliary	3	Field Services	733
	293		753

Note: 4 positions and \$418,784 in associated funding were transferred from La. State Penitentiary to the Adult Services Program in Administration to create an internal affairs unit to handle high profile investigations for the department.

The conflation of state prisons and local jails can be very misleading to the public, and not just in the budget. For example, the DOC's presentation leans into their employment situation.

Any agency with close to 5,000 employees is an industry. We have heard the stats about high turnover across law enforcement and incarceration (juvenile facilities were saying 300%, meaning they hire for the same position 3 times in a year). Not only do the facilities need to recruit and train new people, and struggle through the learning curve, they also need to deal with the added payment of a position every time someone retires.

15% of the DOC staff is eligible to retire today, creating a massive staffing crisis.

Personal Services	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Enacted	2025 Recommended
Salaries	\$268,341,205	\$302,422,184	\$308,805,630	\$316,220,931
Other Compensation	\$6,910,294	\$8,819,984	\$5,967,444	\$9,538,444
Related Benefits	\$144,586,055	\$163,702,319	\$174,300,539	\$163,520,603
Total Personal Services	\$419,837,554	\$474,944,487	\$489,073,613	\$489,279,978

Average T.O. Salary = \$52,000

Examples of Other Compensation include pay for WAE employees, part-time employees, student workers, etc.

Department Demographics	Total	%
Gender		
Female	2,770	60
Male	1,840	40
Race/Ethnicity		
White	2,186	48
Black	2,327	51
Astian	10	<1%
Indian/AK	7	<1%
Hawaiian/Pacific	2	<1%
Declined to State	28	1
Currently in DROP or Eligible to Retire	680	15

Related Benefits FY25 Recommended	Total Funding	%

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR \$90.1M EXCESS

- Excess State General Fund Expenditures (Supplemental Bill)**
- \$ 9.7M – State Police (Special Session)
 - \$11.0M – Extra security for secure care facilities
 - \$15.0M – Ag and Forestry for wildfire expenses during state emergency
 - \$31.0M – Department of Corrections for operating, overtime, food, and supplies

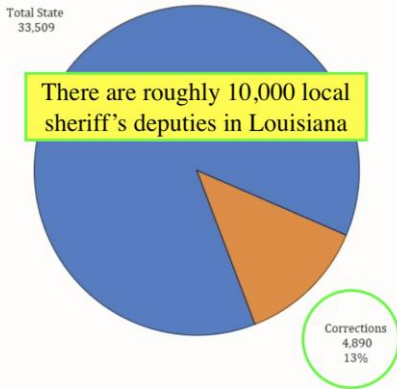
While the positions are open, the state will continue paying massive overtime to those who remain. While the wildfires increase and the Governor focuses on hiring 43 state troopers to post in New Orleans, a third of General Fund excess will pay for overtime in prisons.

It may come as a surprise to many that the busiest legislative committee is consistently the Administration of Criminal Justice. Even after a Special Crime Session, there are currently 86 bills pre-filed in the ACJ, out of 717 total bills across 16 committees.

On the Senate side, the three Judiciary Committees (A, B, and C) have 106 bills of 376 in the Senate's 17 committees. This says quite a bit about a state that struggles to stay

above water, has a crisis in auto and homeowner insurance, has abysmal education and health statistics, is shrinking in population, and is the only place in the world home to a "Cancer Alley." Among state employees, 13% are working in corrections. For context as to the expanse of Louisiana's mass incarceration, consider the proportion of jail and prison staff being equal to half of all other state employees. The incarceration employment is nearly a third the size of Louisiana's school teachers, and more than the number of certified elementary school teachers across the state.

**FY25 Recommended Department Employees
as a portion of
FY25 Recommended Total State Employees**



DEMOGRAPHICS AT A GLANCE

Below is an overview of data that gives insight into how Louisiana's student and teacher populations are represented.

Teachers	Teachers of Color	Students	Students of Color	Students who are Economically Disadvantaged*	Students with Disabilities**	Students who are English Learners***
50,218	29%	690,437	56%	68%	19%	5%

*Students who are awaiting foster care, migrant, incarcerated, or eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or Medicaid. Includes only students attending Title I schools.

**This term specifically refers to those diverse learners who have been identified as children (all ages) or students (school-aged) with disabilities as defined by Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

TEACHER CERTIFICATION BY SUBJECT							
Classes	Total Number of Teachers	Certified		Out-of-Field		Uncertified	
Elementary	20,870	14,924	72%	2,770	13%	3,176	15%
English	5,025	3,377	67%	635	13%	1,013	20%
Math	5,010	3,156	63%	767	15%	1,087	22%
Science	3,731	2,206	59%	711	19%	814	22%
Social Studies	3,896	2,472	63%	581	15%	843	22%
Special Education	3,986	2,594	65%	617	15%	775	19%

For context as to the expanse of Louisiana's mass incarceration, consider the proportional of jail and prison staff being equal to half of all other state employees. The incarceration employment is nearly a third the size of Louisiana's school teachers, and more than the number of certified elementary school teachers across the state.

