

Department of Planning and Budget 2018 Fiscal Impact Statement

1. Bill Number: HB 1513

House of Origin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Engrossed
Second House	<input type="checkbox"/> In Committee	<input type="checkbox"/> Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/> Enrolled

2. Patron: Stolle

3. Committee: Courts of Justice

4. Title: Trauma Center Fund; violent felony offenses.

5. Summary: Expands the scope of the Trauma Center Fund (Fund), which currently is used to defray the costs of providing emergency care to victims of automobile accidents attributable to drug or alcohol use, to encompass providing care to victims of violent felony offenses. The bill provides that any person convicted of a violent felony offense shall be ordered to pay \$50 to the Fund and eliminates the current provision that such payment is required only upon a second or subsequent conviction.

6. Budget Amendment Necessary: No.

7. Fiscal Impact Estimates: Preliminary, see item 8.

7a. Revenue Impact:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Fund</i>
2018	97,200	Nongeneral
2019	97,200	Nongeneral
2020	97,200	Nongeneral
2021	97,200	Nongeneral
2022	97,200	Nongeneral
2023	97,200	Nongeneral
2024	97,200	Nongeneral

8. Fiscal Implications: The provisions of the bill would have a nongeneral fund revenue impact on the Commonwealth in expanding the scope of the Trauma Center Fund; however, without exact data, any estimates are preliminary at this time. The bill provides that any person convicted of a violent felony offense shall be ordered to pay \$50 to the Fund and eliminates the current provision that such payment is required only upon a second or subsequent conviction. This language would produce additional funding to offset costs not funded in Virginia trauma centers due to violent felony injuries. The agency's estimates are based off trauma center admission data for any type of violent assault. The data was pulled during a 12-month period from October 2016 through September 2017. During this period, 1,944 patients were seen in Virginia trauma centers for violent assaults. The conviction status on these specific incidents are unknown; however, the agency assumed that all were

convictions, which serves as the basis for the estimate. While the legislation expands upon the scope of the Fund to collect and disperse payments to Trauma Centers to defray the costs to victims of violent felonies, the Fund has sufficient resources to maintain operations for the foreseeable future.

9. Specific Agency or Political Subdivisions Affected: Department of Health.

10. Technical Amendment Necessary: No.

11. Other Comments: None.