



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.

Bill Number:	H. 3443	Amended by House Judiciary on February 2, 2021
Author:	Lucas	
Subject:	State of Emergency	
Requestor:	House of Representatives	
RFA Analyst(s):	Miller	
Impact Date:	February 8, 2021	

Fiscal Impact Summary

This amended bill is expected to have no expenditure impact as any potential expenditures in the House of Representatives and the Senate should be able to be managed within existing appropriations and managing a state of emergency is within the normal scope of business for the Governor's Office. However, the impact of this bill is pending, contingent from a response from the Governor's Office.

Explanation of Fiscal Impact

Amended by House Judiciary on February 2, 2021

State Expenditure

This bill modifies the right of the governor to declare a state of emergency. Additionally, this bill states that the terms of the declaration shall continue indefinitely until such time that the General Assembly acts. At least 30 days after the declaration of an emergency, the President of the House and the Speaker of the Senate may convene their respective bodies to consider the declaration. By concurrent resolution, the General Assembly may terminate or consent to the terms of the declaration. Alternatively, as amended this bill allows the General Assembly, by joint resolution, to alter or amend the terms of the declaration. The governor may not declare successive states of emergency once the General Assembly has acted, nor may the governor issue additional or successive states of emergency for the same underlying event without a substantial change of circumstance.

House of Representatives and Senate. This bill allows the President of the House and the Speaker of the Senate, at least 30 days after the declaration of an emergency to convene their respective bodies to consider the declaration. By concurrent resolution, the General Assembly may terminate, or consent to the terms of the declaration. By joint resolution, the General Assembly may alter or amend the terms of the declaration. If the General Assembly convenes on a non-session day, each member will receive per diem of \$35, subsistence of \$198.09, and mileage of \$0.56 per mile for each meeting. These expenses should be able to be managed within the budgets of the legislative bodies.

Governor's Office. This bill alters the right of the governor to declare at state of emergency, including limiting the right to declare of successive state of emergencies once the General

Assembly has acted. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs anticipates this bill will have no expenditure impact on the Governor's Office as declaring a state of emergency is within the normal scope of responsibilities for the Governor. However, the impact of this bill is pending, contingent from a response from the Governor's Office.

State Revenue

N/A

Local Expenditure

N/A

Local Revenue

N/A

Introduced on January 12, 2021

State Expenditure

This bill removes a public health emergency from the list of reasons the governor may declare a state of emergency. Additionally, this bill states that the terms of the declaration shall continue indefinitely until such time that the General Assembly acts. At least 30 days after the declaration of an emergency, the President of the House and the Speaker of the Senate may convene their respective bodies to consider the declaration. By concurrent resolution, the General Assembly may terminate, alter, amend, or consent to the terms of the declaration. The governor may not declare successive states of emergency once the General Assembly has acted, nor may the governor issue additional or successive states of emergency for the same underlying event without a substantial change of circumstance.

House of Representatives and Senate. This bill allows the President of the House and the Speaker of the Senate, at least 30 days after the declaration of an emergency, to convene their respective bodies to consider the declaration. By concurrent resolution, the General Assembly may terminate, alter, amend, or consent to the terms of the declaration. If the General Assembly convenes on a non-session day, each member will receive per diem of \$35, subsistence of \$198.09, and mileage of \$0.56 per mile for each meeting. These expenses should be able to be managed within the budgets of the legislative bodies.

Governor's Office. This bill removes a public health emergency from a list of reason the governor may declare a state of emergency and disallows the declaration by the governor of successive state of emergencies once the General Assembly has acted. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs anticipates this bill will have no expenditure impact on the Governor's Office as declaring a state of emergency is within the normal scope of responsibilities for the Governor. However, the impact of this bill is pending, contingent from a response from the Governor's Office.

State Revenue

N/A

Local Expenditure

N/A

Local Revenue

N/A



Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director