And how did we calculate the number of deputies? The state not only sends funds to the jails for every incarcerated person, but we also subsidize local deputies' paychecks with "Supplemental Pay."

**FY25 Other Requirements
20-966 Supplemental Pay to Law Enforcement Personnel**

Total Funding	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY24 EOB to FY25 Recommended
Supplemental Pay to Law Enforcement Personnel	\$ 140,106,040	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,799	\$31
Municipal Police	\$ 38,832,669	\$ 41,852,488	\$ 41,852,488	\$ 41,852,519	\$31
Firefighters	\$ 41,107,695	\$ 41,165,800	\$ 41,165,800	\$ 41,165,800	\$0
Constables and Justices of the Peace	\$ 1,099,220	\$ 1,154,480	\$ 1,154,480	\$ 1,154,480	\$0
Deputy Sheriffs	\$ 59,066,456	\$ 63,694,000	\$ 63,694,000	\$ 63,694,000	\$0
Means of Finance					
State General Fund	\$ 140,106,040	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,799	\$31
Interagency Transfers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
Fees and Self-generated Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
Statutory Dedications	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
Interim Emergency Board	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
Federal Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0
TOTAL	\$ 140,106,040	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,768	\$ 147,866,799	\$31

Every deputy receives \$600/month from the state after they have worked one year of service, totaling over \$63m in pay. 8,846 have over a year in, and if somewhere around 11% of the workforce is new (keep in mind the turnover dilemma), then the overall is roughly 10,000. This may be more than the municipal police, whose 5,225 eligible officers only collect \$41m in state pay.

- In FY24, supplemental pay for police, firefighters, and deputy sheriffs was increased to \$600 per month, and for constables and justices of the peace to \$120 per month as a result of Act 320 of the 2023 Regular Session.
- These rates had been funded in FY23 as a 20% increase over the existing rates of \$500 and \$100 without being set in statute.
- Based on FY23 Actual numbers, a total of 5,225 police officers; 5,617 firefighters; 715 constables and justices of the peace; and 8,846 deputy sheriffs received supplemental pay.
- To be eligible, personnel must have at least one year of service and be POST-certified (Police Officer Standard Training).
- The increase of \$31 for the FY25 Recommended Budget is for UPS (Uniform Payroll System) fees.

Monthly Payment	FY25 Recommended Funding
Municipal Police @ \$600/month	\$41,852,519
Firefighters @ \$600/month	\$41,165,800
Constables & JPs @ \$120/month	\$1,154,480
Deputy Sheriffs @ \$600/month	\$63,694,000

COSTS BEYOND THE JAIL



FY25 Other Requirements 20-906 District Attorneys & Asst. District Attorneys

Total Funding	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY24 EOB to FY25 Recommended
District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys	\$38,207,220	\$39,945,308	\$39,945,308	\$40,694,868	\$749,560
Means of Finance	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY24 EOB to FY25 Recommended
State General Fund	\$32,757,220	\$34,495,308	\$34,495,308	\$35,244,868	\$749,560
Interagency Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fees and Self-generated Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Statutory Dedications	\$5,450,000	\$5,450,000	\$5,450,000	\$5,450,000	\$0
Interim Emergency Board	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$38,207,220	\$39,945,308	\$39,945,308	\$40,694,868	\$749,560

This budget unit provides state funding for 42 district attorneys, 624 assistant district attorneys, and 65 victims assistance coordinators. (R.S. 16:10 and 16:11)

- State statute provides an annual state salary of \$55,000 per district attorney; \$50,000 per assistant district attorney; and \$30,000 per victims assistance coordinator.
- Statutory Dedication sources include the Pari-Mutuel Live Racing Facility Gaming Control Fund at \$50,000 and the Video Draw Poker Device Fund at \$5,400,000.

The incarceration industry is not solely the front-line workers, who typically get the least pay and the roughest jobs. Louisiana spends over \$40m on prosecutors, not including the new unit proposed for the Attorney General in New Orleans (prosecuting the state police cases).

