

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6813 SB	Title: DNR natural resources mgmt
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2009-11		2011-13		2013-15	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
State Parks and Recreation Commission	0	(21,055,800)	0	(61,848,400)	0	(61,848,400)
Department of Fish and Wildlife	(1,989,550)	(115,268,661)	(5,428,000)	(248,266,594)	(5,428,000)	(248,266,594)
Total \$	(1,989,550)	(136,324,461)	(5,428,000)	(310,114,994)	(5,428,000)	(310,114,994)

Local Gov. Courts *						
Local Gov. Other **						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Expenditures

Agency Name	2009-11			2011-13			2013-15		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
State Parks and Recreation Commission	(354.4)	(19,066,200)	(64,579,800)	(750.1)	(46,485,000)	(152,967,000)	(750.1)	(46,485,000)	(152,967,000)
Department of Fish and Wildlife	(578.7)	(32,776,782)	(132,716,681)	(1385.6)	(79,878,000)	(324,838,000)	(1385.6)	(79,878,000)	(324,838,000)
Department of Natural Resources	Fiscal note not available								
Total	(933.1)	\$(51,842,982)	\$(197,296,481)	(2,135.7)	\$(126,363,000)	\$(477,805,000)	(2,135.7)	\$(126,363,000)	\$(477,805,000)

Local Gov. Courts *									
Local Gov. Other **									
Local Gov. Total									

* See Office of the Administrator for the Courts judicial fiscal note

** See local government fiscal note

FNPID 26253

FNS029 Multi Agency rollup

Estimated Capital Budget Impact

Agency Name	2009-11		2011-13		2013-15	
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Department of Fish and Wildlife						
Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Parks and Recreation Commission						
Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol						
Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total \$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

A number of programs and activities for which the Department of Fish and Wildlife states that savings opportunities do not exist require further analysis in order for OFM to agree or disagree with the agency's fiscal conclusions.

Prepared by: Chris Stanley, OFM	Phone: (360) 902-9810	Date Published: Preliminary
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* See Office of the Administrator for the Courts judicial fiscal note

** See local government fiscal note

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6813 SB	Title: DNR natural resources mgmt	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
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Part I: Estimates

☒ No Fiscal Impact

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☐ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Maria Hovde	Phone: (360) 786-7710	Date: 02/04/2010
Agency Preparation: Shawn Eckhart	Phone: 360-596-4080	Date: 02/08/2010
Agency Approval: Heidi Thomsen	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 02/08/2010
OFM Review: Alyson Cummings	Phone: 360-902-0576	Date: 02/08/2010

Request # 0080-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

SB 6813 abolishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Their powers, duties, and functions are transferred to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Commission's requirement to adopt rules regarding criminal background checks in RCW 79A.050.030(10) is transferred to the DNR in Section 10 of SB 6813.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

There are no provisions in SB 6813 for cash receipts to the WSP.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill transfers the State Parks and Recreation Commission's requirement to adopt rules for criminal history background checks to the DNR. WSP does not anticipate any fiscal impact resulting from this change. If we should find otherwise, we will request funding from the legislature through the budget process.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

SB 6813 does not affect WSP's capital budget.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

SB 6813 does not require rule changes for the WSP.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 6813 SB	Title: DNR natural resources mgmt	Agency: 465-State Parks and Recreation Comm
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Part I: Estimates



No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
All Other Funds-State 000-1		(21,055,800)	(21,055,800)	(61,848,400)	(61,848,400)
Total \$		(21,055,800)	(21,055,800)	(61,848,400)	(61,848,400)

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
FTE Staff Years	0.0	(708.9)	(354.4)	(750.1)	(750.1)
Account					
All Other Funds-State 000-1	0	(45,513,600)	(45,513,600)	(106,482,000)	(106,482,000)
General Fund-State 001-1	0	(19,066,200)	(19,066,200)	(46,485,000)	(46,485,000)
Total \$	0	(64,579,800)	(64,579,800)	(152,967,000)	(152,967,000)

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

	2009-11		2011-13		2013-15	
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total \$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☒ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☒ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Maria Hovde	Phone: (360) 786-7710	Date: 02/04/2010
Agency Preparation:	Ilene Frisch	Phone: 360-902-8521	Date: 02/10/2010
Agency Approval:	Robyn Malmberg	Phone: 360-902-8540	Date: 02/10/2010
OFM Review:	Chris Stanley	Phone: (360) 902-9810	Date: 02/10/2010

Request # A - 18-4

Bill # 6813 SB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

This bill merges State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) and The Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The plan for this merger will be devised by July 1, 2010 to be implemented by September 1, 2010. The state parks commission and the fish and wildlife commission retain some of their powers, duties and functions, however the agencies are abolished.

Section 1 (1) assumes consolidation will amplify research and magnify enforcement of laws and rules

Section 1 (2) abolishes the agency known as State Parks and Recreation Commission

Section 4 (2) all funds, credits and other assets will be assigned to DNR

Section 6 (3) the director of state parks will be the commissioner of public lands or the commissioner's designee.

Section 10 increases state parks commission duties to include other recreational areas.

Section 10(6) removes volunteers from the commission's authority

Section 10 (10) removes background checks from the commission's authority

Section 13 and 16 requires the three agencies to devise a plan by July 1, 2010 necessary to implement the merger by September 1, 2010.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 4 (2)

No increase or decrease in revenue is assumed. All revenue is transferred to DNR effective September 1, 2010. For this fiscal note all revenue is combined into one fund source and is based on revenue allotments for September through June for FY11. For the following years revenue is assumed to be the same as 2009-11 allotments (Assumes \$11M Capital).

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 1, 4, 6

It is assumed all expenditures will zero out State Parks for the 10 months remaining in FY11 and these expenditures will be transferred to DNR. For future years it is assumed the same appropriation authority for expenditures as 2009-11 with any savings or costs reflected in DNRs fiscal note based on the following assumptions.

-No service reductions are assumed and any savings or cost avoidance will result from consolidation efficiencies.

