

SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE AND FISCAL AFFAIRS OFFICE STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT

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This fiscal impact statement is produced in compliance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and House and Senate rules. The focus of the analysis is on governmental expenditure and revenue impacts and may not provide a comprehensive summary of the legislation.

Introduced on March 1, 2023 **Bill Number:** H. 4066

Author: B. Newton

Subject: **Political Parties and Primaries**

House Judiciary Requestor:

RFA Analyst(s): Miller

Impact Date: March 7, 2023

Fiscal Impact Summary

This bill modifies the number of delegates that may be elected by the county convention for the state convention of a political party. This bill also modifies the process for protesting and contesting the election of county officers, less than county officers, and municipal officers. Further, this bill allows the state executive committee to require a bond of surety of no more than \$5,000 as payment for reasonable costs of hearing a protest in the event the election challenge is denied. Appeals from decisions by the state executive committee must be taken directly to the Supreme Court.

Both Judicial and the State Election Commission anticipate being able to manage any additional responsibilities due to this bill with existing staff and within existing appropriations. Therefore, this bill will have no expenditure impact.

The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA) contacted all counties and the Municipal Association of South Carolina (MASC) to determine the potential expenditure impact this bill may have for local governments. We received a response from Clarendon County and MASC. Clarendon County anticipates this bill will have no expenditure impact. MASC also anticipates this bill will have no fiscal impact for municipalities. Based on these responses, RFA anticipates this bill will have no local expenditure impact.

Explanation of Fiscal Impact

Introduced on March 1, 2023 State Expenditure

This bill modifies the number of delegates that may be elected by the county convention for the state convention for a political party. Currently, each county is entitled to 1 delegate per every 6,000 residents in the county. This bill limits the total number of delegates to 639 and specifies each county is allowed 3 delegates plus its pro rata share of the remaining 501, based on county population.

This bill also modifies the process for protesting and contesting the election of county officers, less than county officers, and municipal officers. Currently, these protests and contests are heard by the county party executive committee. This bill eliminates the county party executive

committee protest process and repeals all relevant code sections. The state executive committee will hear these protests and contests. This bill also allows the state executive committee to require a bond of surety of no more than \$5,000 as payment for reasonable costs of hearing a protest in the event the election challenge is denied. Appeals from decisions by the state executive committee must be taken directly to the Supreme Court.

Both Judicial and the State Election Commission anticipate being able to manage any additional responsibilities due to this bill with existing staff and within existing appropriations. Therefore, this bill will have no expenditure impact.

State Revenue

N/A

Local Expenditure

This bill modifies the number of delegates that may be elected by the county convention for the state convention of a political party. Currently, each county is entitled to 1 delegate per every 6,000 residents in the county. This bill limits the total number of delegates to 639 and specifies each county is allowed 3 delegates plus its pro rata share of the remaining 501, based on county population.

This bill also modifies the process for protesting and contesting the election of county officers, less than county officers, and municipal officers. Currently, these protests and contests are heard by the county party executive committee. This bill eliminates the county party executive committee protest process and repeals all relevant code sections.

RFA contacted all counties and MASC to determine the potential expenditure impact this bill may have for local governments. We received a response from Clarendon County and MASC. Clarendon County anticipates this bill will have no expenditure impact. MASC also anticipates this bill will have no fiscal impact for municipalities. Based on these responses, RFA anticipates this bill will have no local expenditure impact.

Local Revenue

N/A

Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director