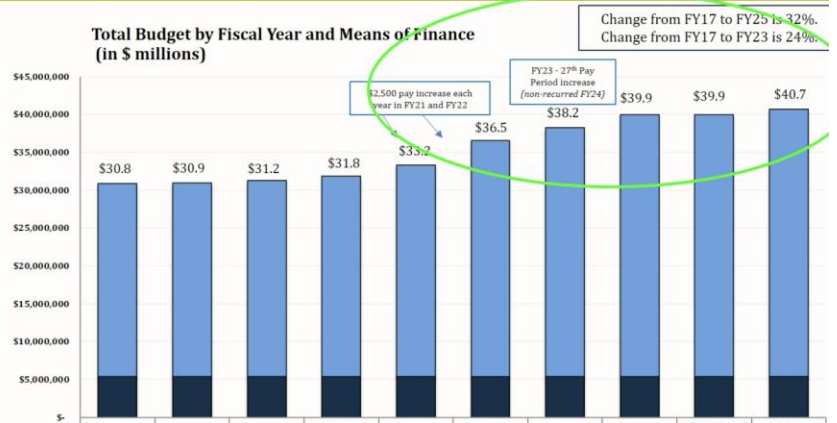
During HB 1 in the Crime Session, Rep. Bacala and others repeatedly criticized the lack of services currently provided to victims of violent crimes. They cited lack of notification about the criminal case, lack of

communication with the prosecutors, and yet the law the Legislature passed will simply put court clerk's "minute entries" online in a public database, presumably so victims of crime could look up the case status for themselves. Despite some calls that they audit the millions of dollars and staffing dedicated to victims' services (through the district attorney offices), this was ignored; suggesting the real purpose of HB 1 "Transparency" bill is to create an online database of arrested people, and convicted people, to make discrimination in housing, employment, and beyond much easier. And apply it to juveniles arrested on violent crimes, along with 17-year-olds arrested on any crime (as they are now "adults.")

The costs of prosecution will continue to spiral upwards.

Not only have the District Attorney budgets climbed by a third between FY2017 and FY2025 (even with a gap in prosecution due to COVID), but now the costs of indigent defense should be expected to balloon with an added focus on ratcheting up sentencing and violation hearings. Additionally, every public defender will face utmost scrutiny in their performance now that Gov. Landry is appointing Louisiana's statewide head defender, along with the bulk of the board that has (maybe) some oversight. Starving the budget (an historical tactic used by executives who dislike an agency) will force additional 6th Amendment litigation which will further deplete Louisiana's coffers.

20-906 District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys Changes in Funding since FY17



Litigation is costly. Every facility has a line item for Office of Risk Management (Fees). It isn't clear how this is calculated, but the ORM is the state liability insurance for workers compensation, vehicle accidents, property liability, and general liability for things such as deprivation of rights. The amount per facility is likely the premium they pay on the policy.



Wade Correctional Center FY25 Recommended Categorical Expenditures

Administration

Interagency Transfers

\$9,617	Comprehensive Public Training Program (CPTP) - Fees
\$21,996	Miscellaneous IAT expenditures for David Wade Correctional Center
\$1,175,904	Office of Risk Management (ORM) - Fees
\$36,038	Office of State Procurement (OSP) - Fees
\$293,102	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Fees
\$233,640	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - NoteActive Tracking System
\$8,727	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Telecommunications
\$1,779,024	

Incarceration

Professional Services

\$399,238	Medical Services such as dentistry, radiology, psychiatry, optometry and pharmacy
\$4,000	Veterinary Services
\$403,238	

Interagency Transfers

\$80,000	Contract with LSU-HSC for offender medical care
\$315,072	Division of Administration (DOA) - Vehicle financing payments
\$395,072	

Acquisitions and Major Repairs

\$65,000	Replacement acquisition funding for medical equipment, lawn equipment, kitchen equipment, etc.
\$609,900	Major repair funding for improvements within the facility
\$674,900	



Louisiana State Penitentiary FY25 Recommended Categorical Expenditures

Administration

Interagency Transfers

\$12,939,144	Office of Risk Management (ORM) Fees
--------------	--------------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	39	33	41	38	39
DPS - MANAGEMENT & FINANCE			1	1	
OFFICE OF MOTOR VEHICLES	3	8	7	6	3
OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL	1	1	3	4	4
OFFICE OF STATE POLICE	35	24	30	27	32

\$103,426	Chaplain Services
\$18,000	Librarian Services
\$16,000	Architect Services
\$1,647,800	Rodeo Party Services
\$3,716,572	
Interagency Transfers	
\$1,041,655	Division of Administration (DOA) - Vehicle Financing Payments
\$278,249	Division of Administration (DOA) - Equipment Financing Payments
\$356,272	Louisiana State University Healthcare Services Division - Provides on-site medical services to offenders
\$1,676,176	
Acquisitions and Major Repairs	
\$1,852,269	Replacement acquisition funding for kitchen equipment, air conditioning units, etc.
\$1,632,256	Major repair funding for improvements within the facility
\$3,284,525	

Auxiliary - Canteen

\$4,775,506	Purchase of supplies for Canteen operations.
-------------	--

Auxiliary - Rodeo

\$4,800,000	Expenditures related to the annual Angola Prison Rodeo events.
-------------	--