-No State Park Closures. As such there will be no general fund reduction to state park operations. The Parks Renewal and Stewardship Account (PRSA) fund that includes park fees and citizen donations will not be reduced and the reserve fund will remain to help ensure that no state parks close if fees and donations decline. Funding from NOVA and

Recreation Resource Account will remain or be replaced so that no state park closes.

-Effects of other policy bills would add costs or realize savings are not taken into account. However, if these other policy bills were enacted, the total amount of short and long-term costs and savings associated with 6813 might be affected.

-Some activities stated in Section 1 of the bill may not be possible without additional funding such as magnifying enforcement of laws and rules or amplifying research.

-There are one-time expenses to the cost of consolidation that may reduce any initial potential savings. The lead agency's assumptions assume that no leases would be broken. Moves between facilities to resituate programs are indeterminate but based on the agency's recent move, a cost of approximately \$1000 per employee could be expected.

-There will be a cost to lay-offs that will offset any savings for unemployment insurance benefits (assumed to be the maximum allowed at \$15,200 per employee) and leave cash-outs (estimated to be approximately \$18,500 per affected employee). The fiscal note assumes the employees associated with any staff reduction will be the ones to be eliminated and no additional costs associated with staff bumping other positions is factored in.

Reductions in staffing in administrative offices other than directors/managers will not be shown until FY13 and is indeterminate at this time until new staffing levels are determined through consolidation and efficiencies.

In FY 11, state parks assume 2 FTE will be eliminated and 2 managers will be reclassified to lower positions. There will be significant conversion costs for data from financial, contracts, facilities, permitting, attendance and other systems. The systems will be prioritized to see which must occur in fiscal year 2011. It is assumed that approximately \$200,000 of staff savings in FY 11 will be used to off set a portion of data conversion. State parks has 30 different data bases, transferring a simple data conversion is estimated to take 40 hours at a cost of \$150/hr ($40 \times \$150 \times 30 = \$180,000$).

In FY12, state parks assume 7 positions will be eliminated with associated costs for leave buyouts and unemployment and 3 positions will be reclassified. The estimated \$618,000 savings is assumed to be offset by indeterminate costs to modify systems, add data elements and unify management databases and/or costs to move staff for efficiency and program purposes. Powers and duties of the three boards and the authority of the Commissioner of Public Lands and statutes would have to be revised after the organization duties and responsibilities of the agency and the three boards are determined. There would be an indeterminate cost in fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

In FY 13 and future years staff savings are assumed to be \$1,054,000 per year with an on-going reduction of 9 FTE. This savings is being shown but it is also noted that there is significant indeterminate factors surrounding such a large task as merging three separate agencies into one. Most program reductions are indeterminate at this time and might not occur until the 2011-13 biennium.

Some examples of indeterminate costs or savings:

1. Possible savings by consolidating state parks eastern region office when the lease is up for renewal in 2013 if there is available state own space nearby. Current lease is \$416,000 per year.
2. Possible savings associated with shared maintenance shops or equipment. Some reduction in staff or redeployment of staff depending on workload might be achieved.
3. Possible savings associated with managing land leases or concession agreements. Two positions were reduced in FY11 and FY12, more saving might occur.
4. Little or no savings associated with trash collection. State parks runs one garbage truck that services 10 parks, this truck currently runs to capacity during the high use season. Dumping fees are paid separately depending on the load size. Any increase in load would result in additional fees for dumping.
5. Little or no savings associated with forest fire fighting or radio maintenance. We currently pay DNR for this service.
6. Little or no savings associated with the arbor or marine facilities or cultural and historic preservation work as these are unique to state parks.
7. Some savings might occur by the consolidation of capital construction management.

Section 10

Citizen donations for State Parks go only to the operation of State Parks not recreation areas. It is assumed recreation areas moved under the commission will come with their existing staffing and funding and will not be expected to be enhanced or reopened if currently closed.

Section 10 (6) (10) removes from the commission the authority to have volunteers or do background checks. No reduction in costs is estimated as it is assumed these duties and costs are moved to DNR and this fiscal note assumes the state parks costs associated with these duties will also be moved for DNR to carry out these duties.

Section 13 and 16

A transition team would need to be formed from existing leadership staff, supplemented by program-specific staff in target areas. Transitioning three agencies into one will be a complicated and multi-layered task. There are a variety of business processes that would need to be analyzed and coordinated – IT systems, human resources, financial management, and facilities management as examples. It is estimated that eight leadership staff would be focused on this task – 3 DNR, 3 WDFW and 2 Parks. Additional participation by Chief Information Officers and other program specialists is anticipated. Many of these staff would be in positions with high potential for elimination following the merger, but their time would be needed thru June 2011 to plan and execute a successful transition.

The initial task for this team would be the development of the implementation plan by June 30, 2010. In addition, appropriate budget program structure changes would be prepared and submitted for OFM and legislative approval for use in the 2011-13 budget. There are no expenditures or savings reflected in FY 10 for this effort.

After completing the initial implementation plan, the transition team would continue into FY 11. A key deliverable for the team during July and August would be a combined approach to the 11-13 operating and capital budget requests, which is anticipated to be due by September 1. Staffing and systems changes resulting from the merger are expected to create both savings and one-time expenditures in FY 11.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
FTE Staff Years		(708.9)	(354.4)	(750.1)	(750.1)
A-Salaries and Wages		(29,762,800)	(29,762,800)	(72,006,600)	(72,006,600)
B-Employee Benefits		(9,767,200)	(9,767,200)	(23,319,200)	(23,319,200)
C-Personal Service Contracts		(728,600)	(728,600)	(1,770,000)	(1,770,000)
E-Goods and Services		(20,751,600)	(20,751,600)	(47,475,600)	(47,475,600)
G-Travel		(737,600)	(737,600)	(1,525,000)	(1,525,000)
J-Capital Outlays		(847,200)	(847,200)	(2,156,000)	(2,156,000)
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services		(1,720,800)	(1,720,800)	(4,185,000)	(4,185,000)
P-Debt Service		(264,000)	(264,000)	(529,600)	(529,600)
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total:	\$0	\$(64,579,800)	\$(64,579,800)	\$(152,967,000)	\$(152,967,000)

III. B - Detail: List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
State Parks FTE			(708.9)	(354.4)	(750.1)	(750.1)
Total FTE's			(708.9)	(354.4)	(750.1)	(750.1)

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Biennial capital budgets are "zero based", therefore capital budget amounts are not displayed on this fiscal note.

