

<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY2025</u>	<u>FY2026</u>	<u>FY2027</u>	<u>FY2028</u>	<u>FY2029</u>	<u>FY2030</u>
DOC		\$370,619				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$370,619</b>				

**Department of Planning and Budget**  
**2025 General Assembly Session**  
**State Fiscal Impact Statement**

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**Fiscal Analysis:** The provisions of this legislation would not have a fiscal impact on the Virginia Department of Health as attorneys for the Commonwealth or the investigating law-enforcement agency can already request autopsies under current law.

This proposal would allow offenders who manufacture, etc., a Schedule I or II drug to be convicted of felony homicide (punishable by up to 40 years imprisonment) if the recipient's use of the drug was the proximate cause of the death, regardless of the time or place death occurred in relation to the commission of the underlying felony. As such, the proposal would expand the applicability of felony homicide to additional circumstances beyond what is currently allowed by law.

The Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission (VCSC ) estimates the impact to be at least seven additional prison beds statewide by FY2031. Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation is at least \$370,619.

Any increase in jail population that might result from this proposal will increase costs to the state. The Commonwealth currently pays the localities \$5.00 a day for each misdemeanor or otherwise local responsible prisoner held in a jail and \$15.00 a day for each state-responsible prisoner. It also funds a considerable portion of the jails' operating costs, e.g., correctional officers. The state's share of these costs on a per prisoner, per day basis varies from locality to locality. However, according to the Compensation Board's most recent Jail Cost Report (November 2024), the estimated total state support for local jails averaged \$56.38 per inmate, per day in FY 2023.

**Other:** None.