JUDICIARY

	17	15	26	39	32
1ST CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL				1	1
2ND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL					2
3RD CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL					9
5TH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL	1	1		1	
CRIMINAL COURT-PARISH OF ORLEANS		4	4	8	5
JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTS (JDC)	13	8	16	19	18
LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT	3	2	6	1	6



Hunt Correctional Center FY25 Recommended Categorical Expenditures

Administration

\$5,700	Accounting Services
\$47,541	Legal Services
\$53,241	

Interagency Transfers

\$20,059	Comprehensive Public Training Program (CPTP) - Fees
\$49,243	Miscellaneous IAT expenditures for Elaysn Hunt Correctional Center
\$2,809,110	Office of Risk Management (ORM) - Fees
\$43,430	Office of State Procurement (OSP) - Fees
\$581,810	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Fees
\$233,640	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - NoteActive Tracking System
\$83,496	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Telecommunications
\$3,899,988	

Incarceration

Professional Services

\$62,400	Legal Services
\$33,400	Chaplain and pre-release counseling services
\$232,720	Medical Services such as optometry, radiology, dentistry and psychology
\$328,520	

Interagency Transfers

\$15,196	Division of Administration (DOA) - Commodities and services
\$968,663	Division of Administration (DOA) - Vehicle financing payments
\$292,616	Louisiana State University Healthcare Services Division - Medical services for offenders
\$5,768	Office of Technology Services (OTS) - Telecommunications
\$15,000	Water permit, radiation fee, hazardous waste, miscellaneous
\$1,297,243	

Acquisitions and Major Repairs

\$1,238,695	Replacement acquisition funding for radios, HVAC equipment, lawn equipment, kitchen equipment, etc.
\$23,550,825	Major repair funding for improvements within the facility

All those fees may seem reasonable with the number of claims filed and won in court.

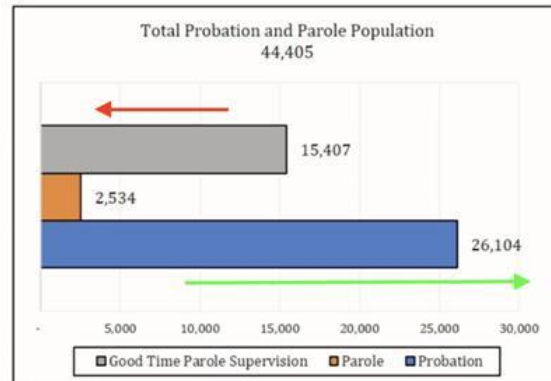
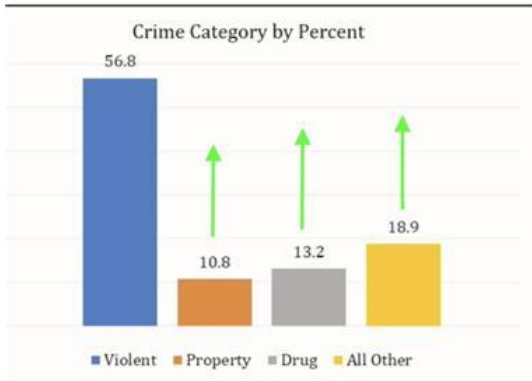
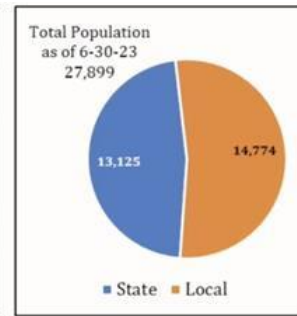
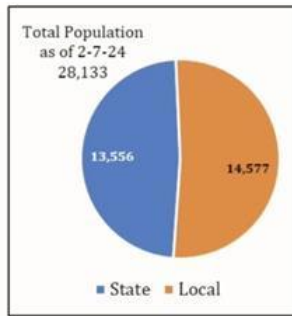
5-Year Claim History by Department and Agency

PLAN	DEPT	AGENCY	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
CGL			781	744	704	619	542
		DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICE	32	23	14	25	19
		OFF OF CHILDREN & FAMILY SERVICES (OCFS)	32	23	14	25	19
		DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE	1	1	2	2	1
		CIVIL SERVICE - ETHICS ADMINISTRATION	1		2	2	
		CIVIL SERVICE - STATE POLICE COMMISSION		1			1
		DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	159	131	160	119	80
		ALLEN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1	1	1	5	2
		DIVISION OF PROBATION & PAROLE	3	1	7	7	2
		DIXON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE	14	14	18	6	8
		DOC - ADMINISTRATION	21	19	8	9	13
		ELAYN HUNT CORRECTIONAL CENTER	15	16	13	6	7
		LA. CORRECTN INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN				5	
		LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY	54	46	50	49	32
		PRISON ENTERPRISES	4	2	1	1	1
		RAYBURN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	16	9	36	15	5
		RAYMOND LABORDE CORRECTIONAL CTR	12	11	16	10	4
		WADE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	12	9	10	6	6
		WINN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1	3			

It is good to know that there is recourse and liability when harm is committed. Keep in mind, however, that this is only a reflection of those state institutions, not the local jails where most people are held. The bifurcated system is a major reason why the true costs of incarceration is so difficult to assess, particularly in a special legislative session where an hour of testimony is allowed "per side," and bill sponsors present no data nor experts to bolster their claims.