State Parks typically receives an average of \$53,000,000 State Building Construction Account and \$20,000,000 all other funds in its capital budget. In addition, the agency typically carries 61 FTE's per biennium. (Average of last 4 years)

For the current biennium, this fiscal note assumes that OFM would work with the affected agencies to estimate the amount of appropriation needed by each agency through August 31, 2010, using the apportionment mechanism provided in Section 4(6).

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

All chapters of WAC 352 Parks and Recreation Commission would need to be revised. Any costs associated with this revision are reflected in the DNR note.

				Annual Costs	less buyouts- annual leave/sick leave	less unemployment	less reclassification	FY11 FTE	Netfy 11 savings	FY12 FTE	Net fy 12 saving	netfy 13 savings
Existing title			New Title									
Director	exempt	Eliminate/retire	None	145,000	(46,200)					1	98,800	145,000
Exec Asst.	exempt	Reclassify	Asst to Comm AA5	90,400			(69,500)				20,900	20,900
Dir of Adm	exempt	Eliminate	None	132,700	(12,000)	(15,200)				1	105,500	132,700
Asst to Dir Adm	AA5	Eliminate	None	69,500	(7,500)	(15,200)				1	46,800	69,500
Fin Services Ad	WMS3	Reclassify	to Superv WMS2	113,000			(98,700)		14,300			14,300
IT Adm	WMS3	Eliminate/retire	None	113,000	(35,000)					1	78,000	113,000
Risk Manger	WMS2	Eliminate	None	94,500	(12,000)	(15,200)				1	67,300	94,500
HR Director	exempt	Eliminate	None	105,100				1	105,100			105,100
			Leg Intern -Manag.									
Leg Laision	exempt	Reclassify	Analyst 5	108,000			(82,300)				25,700	25,700
Labor Relations	WMS2	Eliminate	None	98,700	(11,400)	(15,200)				1	72,100	98,700
Ethics Inveg	WMS2	Reclassify	None	98,700			(80,300)				18,400	18,400
PAO Director	exempt	Reclassify	to Superv WMS2	115,600			(98,700)		16,900			16,900
Lands Mang	WMS3	Eliminate		113,000	(13,100)	(15,200)				1	84,700	113,000
concession	WMS 2	Eliminate		86,100	(10,500)	(15,200)		1	60,400			86,100
					(147,700)	(91,200)	(429,500)	2	196,700	7	618,200	1,053,800
Additional costs												
intergrate systems consultant estimated at \$500,000									(196,700)		(303,300)	
indeterminate costs such as moving staff									-		(314,900)	
Savings per year								2	-	7	-	1,053,800

Add costs hire IT consultant to intergrate systems priority list and data convert to manage workload \$500,000 in FY 11 & 12
Assumes any savings in FY11 and Fy12 will be absorbed with additional costs associated with the merger.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6813 SB	Title: DNR natural resources mgmt	Agency: 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Part I: Estimates



No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
All Other Funds-State 000-1		(113,279,111)	(113,279,111)	(242,838,594)	(242,838,594)
General Fund-State 001-1		(1,989,550)	(1,989,550)	(5,428,000)	(5,428,000)
Total \$		(115,268,661)	(115,268,661)	(248,266,594)	(248,266,594)

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
FTE Staff Years	0.0	(1,157.4)	(578.7)	(1,385.6)	(1,385.6)
Account					
All Other Funds-State 000-1	0	(99,939,899)	(99,939,899)	(244,960,000)	(244,960,000)
General Fund-State 001-1	0	(32,776,782)	(32,776,782)	(79,878,000)	(79,878,000)
Total \$	0	(132,716,681)	(132,716,681)	(324,838,000)	(324,838,000)

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

	2009-11		2011-13		2013-15	
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total \$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request # 10-FN056-2

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Maria Hovde	Phone: (360) 786-7710	Date: 02/04/2010
Agency Preparation:	David Giglio	Phone: (360) 902-8128	Date: 02/11/2010
Agency Approval:	Jeff Olsen	Phone: (360) 902-2204	Date: 02/11/2010
OFM Review:	See OFM Note	Phone:	Date: 02/11/2010

Request # 10-FN056-2

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 1 describes the legislative intent to streamline management of Washington's natural resources, avoid duplication and create a single source of consistent policies, procedures and access for the public. The legislature does not intend to substantively change fish or wildlife policies or transfer powers and duties away from the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Section 4 consolidates the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) into the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Section 9 of the bill removes the ability for the Fish and Wildlife Commission to appoint the Director of the Department and approve the budget.

Section 13 directs the WDFW, DNR and the State Parks and Recreation Commission (Parks) to devise a plan by July 1, 2010 to implement the bill by September 1, 2010.

Section 16 makes the above changes effective September 1, 2010.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

The Department collects approximately \$125 million per biennium, primarily from hunting and fishing license revenue (\$85 million of state revenue, \$40 million in receivable grants). Most of the state revenues are deposited into the State Wildlife Account and by state law and federal requirements are spent on fish and wildlife management activities.

Based on other states' experiences, there is the possibility that revenues will decline. (Bureaucratic Organization and Wildlife Management" by Dominic Parker) Fee payers prefer working with an agency they know, and can get nervous about their fees being diverted for other purposes. For the purposes of this note, no change in revenue is forecast.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

CAVEATS

In the short amount of time available, WDFW staff from across the agency have taken the time to carefully develop estimates for this fiscal note. However, the work involved in a three-agency merger is complex and hard to estimate. More detailed fiscal costs and savings would be gained once a transition team has developed a merger plan.

SUMMARY

Projected costs and savings are shown in Table 2, attached to the end of this fiscal note. Overall, we see initial net transitional costs of approximately \$1 million through fiscal year 2013, with savings of up to \$1.5 million emerging in fiscal year 2015.

