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. 3958 Introduced on February 23, 2021
Author:	McGarry
Subject:	Coroners – First Responders
Requestor:	House Medical, Military, Public, and Municipal Affairs
RFA Analyst(s):	Griffith
Impact Date:	March 5, 2021

Fiscal Impact Summary

This bill will have no expenditure impact on the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) because the agency currently monitors usage of opioid antidotes. Additionally, the bill will have no impact on county expenditures because coroners typically respond to emergency calls after a death.

Explanation of Fiscal Impact

Introduced on February 23, 2021
State Expenditure
This bill deems a coroner or his designee as a first responder when administering an opioid antidote to a person experiencing an opioid overdose. DHEC regulates and monitors usage of opioid antidotes. However, the agency expects to manage any additional monitoring related to this bill within its existing appropriations.

State Revenue
N/A

Local Expenditure
The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office reached out to twenty-three counties to determine if the bill will have any fiscal impact on its coroners. Per Saluda County, the South Carolina Coroner's Association does not believe the bill will result in any additional expenditures to counties by adding coroners as first responders when administering an opioid antidote. Additionally, Marlboro County reported that its coroner does not respond until after a death. Therefore, there is expected to be no expenditure impact on any counties or its coroners from this legislation.

Local Revenue
N/A

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Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director