The total correctional population in Louisiana as of July 2023 tends to be:

- 94.5 percent male
- 64.6 percent Black
- Between the ages of 30 and 34
- Serving 7 to 10 years

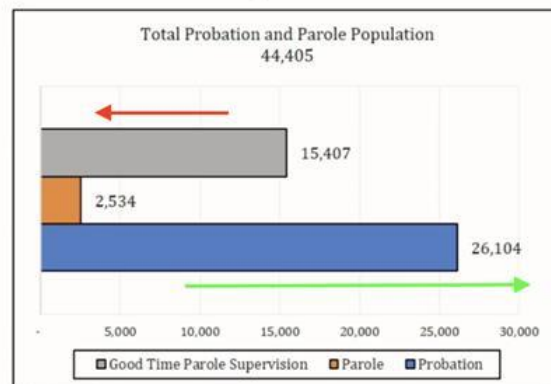
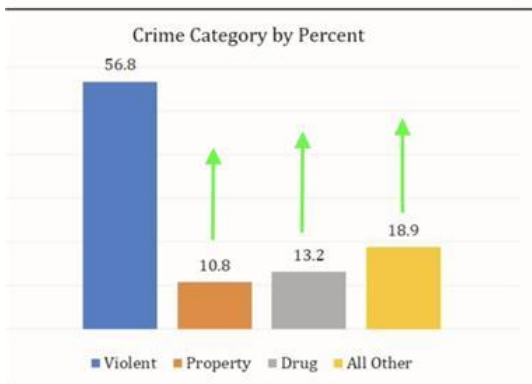
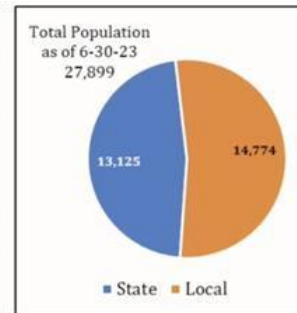
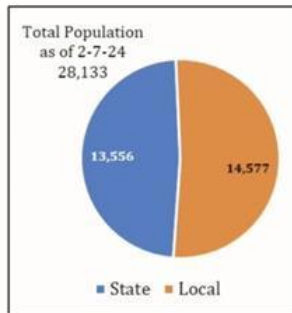


ce: Department of Corrections Briefing Book, July 2023, and weekly census 2-7-24

43

The total correctional population in Louisiana as of July 2023 tends to be:

- 94.5 percent male
- 64.6 percent Black
- Between the ages of 30 and 34
- Serving 7 to 10 years



ce: Department of Corrections Briefing Book, July 2023, and weekly census 2-7-24

43

Every dollar amount, from food and clothing to litigation costs, are likely to rise with the increase of the incarcerated population. **Currently, the average person in state custody is about 32 years old and serving 7 to 10 years.** With many of the new reforms applying to non-violent crimes and 17-year-olds (particularly ending parole and massive cuts to Good Time parole credits), it is easy to see the area for expanding Louisiana’s mass incarceration impact. Additionally, increasing probation sentences to five years will add to caseloads, and add to technical violations (no new crime committed) in years four and five of a probation sentence that previously did not exist.