AGENCY APPROACH TO CALCULATING SAVINGS

The WDFW has approximately 1,444 Full-time equivalent employees. Approximately 500 employees are employed in Olympia, with the remaining staff located in six regional offices, district offices, state hatcheries, wildlife areas, or other facilities across the state. The agency has a \$326 million biennial budget, with \$81 million, or 25% of total funds, coming from state general funds.

WDFW evaluated the potential for long-term savings in many areas. We expect savings in areas where there is a duplication of effort or where economies of scale can be achieved. We also expect new costs to merge agency processes and data systems while avoiding disruption to the services we provide.

We will individually explore the areas where we think savings could occur:

Agency Management: Assume savings from eliminating some duplicative positions.

Administration: Conduct a workload analysis of central budget and fiscal functions to identify how the workloads would change as a result of merging into DNR. Extrapolate this percentage savings across other administrative functions.

Information Systems: Identify systems that overlap DNR and Parks, and estimate short-term costs and long-term savings of migrating into those systems. Identify which services can benefit from economies of scale.

Programmatic Work: Explore specific savings potential in areas with function overlap with parks and DNR, such as Recreation, Enforcement, Land Management, Regulation, and Science.

TRANSITION TEAM:

A transition team would need to be formed from existing leadership staff, supplemented by program-specific staff in target areas. Transitioning three agencies into one will be a complicated and multi-layered task. There are a variety of business processes that would need to be analyzed and coordinated including information technology systems, human resources, financial management, and facilities management. It is estimated that eight leadership staff would be focused on this task (3 DNR, 3 WDFW and 2 Parks). Additional participation by Chief Information Officers and other program specialists is anticipated. Many of these staff would be in positions with potential for elimination following the merger, but their time would be needed thru June 2011 to plan and execute a successful transition.

AGENCY MANAGEMENT:

Positions with Overlap

Table 1 shows positions that would in the near or long term be duplicative of current DNR managers. Some managers, such as Assistant Directors, have essential scientific and policy knowledge and could not be eliminated. Many managers, such as the Budget Director, play a lead role for the agency that could be eliminated after a merger. However, the supervisory role these managers play would need to continue. The table shows positions that could be eliminated as well as other that we evaluated but were not duplicative. Net savings are estimated at 7.5 FTEs (\$888,000; 50% of 15 specific positions).

Fish and Wildlife Commission

The Fish and Wildlife Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Commission sets Fish and Wildlife policy, establishes rules for the taking of fish and wildlife, hires the Director, and approves the WDFW budget. While the duties are decreased, it is assumed that the operation and meeting costs would continue at current levels and no savings were identified.

Regional Directors

Regional Directors represent the Director, working with tribes, local governments and businesses to preserve and perpetuate fish and wildlife resources. Regional Directors have the specialized knowledge and relationships to work complex policy issues like salmon recovery and harvest levels, hydropower mitigation, and marine fisheries management. We could not see reducing this function without changing our external commitments to tribes and local partners.

Senior Policy Staff

Although a few Intergovernmental Resource Management (IRM) staff address similar issues as DNR, our role in those forums is unique to the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats. For example, the DNR and WDFW bring different areas of expertise to the Puget Sound Partnership boards and state caucus or Forest and Fish discussions. We are not aware of any IRM staff that could be eliminated as a result of a merger with DNR without changing state policy. The role and responsibilities of the positions would continue in the new organization.

Total anticipated agency management savings: \$888,000 per year (beginning in July, 2011, providing time for these managers to develop transition plans for staff, programs and processes).

ADMINISTRATION

Administration includes many functions, all of which are common to state agencies. However, WDFW is organized with some unusual elements in its Business Services budget. The Business Services Program includes common agency costs, such as the Revolving Fund (from paying for rent in the Natural Resources building to paying the Department's share of attorney general costs). Two elements are distinct programs housed within Business Services, but not administrative in nature: Licensing and Engineering. Two other subsets of Business Services can be centralized within agency administration or can be folded into programs: Information Technology and Policy. Setting aside these pieces of WDFW's Business Services Program, core Administration is just 35% of the Business Services total. (See Figure 1 for

how Administration fits within the Business Services Program.)

To calculate Administrative savings, we conducted a workload analysis of three administrative functions: budget, fiscal and human resources. Then we applied this savings rate to the Administrative staffing for approximate savings across all administrative functions.

Budget Office Workload Analysis

The central budget office consists of eight people, including the Budget Director. The main functions of the budget office are:

Fiscal Notes – develop and review.

Budget Management – establish accounting codes, calculate control totals, build allotments, monitor spending and agency earned indirect, spread agency costs equitably, make adjustments.

Fund Management – monitor revenue, anticipate spending, project future fund balance, make adjustments.

Budget Development – build and review budget requests.

Contract spending – review and establish spending plans and control totals for over 600 receivable contracts.

Fiscal Notes: This workload is driven by the number of bills that have hearings. To assess a bill's fiscal impact, multiple programs are typically involved, and within each program multiple staff will need to identify impacts to their particular area of work. To include each part of WDFW that is affected by a bill, and to review the work to meet OFM guidelines, between 5 and 20 agency staff are typically involved. In a merged agency, we expect the fiscal note workload to grow slightly. Even though DNR also develops fiscal notes, they review bills for a different set of program impacts. Coordination within the agency would actually need to increase. No savings are anticipated.

Budget Management: This workload is driven by the number of funds managed, receivable agreements (contracts we receive to perform specified work), complexity of the organization and nature of the work, and agency systems for managing costs. On the first two points, merging with DNR presents no savings, as our fund and contract complexity is unaffected. A streamlined natural resources agency might reduce complexity slightly, though that may be countered by stakeholder interest in knowing how fees are spent. To retain an ability to respond to stakeholder questions, simplification of our budget structure may be difficult. Lastly, DNR's agency systems may be more efficient than our own. Setting aside the transition costs of merging budget data systems until the IT discussion below, there would likely be long-term savings in having fewer agency systems.

Fund Management: WDFW manages its funds from its hunting and fishing licenses and fees, and also the restricted sub-accounts within some of the larger accounts. There is no overlap here with DNR, and thus no potential savings.

Budget Development: This workload, the smallest of the four, is driven by external needs and opportunities. No change in workload can be predicted.

Overall, through efficiencies of more effective budgeting systems, we estimate we could save 5% of staff costs (about \$40,000) in the Budget Office by merging with DNR. However, WDFW's chart of accounts uses a different structure which cannot be synthesized into DNR's. WDFW would need to spend time revising our coding structure and all of our systems that feed into it, which will cost approximately \$250,000. (\$40,000 of ongoing savings, \$250,000 of one-time costs in year one).

Human Resource Office

The WDFW Human Resource (HR) Office includes 14 staff and the Human Resource Manager. The staff is small compared to the agency size and complexity including working with four different unions. In the short term, it is assumed a significant amount of work will occur evaluating and rewriting position descriptions, working on layoff options and bump options, and negotiating with unions on workload impacts associated with the merger. We could not calculate likely costs to the HR Office. (Under Agency Administration, above, we do assume HR management savings from consolidated management.)

Fiscal Workload Analysis

The WDFW Fiscal Office consists of 34 staff; 30 full time and 4 part time employees. The primary responsibilities of the fiscal office are: Payroll (7.5 FTEs), General Accounting (5), Accounts Receivable (5), Specialized Payables (7), Accounts Payables/Inventory (5), and Administration (2.5 – administration & Fiscal Officer).

The workload in the fiscal office sections is driven by the number of department employees, vendor purchases, accounts payable and receivable contracts, revenue receipted, vehicle usage, travel, facilities, physical inventory of capital assets and internal control of these activities. It is not expected that the volume of these activities will change due to a merger with DNR. The number of staff required to process payroll, vendor payments for goods and services, and billing of contracts will remain the same.

Based on experience from the merger of Dept of Fisheries and Dept of Wildlife, in order to be successful in merging accounting processes, the hiring of short term staff would be needed to restructure and retrain staff on new policies and procedures, the proper closure of accounting records and ensuring proper internal controls on new procedures are in place. (One-time costs of \$100,000)

The WDFW Fiscal Office uses OFM's statewide accounting system (AFRS) and Enterprise Reporting for all accounting transactions. WDFW internal systems used to input data into AFRS are Total Time (electronic time sheet), VMTS (vehicle mileage tracking system), EPIC (Equipment & Property Inventory Control), Time Accounting (labor distribution), Cash Receipting and Consumable Inventory System. Setting aside the transition costs of merging accounting data systems, there would likely be long-term IT savings for those systems currently similar in both agencies, but no savings in fiscal staff. (Under Agency Administration, above, we do assume Fiscal Office savings from consolidated management.)

Core Administration Savings Estimate

Based upon estimated Budget Office savings of about 5%, due to very specific savings in budget systems, and no expected savings in Fiscal or Human Resources aside from management cuts, we do not see general potential for Administration savings. If we assume overall potential to save 2% of administrative costs, savings amount to about \$210,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2012 (including \$40,000 of savings from Budget). [Calculation applies the 2% savings against the entire core administration budget of \$10.5 million per year. See Figure 1 for how the core admin budget is calculated.]

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES

Licensing

WDFW's Licensing Division serves recreation and commercial anglers, hunters, and wildlife viewing customers, plus 600 network dealers (private businesses) that sell recreation licenses to the public. WDFW has a call center staff and infrastructure to support customer service. More detailed analysis of Parks core customer service activities would be necessary to determine if efficiencies and cost savings could be obtained.

Both Parks and WDFW have automated systems to support their customer needs, for hunting or fishing licenses or parks reservations. Over the long term, the state may obtain additional efficiencies and cost savings by having one vendor support both Parks and WDFW functions, but more analysis would be needed.

Capital Assets and Project Engineering Workload Analysis

Our Capital and Asset Management Program is similar to DNR's engineering section in that both agencies have engineering and construction groups, but different in that WDFW staff have specialized skills involving hatcheries and recreation access areas. Both agencies have a survey, fleet management, and aviation sections. However, WDFW designs large construction projects pertaining to fish hatcheries, bridges, culverts, facilities, and boat launches. The WDFW construction crew specializes in smaller maintenance and medium to small construction projects. Most large construction projects are contracted out. Both agencies have roughly 110 FTEs in their engineering and construction divisions.

The engineer, surveying, project management and construction staff are sized to the workload related to maintenance and capital work. Any changes in staffing would be based on the size of appropriations for capital projects. No potential savings are seen in this area from merging agencies.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Merging information technology offers opportunities for long-term savings but also entails many short-term costs. In general, the three agencies will need to look at their data systems, determine which ones overlap, choose the most functional system to become the new agency standard, and make system upgrades to bring in the other agencies' data

and work processes. The exact costs of these transitions are very hard to predict, and will need to be scoped out in much greater detail by the transition team.

Infrastructure costs

Network management, telecommunications, and server management are all workloads driven by overall FTE levels. Limited reductions will be possible here. Optimizing server needs could save \$30,000 annually beginning in year two. By year three, it is possible staffing needs would be lower by 1 FTE, savings \$100,000. (\$130,000)

Desktop Support

WDFW currently has just one desktop support FTE per 170 agency FTEs, which is at the low end of the range for state agencies. As desktop support is a function of overall FTEs, no savings are anticipated, though additional Desktop Support might be needed to match a new agency standard.

Data Systems

We see seven data systems that would combine through this merger: payroll, human resources, budget, contracts, fleet management, lands and real estate, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). For each, a merger plan would occur in year one. Implementation, roughly estimated at about \$250,000 each, would occur in years two and three. Merging GIS systems is more complex, and is expected to cost about \$2,000,000, including resolving issues concerning hydrologic data layers. (Net one-time costs: \$3,500,000)

Staffing

Over time, staffing needs would diminish. In addition to the Chief Information Systems Officer covered under Agency Management, above, one IT division manager position may not be needed in a consolidated IT program. (\$100,000)

PROGRAM IMPACTS: WILDLIFE PROGRAM

The Wildlife Program manages over 900,000 acres of WDFW land for habitat value and recreational opportunities, including hunting, fishing, boating, and watchable wildlife.