FUTURE BUDGET IMPACTS

Bill #	Issue	Cost	Lost Revenue	Notes
HB 1	Online Records	Over \$1m one-time, over \$100k annually	Over \$300k annually	Every criminal court and juvenile court clerk in 42 judicial districts have one-time costs, along with building the statewide records portal. Each clerk then has annual maintenance fees, as does the state. Lost revenue from those who subscribe to or purchase lists from clerks.
HB 3	Drug Court screening	\$9.9m - \$40m		Added screeners in every district. Cost to actually enroll people in Drug Court is over \$30m if every Drug Court enrolls 10 extra people per year. Savings from diversion depends on how frequently people are sentenced to prison for relapse.
HB 5	Add Dangerous Weapons to 14(2)(b)	Up to \$11.5m		294 people per year, averaging 3 yrs each. Carries 20-yr max. This increases their sentence average to 65%. HB 9 would increase it even further to 85%.
HB 6	Death Penalty	xx		Fiscal Note does not include the actual cost of execution
HB 7	Carjacking	Up to \$11.2m		22 people per year, average 7 yr sentence. Suggests that few have been sentenced to the 10yr mandatory minimum for serious bodily injury. Could add up to 13 yrs per sentence each.
HB 8	Distro fentanyl	??		Does not require SALE to youth, only that it has reasonable appeal to minors. How many convicted of fentanyl distro, dispense, manufacture?
HB 9	End parole	Over \$14.2m yr		This number would compound, as additional people are denied (until they die off in numbers equal to convictions). PLUS the medical bills climbing as people age.
HB 10	Cut Good Time	Over \$5m yr		Undercounted, as HB 9 ends parole: GTPS will be only early-release mechanism
HB 11	Extend probation/increase violations	??		Depends on how many are violated. Likely in the tens of millions per year, if a few hundred additional people are violated.
HB 12	Permit-less guns		\$3m	Fee revenue to Concealed Handgun Permit Fund (state police)
HB 13	Forfeit Good Time	Roughly \$3.1m yr		Avg. 81 people/yr commit one of the offenses. 400 ppl in custody would fall in the category. If each loses one year of Good-Time, that = \$3.1m
HB 14	Dangerous Offender			27k people over past three years have offenses that would be covered. This 85% is likely redundant to HB 10
TOTAL		\$56m +	\$3m +	

The Legislative fiscal office traditionally has a difficult time pinning down expected impacts of proposed legislation. Numbers will often be “indeterminate,” and never have they accounted for the medical costs of an incarcerated person. Nonetheless, the fiscal notes in this Crime Session illustrate the priorities of the Governor and Legislature, and how they would like to invest public funds. None of the bills address the root causes of crime, such as untreated addiction, violence, poverty, or untreated mental illness.

At times, the economic impacts are subtle and typically spread across multiple purses. In 2023, for example, Louisiana increased time to serve for

people convicted for a fourth offense. The [fiscal note](#) outlined the impact on lengthened sentences and lost probation fees (along with increased custody costs) yet would not prospectively provide a dollar estimate. When the budget comes out, they hone in on the genuine impact, as accuracy is critical.

Agency-specific Adjustments are those that apply only to the department’s budget in which they occur.

One year after the bill becomes law, a \$4.5 million loss of revenue is expected.

The Legislature should require courts to submit fiscal notes for every sentencing order. These notes should acknowledge mandatory obligations in a range,

Other Adjustments							
SGF	IAT	FSGR	STAT DEDS	FED	TOTAL	T.O.	DESCRIPTION
\$4,500,000	\$0	(\$4,500,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	Means of Finance Substitution due to Act 463 of 2023 Regular Session. This legislation changed the good time rate of fourth time offenders. An offender's sentence will be extended from 1.7 years served to 2.15 years served causing a reduction in Probation and Parole's Fees and Self-generated Revenues.

based on the shortest potential time served to the maximum. These notes should recognize potential (or known) costs in medical care, while being respectful of HIPAA privacy protections. After one year, the Legislature will have a sample size that can be extrapolated. After three years, Louisiana is likely able to project incarceration costs that factor in the retirement system of employees, and the facility repairs and constructions.

There may come a time when some people clamor for more, or newer, prisons. As the New Orleans jail expansion has shown, there will be those who call for “mental health” jails. There will be desire for “elderly” prisons, along with the

“juvenile” prisons currently in the pipeline. These facilities are excellent deals for the construction companies, and the financiers who advance the money by selling bonds at long-term interest, but it takes generations to pay them off.

Just like buying a house or a car, the cost of an investment is not the initial price tag, but the amount paid, including interest... and repairs. According to Deputy Secretary Bickham (testifying in House Appropriations Committee on March 6, 2024), the prison system has a backlog of \$400 million in repairs.

Generally, changes in our government structure are difficult to reverse. Gov. Landry’s stated goal of adding state police troopers as a unit in New Orleans came with more speculation than facts. Budgets, however, are more illuminating. The plan is to host several more police academy classes that ultimately bring on 43 troopers specifically assigned to New Orleans. Whether this means the entire troop will be new officers or not, this will be an annual increase.

FY25 Other Requirements 20-923 Corrections Debt Service

Total Funding	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY25 Recommended vs. FY24 EOB
Corrections Debt Service	\$3,934,533	\$5,982,567	\$5,982,567	\$7,770,539	\$1,787,972

Means of Finance	FY23 Actual	FY24 Enacted	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	FY25 Recommended	Difference FY25 Recommended vs. FY24 EOB
State General Fund	\$3,934,533	\$5,982,567	\$5,982,567	\$7,770,539	\$1,787,972
Interagency Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fees and Self-generated Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Statutory Dedications	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interim Emergency Board	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,934,533	\$5,982,567	\$5,982,567	\$7,770,539	\$1,787,972

Corrections Debt Service provides for the principal and interest payments for the Louisiana Correctional Facilities Corporation Lease Revenue Bonds sold for the construction, improvement, or purchase of correctional facilities.

- This budget unit has a 32 percent increase for FY25 Recommended from the FY24 Existing Operating Budget level.

Corrections Debt Service is currently making the following payments:

- Energy Services Company (ESCO) – FY25 Payment = \$2,813,139** -- Bonds totaling \$40,166,717 were sold in FY11 for equipment and other improvements that were designed to manage utilities more efficiently, potentially resulting in a yearly savings to the institutions. The final payment of the bonds is scheduled for FY28.
- Office of Juvenile Justice Facility – FY25 Payment = \$1,586,075** -- Bonds totaling \$31,683,599 were sold in FY21 for a new facility in Monroe. The final payment of the bonds is scheduled for FY41.
- Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women – FY25 Payment = \$3,371,325** -- Bonds totaling \$68,872,433 were sold in FY24. The final payment of the bonds is scheduled for FY44.

Budget adjustments for FY25 Recommended:

- \$48,222 SGF -- Adjustment to the debt service payment for the Department of Corrections Energy Services Contract (ESCO) due to normal increases in the subsidy payments, maintenance charges, as well as the bank’s management fees. Based on the payment schedule, the debt will be paid in full on January 22, 2028.
- \$1,736,325 SGF -- Adjustment to the debt service payment for the Louisiana Correction Institute for Women due to normal changes in the payment schedule. Based on the payment schedule, the debt will be paid in full on October 1, 2043.
- \$3,425 SGF -- Adjustment to the debt service payment for the Office of Juvenile Justice - Swanson Facility due to normal changes in the payment schedule. Based on the payment schedule, the debt will be paid in full on October 1, 2040.

FY25 Recommended 08-419 Louisiana State Police -- \$431.0 m.

Traffic Enforcement - \$202.7 m. 1,002 T.O.
+43 over FY24

- Traffic Patrol
- Transportation and Environmental Safety
- Motor Carrier Safety Assistance
- Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator

Operational Support - \$158.6 m. 410 T.O.

- Office of the Superintendent
- Operational Development
- Support Services
- Lab Services (crime lab)
- Protective Services
- DPS police (including the Capitol Detail)

Criminal Investigation - \$36.8 m. 201 T.O.

- Investigations (large scale & multi-jurisdictional)
- Insurance Fraud
- Investigative Support (operational assistance, including analytical and technical support)

Gaming Enforcement - \$32.8 m. 211 T.O.

- Enforcement (including licensing and regulation)
- Operations (including technical support, auditing, Indian Gaming, and administration)

Office of State Police Expenditures and Positions	Actual FY23	Enacted FY24	FY24 EOB as of 12-1-23	Recommended FY25	FY24 EOB vs. FY25 Recommended
Salaries	\$136,976,786	\$151,927,484	\$151,771,442	\$164,516,014	\$12,744,571
Other Compensation	\$7,230,066	\$4,879,161	\$4,873,205	\$6,095,919	\$1,224,411
Retired Benefits	\$94,562,279	\$109,743,864	\$109,892,884	\$115,988,254	\$6,095,919
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	\$238,759,131	\$266,531,311	\$266,537,831	\$286,592,658	\$20,054,827
Travel	\$1,081,480	\$1,672,346	\$1,700,421	\$2,608,856	\$936,989
Operating Services	\$1,168,084	\$1,200,544	\$1,208,967	\$1,907,091	\$698,522
Supplies	\$1,857,796	\$1,866,000	\$1,754,111	\$1,344,083	(\$410,728)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$3,108,360	\$3,738,890	\$4,673,355	\$4,741,030	\$6,916,932
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$760,566	\$773,293	\$3,002,299	\$2,827,973	(\$174,326)
Other Charges	\$39,832,321	\$41,909,321	\$42,513,673	\$45,156,919	\$2,643,246
Data Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Transfers	\$36,449,686	\$43,237,560	\$42,011,235	\$47,264,571	\$5,253,341
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES	\$76,082,017	\$85,146,681	\$84,524,908	\$92,421,496	\$7,896,588
Acquisitions	(\$3,253,694)	\$2,852,397	\$17,839,189	\$45,704	(\$17,884,485)
Water Repairs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,302,055	\$3,302,055
TOTAL AQ. & MAJOR REPAIRS	(\$3,253,694)	\$2,852,397	\$17,839,189	\$1,756,899	(\$16,082,380)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$340,948,981	\$393,048,092	\$412,418,320	\$431,008,967	\$18,590,647
Classified	1,295	1,266	1,291	1,812	417
Unclassified	12	12	12	12	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED T.O. POSITIONS	3,724	3,778	3,781	3,824	41
TOTAL AUTHORIZED OTHER CHARGES POSITIONS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NON-T.O. FTE POSITIONS	43	43	43	43	0
TOTAL POSITIONS	3,814	3,821	3,824	3,867	41