Land Management

DNR and WDFW both manage significant acreage. However, the departments manage for different purposes. While DNR manages their lands for revenue generation and forest health, WDFW manages for habitat value and wildlife-related recreation. WDFW staff are responsible for a specific geographic region, much of which is located on rangelands where DNR staff are not focused. The expertise of staff varies: while DNR staff use silviculture, WDFW staff apply their ecological and biological training. In general, there are minimal areas of overlap.

While it might appear that there would be savings by consolidating the many pieces of state-owned lands under a single

agency, land management has consistently been targeted in budget reductions, and the department has already streamlined its work. Currently WDFW manages its land through “complexing” of the Wildlife Areas – one manager oversees a Wildlife Area Complex that is made up of many Wildlife Areas. Activities common to the individual Areas in that Complex are programmatically implemented and/or scheduled to better stretch the resources for all the Wildlife Areas in the Complex.

Additionally, WDFW land management staff achieve efficiencies by addressing a broad scope of work on a daily basis. Staff perform multiple efforts during a day of work, including weed control; informing and educating the public; maintenance of fences, gates, roads, trails, signs, nest structures, blinds, water control structures, etc. Work tasks are scheduled to decrease travel time and increase efficiency.

Recreation

The potential for consolidation here is indeterminate until an analysis can be conducted by all three agencies that evaluates each agency’s staffing, resources, geographic coverage, and workload. Initial findings suggest savings may be limited because WDFW has already optimized its limited recreational resources. In addition, our access sites are not typically located adjacent to DNR or State Parks lands. Each WDFW FTE is responsible on average for 60 individual sites.

21 Primitive Camp Sites - WDFW manages 21 designated “primitive” campgrounds on a few of their Wildlife Areas – the operation and maintenance of these is part of the regular duties of the Wildlife Area Staff.

700 Water Access Sites - There would be limited savings from merging the WDFW Public Access program into DNR as the staff time to maintain them is largely spent on-site or working with contractors and others to arrange maintenance and development activities. The sites are generally close to each other, thus the travel time between sites is not too great as routes are arranged for efficiency. For more remote sites, there are not typically other DNR or State Parks lands in the vicinity that have staff present competent to perform the necessary maintenance activities.

Scientific Data and the Natural Heritage Program

WDFW and DNR partner on many research and scientific projects. However, though the purposes may be similar, the data protocol and uses are quite different, given the different missions of the agencies. For example, even DNR’s zoologist and WDFW’s biologists who support the Natural Heritage database, which tracks rare and endangered plants, animals and ecosystems, are complementary rather than duplicative.

Some savings opportunities do exist, however:

Road maintenance – DNR and WDFW lands sometimes form a checkerboard pattern of ownership. Some savings could result from consolidation. (\$50,000)

Fire suppression – WDFW spends time tracking costs of fire suppression on WDFW lands. DNR conducts the work, bills WDFW, and the two agencies separately request reimbursement from the legislature. This could be simplified by having DNR handle all fire suppression costs. This would also provide greater certainty that habitat outside the forest protection zone would be protected. (\$30,000)

Coordinated Resource Management – Both DNR and WDFW participate in processes that aim to maximize the value of state lands by complementing each other’s goals (for example, WDFW can gain habitat value from adjacent DNR lands). Some savings could be achieved through a consolidated process. (\$10,000)

PILT and assessments – Both DNR and WDFW make payments in lieu of taxes and assessments to local governments for certain state lands. The Treasurer makes payments on behalf of DNR. Under a merger, the Treasurer would assume this duty for WDFW, saving WDFW the time spent working with counties and the budget process and the time spent issuing payments. (\$20,000)

Forest Practices rules – WDFW biologists provide expertise that assists DNR protect endangered species like the spotted owl and marbled murrelet as it review timber harvest applications. While there could be overlap, we assume any savings would be found in current DNR resources, since only 1 FTE at WDFW provides this unique skill set.

PROGRAM IMPACTS: HABITAT PROGRAM

The Habitat Program provides regulatory oversight and technical assistance that protects habitat for fish and wildlife.

There are many areas where WDFW and DNR both participate in resource protection processes. Generally, WDFW and DNR are providing entirely different types of review or assistance. Below are some of the areas where there are similarities but not real overlap (and thus, no potential savings). The workloads for DNR and WDFW efforts in these areas are wholly separate.

Growth Management and Shorelines technical assistance – While DNR has staff who address aquatic lands concerns, they do not cover how local land use planning affects fish and wildlife habitat issues.

Scientific Data – The data DNR collects on eelgrass habitat is distinct from and complementary to the fish and wildlife species data WDFW collects.

Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPA) – WDFW’s HPA permit is the only permit that considers the impact of work in or near waterways on fish, protecting spawning and rearing habitat. It is typically the first environmental permit out the door, and is used to inform other permit decisions. There is a small amount of overlap in that DNR and WDFW both have authority over non-fish bearing streams on projects covered by an approved forest practices application. We estimate savings of 0.2 FTEs once rules are in place to bring these streams under the purview of forest practices. (\$20,000)

Environmental Engineering – While DNR’s engineering staff are primarily interested in roads and facilities, WDFW’s habitat engineers provide technical assistance to landowners, local salmon recovery groups and local governments on culvert design, fish passage, fish screens, bank protection and habitat restoration. There is no overlap here.

Partnerships with DNR – WDFW participates in a number of programs and processes with DNR, where each agency brings its specific expertise to bear. These functions are complementary, and merging agencies would not decrease the

need for multiple staff to collaborate. Examples include: forest practices compliance monitoring, the Cooperative Monitoring Evaluation and Research program, the Family Forest Fish Passage Program, and fish passage scoping.