Louisiana State Police FY25 Recommended Categorical Expenditures

Category	Amount	Notes
Traffic Enforcement		
Professional Services	\$180,050	Traffic Enforcement Operations
	\$25,000	Veterinary services for State Police canine exams
	\$54,680	Costs associated with cadet classes
	\$259,730	
Other Charges	\$2,020,909	Federal grant expenditures associated with MCSAP, Patrol-related activities, Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
	\$233,367	IAT grant expenditures reimbursed by GOHSEP
	\$4,572,908	IAT budget authority for emergencies/disasters
	\$7,388,493	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office expenses
	\$2,529,662	Operational expenses, repairs and supplies needed by the program (including body camera and taser expenditures)
	\$16,745,346	
Interagency Transfers	\$2,526,375	Division of Administration - LEAF payments
	\$2,334,222	Division of Administration - OTS (telephones, postage, and support services)
	\$659,523	OTS - IT Acquisitions related to establishing Troop NOLA
	\$3,000,000	OTS - Motor Carrier Support Application
	\$6,501,120	
Acquisitions and Major Repairs	\$1,302,105	Major repair funding to various troop locations for repairs to roofs, generators, gutters, etc.
	\$291,360	Acquisitions associated with establishing Troop NOLA
	\$1,593,465	
Criminal Investigation		
Professional Services	\$22,000	Professional contracts for veterinary care - canine examinations
Other Charges	\$60,321	Expenses related to the Narcotics Seizure Program
	\$90,650	Operational expenses, repairs and supplies needed by the program
	\$672,385	Federal grant expenditures
	\$14,250	Criminal investigative and enforcement expenses
	\$837,606	
Interagency Transfers	\$937,182	Division of Administration - OTS (includes technology needs, telephones, postage, and support services)

CONCLUSION

Although the incarceration budgets are increasing, and likely at the expense of rehabilitative and reentry programming, it is unknown if people will go back to prison the way our community once did. Years ago, discrimination was nearly absolute, with blanket policies excluding anyone with a criminal record from housing and employment, voting, education, and more. Over the past twenty years there has been a gradual cultural shift towards inclusion and assimilation. Fewer people have been returning to prison and, despite the rhetoric, crime is nowhere near the peaks of the 1990s. **Regardless of what happens in our courts and prisons, all people will retain the desire to live free and embrace the pursuit of happiness.**

Recidivism Rates - Total Adult Population											
Calendar Year	Total Releases	First Year Returns	Percent	Second Year Returns	Percent	Third Year Returns	Percent	Fourth Year Returns	Percent	Fifth Year Returns	Percent
2008	12,846	2,141	16.7%	3,676	28.6%	4,733	36.8%	5,375	41.8%	5,831	45.4%
2009	12,938	2,087	16.1%	3,729	28.8%	4,625	35.7%	5,197	40.2%	5,623	43.5%
2010	14,760	2,265	15.3%	4,229	28.7%	5,231	35.4%	5,895	39.9%	6,354	43.0%
2011	14,218	2,249	15.8%	4,188	29.5%	5,174	36.4%	5,848	41.1%	6,300	44.3%
2012	14,487	2,343	16.2%	4,254	29.4%	5,249	36.2%	5,877	40.6%	6,323	43.6%
2013	15,246	2,453	16.1%	4,393	28.8%	5,346	35.1%	6,040	39.6%	6,512	42.7%
2014	15,030	2,317	15.4%	4,058	27.0%	5,126	34.1%	5,841	38.9%	6,278	41.8%
2015	14,824	2,194	14.8%	4,193	28.3%	5,360	36.2%	6,064	40.9%	6,448	43.5%
2016	13,326	2,045	15.3%	3,738	28.1%	4,749	35.6%	5,225	39.2%	5,496	41.2%
2017	14,460	2,077	14.4%	3,943	27.3%	4,867	33.7%	5,371	37.1%	5,834	40.3%
2018	13,150	1,919	14.6%	3,339	25.4%	4,017	30.5%	4,594	34.9%	n/a	n/a
2019	12,973	1,690	13.0%	2,952	22.8%	3,925	30.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	10,693	1,211	11.3%	2,509	23.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2021	9,360	1,288	13.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Recidivism is defined as:

"RETURN TO CUSTODY FOLLOWING CONVICTION FOR A NEW FELONY OR TECHNICAL REVOCATION OF SUPERVISION AFTER HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM INCARCERATION THROUGH COMPLETED SENTENCE, RELEASED ON PAROLE, CONDITIONAL RELEASE, OR SPLIT PROBATION SENTENCE."



WANT TO KNOW MORE?

CONTACT

Bruce Reilly (Deputy Director) & Ronald Marshall (Chief Policy Analyst)

Email: policy@voiceoftheexperienced.org

www.voiceoftheexperienced.org