PROGRAM IMPACTS: FISH PROGRAM

The Fish Program responsibilities are the protection and management of all gamefish, food fish, shellfish, unclassified marine aquatic species, aquatic pest and predator control, and all fish culture activities for the agency and the state. Fishery resource management includes: monitoring recreational and commercial fisheries, ensuring conservation of fish species and protecting and restoring wild fish while providing fishing opportunities. Fish science focuses on applied research to assist in the management and recovery of fish species. The Fish Program also produces game fish, food fish, and shellfish for release into state waters for recreation, commercial and tribal fisheries.

There are several areas where WDFW's Fish Program and DNR's Aquatic Lands Program complement each other. The two programs serve distinct functions working towards common goals: DNR performs land management and land leases, while WDFW has scientific expertise and manages species. Examples include:

Management of Geoduck Clams – While DNR owns the subtidal tidelands, administers and enforces public contracts to harvest the geoduck resources, they also contract with WDFW for the biological support to manage the resource on a sustainable basis. The WDFW conducts dive surveys to assess population abundance and recovery, sets the annual allowable harvest through biological models, conducts scientific studies to improve the management of geoduck clams, and provides technical support to DNR during the permitting process for their harvest activities. Because these activities differ, no cost savings are assumed in the merger of DNR, Parks, and WDFW.

Oyster Reserves – While DNR owns, leases, and manages lands, WDFW manages the fish and wildlife resources on those lands, including shellfish. No cost savings are assumed in these roles and responsibilities.

Recreational shellfish harvest on state-owned beaches – WDFW assesses and manages the harvest of clams and oysters, for lands owned by DNR, Parks and WDFW. Although DNR, WDFW, and Parks are signatory to annual co-management plans negotiated with affected treaty tribes, DNR is not actively involved in the management of the shellfish resource. Because these roles and responsibilities differ, no cost savings are assumed in the merger of DNR, Parks, and WDFW.

Two areas of potential savings include scientific database management and volunteer coordination. However, potential savings are likely to be small and would not accrue until the reorganization plan is implemented.

PROGRAM IMPACTS: ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The Enforcement Program ensures public safety and safe harvest levels. Unlike DNR and Parks officers, WDFW's peace officers have statutory authority to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws throughout the state.

The workload of enforcement officers is driven by:

1. The acres of public land (6,000,000 statewide; about 900,000 owned by WDFW)
2. The amount of criminal activity occurring in remote areas (Washington, unfortunately, is a leader in meth production and marijuana cultivation)
3. The frequency of interaction between humans and dangerous wildlife
4. The complexity of natural resource regulations
5. New threats, like terrorism and invasive species
6. The number of hunting and fishing outings

The first five factors are all growing, while the last remains relatively stable.

WDFW has 137 commissioned officers, the DNR has 8 limited authority law enforcement officers, and State Parks has approximately 200 commissioned park rangers (limited authority). Due to the higher training and salary costs for WDFW enforcement officers, it is assumed that Park rangers and DNR enforcement resources would maintain their current deployment structure. An analysis could be conducted to determine if the increased costs of consolidating all three job classes resulted in a more efficient deployment of staff. The fiscal note assumes the programs could continue to operate in parallel, as they do now, in which case there would be no fiscal impact.

A merger with the other two agencies has potential for improved customer service and a stronger network of resources to respond to emergencies, natural resource violations or criminal acts. However, given the large areas served by the three agencies, no savings are expected.

GENERIC MERGER SAVINGS AND COSTS

Office Space

This fiscal note assumes that all current leases will continue until they expire. This avoids one-time costs for lease buy-outs and penalties. More analysis is needed to identify whether consolidation can save money. In general, staff in small and remote offices spends most of their time in the field, and proximity to the lands they manage improves their efficiency.

It should also be noted that DNR and WDFW use their regional offices quite differently. Where DNR has budget and accounting staff in each regional office, WDFW has consolidated those functions in headquarters. While both models are viable, the merged agency will have to determine how to resolve this difference.

Moving Costs

Assuming some managerial positions are eliminated, staff who reported to those managers will need to physically relocate to be close to their new supervisors. To make room for these new staff, other staff will be dislocated. Assuming roughly 100 current WDFW staff (principally administrative) will need to move in the second year (fiscal year 2012) when managers are let go, one-time moving costs would be about \$100,000 (assuming simple moves and minimal office restructure). As the merged agency reorganizes in year three (fiscal year 2013), there would be a second wave of moving costs, likely affecting several hundred employees (300), and requiring greater restructuring of space (\$600,000)

Leave Buy-Out

Assuming overall staff reductions (above), and bumping through reversion rights over time, we expect to buy out about 12 staff of their accrued leave time, at roughly \$5,000 each. (\$60,000 cost, year two)

Unemployment

Unemployment for those 12 staff would cost about \$30,000 per month for six months, also in year two. (\$180,000 in costs)

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
FTE Staff Years		(1,157.4)	(578.7)	(1,385.6)	(1,385.6)
A-Salaries and Wages		(57,466,935)	(57,466,935)	(140,656,354)	(140,656,354)
B-Employee Benefits		(17,631,797)	(17,631,797)	(43,155,674)	(43,155,674)
C-Personal Service Contracts		(1,357,672)	(1,357,672)	(3,323,044)	(3,323,044)
E-Goods and Services		(32,504,199)	(32,504,199)	(79,557,438)	(79,557,438)
G-Travel		(1,924,642)	(1,924,642)	(4,710,764)	(4,710,764)
J-Capital Outlays		(19,354,235)	(19,354,235)	(47,371,522)	(47,371,522)
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services		(6,248,798)	(6,248,798)	(15,294,590)	(15,294,590)
P-Debt Service		(593,749)	(593,749)	(1,453,262)	(1,453,262)
S-Interagency Reimbursements		4,365,348	4,365,348	10,684,648	10,684,648
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total:	\$0	\$(132,716,679)	\$(132,716,679)	(\$324,838,000)	\$(324,838,000)

III. B - Detail: List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2010	FY 2011	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
General Fund - State			(353.3)	(176.7)	(420.9)	(420.9)
Other Funds			(804.1)	(402.1)	(964.7)	(964.7)
Total FTE's			(1,157.4)	(578.7)	(1,385.6)	(1,385.6)

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

According to the bill, all capital projects will be continued under the merged agency. It is assumed that all future capital projects will be requested through an integrated agency process without shifting existing policy goals.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

WDFW has 42 chapters under Titles 232 and 220, containing a total of 763 rules. All of these rules would need to be updated to reference the correct department name and address. We do not include any costs for rule-making process, assuming that these changes will be reflected in the DNR note.

Table 1. Management Positions whose Roles Overlap with DNR

Position	Classification	Direct reports
WDFW Director	EX011	11
WDFW Deputy Director	EMS	12
Legislative Liaison	EMS 3	2
Public Affairs Director	EMS 3	8
Human Resources Director	EMS 3	16
Financial/Tech AD	EMS 4	5
Chief Financial Officer	WMS 3	9
Fiscal Office Manager	WMS 2	6
Budget Office Manager	WMS 2	5
Chief Info Systems Manager	WMS 3	7
Cap & Facil Mgr	EMS 3	8
Asset/Fleet Mgr	EMS 3	0
Spec Assist/Perf & Account	WMS 3	0
Internal Auditor	WMS 2	0
Agency Risk Manager	WMS 1	0

Savings Calculations

Total Positions	15	FTEs
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Assuming 50% needed for supervision or policy work	7.5	FTEs
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Average annual salary	\$ 94,706
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Annual salary savings after transition	\$ 710,295
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Benefits at 25%	\$ 177,574
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Annual savings after transition	\$ 887,869
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Other Positions Considered for Overlap

Retained, given policy and scientific expertise

Senior Policy Staff (5)

Regional Directors (6)

Assistant Directors (4 Program Directors)

Table 2. Estimated Costs and Savings of SB 6813

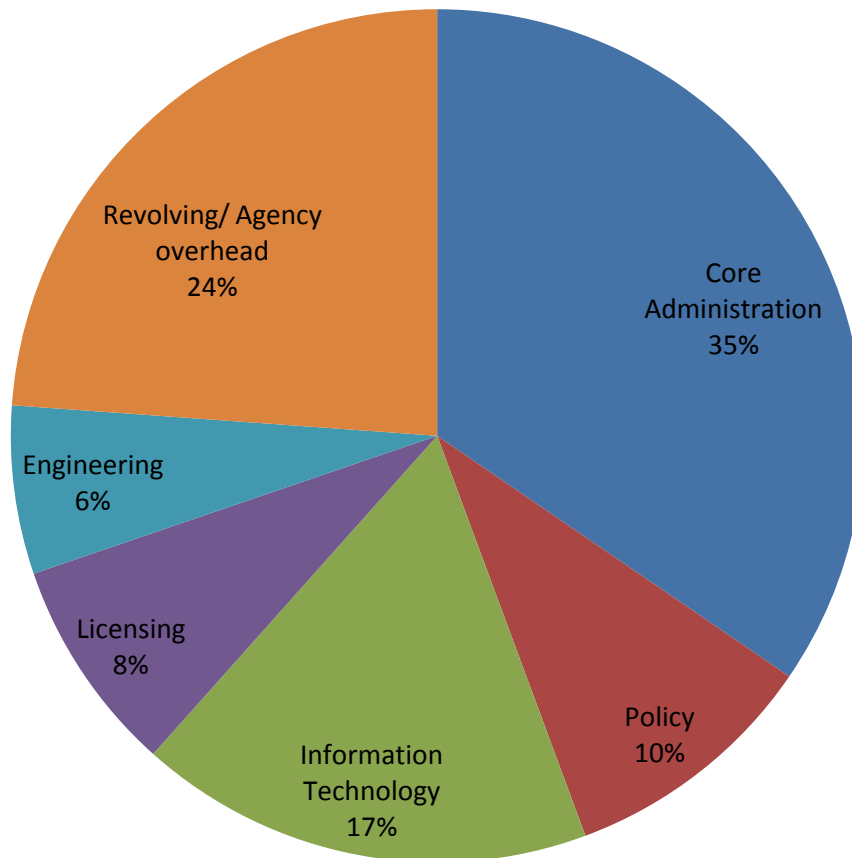
savings are shown as negative expenditures; costs as positive expenditures

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Ongoing FTE savings
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	-	(888,000)	(888,000)	(888,000)	(888,000)	(888,000)	7.5
ADMINISTRATION							
Budget	-	210,000	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	0.5
Fiscal	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	
Other Admin	-	(170,000)	(170,000)	(170,000)	(170,000)	(170,000)	1.5
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES							
Licensing	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INFORMATION SYSTEMS							
Infrastructure	-	(30,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	1.0
Desktop Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Data Systems	-	950,000	1,600,000	950,000	-	-	
Staffing	-	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	1.0
WILDLIFE PROGRAM	-						
Road Maintenance	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	
Fire Suppression	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	
Coordination	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0.1
PILT Payments	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	0.2
HABITAT	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	0.2
FISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENFORCEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GENERIC SAVINGS AND COSTS							
Office Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Moving Costs	-	100,000	600,000	-	-	-	
Leave Buy-Out	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	
Unemployment	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL SAVINGS/COSTS	-	282,000	742,000	(508,000)	(1,458,000)	(1,458,000)	12.0
Savings by Fund							
GFS	-	70,500	185,500	(127,000)	(364,500)	(364,500)	
Other	-	211,500	556,500	(381,000)	(1,093,500)	(1,093,500)	

WDFW Administration Costs

DISTINGUISHING CORE ADMINISTRATION FROM THE LARGER BUSINESS SERVICES PROGRAM

Business Services Pgm 09-11 Budget



09-11 Funding

Core Administration	\$ 20,919,470
Policy	\$ 5,939,703
Information Technology	\$ 10,445,139
Licensing	\$ 4,942,281
Engineering	\$ 3,865,533
Revolving/ Agency overhead	\$ 14,448,540
	\$ 60,560,666

Some minor fund sources are not included in these numbers:

Policy group (IRM and Nearshore) also have federal, local, and interagency funding

Licensing also has some dedicated funding (urchin, cucumber, coastal crab...)

Engineering has some ORV funding as well as federal and local funding