

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2021-23		2023-25		2025-27	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other	No fiscal impact					
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2021-23				2023-25				2025-27			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Revenue	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Transportation	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	2.9	0	0	775,000	2.9	0	0	759,600	2.9	0	0	759,600
Department of Agriculture	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	2.9	0	0	775,000	2.9	0	0	759,600	2.9	0	0	759,600

Agency Name	2021-23			2023-25			2025-27		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	No fiscal impact								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2021-23			2023-25			2025-27		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Revenue	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Transportation	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
State Parks and Recreation Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Agriculture	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2021-23			2023-25			2025-27		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	No fiscal impact								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

NONE

This revision adds JLARC to the list of agencies.

Prepared by: Leslie Connelly, OFM	Phone: (360) 878-4371	Date Published: Revised 2/18/2021
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 014-Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Keenan Konopaski	Phone: 360-786-5187	Date: 02/17/2021
Agency Approval: Keenan Konopaski	Phone: 360-786-5187	Date: 02/17/2021
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/18/2021

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.

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.

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.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Department of Revenue Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 140-Department of Revenue
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Frank Wilson	Phone: 360-534-1527	Date: 02/01/2021
Agency Approval: Don Gutmann	Phone: 360-534-1510	Date: 02/01/2021
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 902-0547	Date: 02/01/2021

Request # 1355-1-1

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.

CURRENT LAW:

RCW 17.10.030, requires a state noxious weed control board comprised of nine voting members and three nonvoting members. The Washington state association of counties appoints one voting member who shall be a member of a county legislative authority.

The term of office for all members of the board is three years from the date of election or appointment.

Each activated county noxious weed control board consists of five voting members appointed by the county legislative authority.

In addition to the creation of the state noxious weed control board, 17.10 RCW references the following duties and powers:

- Weed coordinator's duties.
- Powers of the weed control board.
- Powers of the director.
- The board may hold a hearing under certain circumstances.
- Provides a list of tasks owners must do.
- Requirements of all state agencies regarding noxious weeds on land they own
- States how a noxious weed board can be deactivated.
- Requires the directors of the board to determine the amount of funds needed to run the district.

Open areas subject to the spread of noxious weeds, including but not limited to subdivision, school grounds, playgrounds, parks, and right of way shall be subject to regulation in the same manner as all terrestrial and aquatic lands of the state.

Department of Agriculture, upon request of the buyer, can complete inspections to detect noxious weed seeds or toxic weeds.

PROPOSED LAW:

- Adds a nonvoting technical advisor to the board.
- Makes changes to the make-up of the noxious weed control board
- The weed coordinator must obtain licensure consistent with Washington state department of agriculture pesticide license rules.
- Requires the employment of an educational specialist.
- Expands the list tasks owners must follow
- Agencies shall appoint a liaison whose duties include serving as a common point of contact for all weed boards and developing and implementing noxious weed control
- Expands the list of entities that can request the inspection to include county weed board and weed district

The board may submit a budget amendment to the county legislative authority if they the county legislative authority does not provide sufficient funds.

Activities and programs to limit loss due to noxious weeds may be used as the basis upon which special assessments are imposed by the county legislative authority.

Land owned by the state are subject to the special assessment imposed by the county legislative authority.
Requires the county legislative authority to determine the amount of tax or assessment on land owned by the state.

Prevents noxious weed boards from being deactivated when there are any class A noxious weeds or class B noxious weeds in the county.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

The bill takes effect 90 days after final adjournment of the session in which it is enacted.

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.

This legislation results in no revenue impact to taxes administered by the Department of Revenue.

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.

The Department of Revenue will not incur any costs with the implementation of this legislation.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

III. C - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 405-Department of Transportation
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Nicole Knudson	Phone: 360-705-7293	Date: 01/29/2021
Agency Approval: Greg Selstead	Phone: 253-534-4640	Date: 01/29/2021
OFM Review: Ruth Roberson	Phone: (360) 995-3826	Date: 02/03/2021

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.

see attached

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.

none

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.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: HB 1355	Title: Noxious Weeds	Agency: 405-Department of Transportation
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Part I: Estimates

*Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions, use the fiscal template table provided to show fiscal impact by account, object, and program (if necessary), **add rows if needed**. If no fiscal impact, check the box below, skip fiscal template table, and go to Part II to explain briefly, why the program believes there will be no fiscal impact to the department.*

- ☐ No Fiscal Impact (Explain in section II. A)
If a fiscal note is assigned to our agency, someone believes there might be, and we need to
- ☐ Indeterminate Cash Receipts Impact (Explain in section II. B)
- ☒ Indeterminate Expenditure Impact (Explain in section II. C)

If a fiscal note is assigned to our agency, someone believes there might be, and we need to address that, showing why there is no impact to the department.

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

To add Estimated Expenditures by Object, by Program (optional, only required if multi-program split), FTE Expenditures, and if needed Capital Budget Impact (Non-Transportation), click on the Excel fiscal template below.

IMPORTANT NOTE: *If there are cash receipts components of the fiscal note, contact BFA-Economics to share your assumptions, and calculations. Program staff DO NOT develop or supply cash receipt impact information. To ensure consistent department messaging for all WSDOT fiscal notes, BFA-Economics will develop and supply cash receipts narrative and add confirmed estimated impact amounts to the embedded Excel Fiscal Template below.*

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

Agency Assumptions

Agency Contacts:

Preparer: Nicole Knudson	Phone: 360-705-7293	Date: 1/29/2021
Approval: Greg Selstead	Phone: 360-705-7857	Date: 1/29/2021
Budget Manager: Joe Patterson	Phone: 360-705-7545	Date: 1/29/2021

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief description of what the measure does that has fiscal impact

Briefly describe by section number (sections that will change WSDOT costs or revenue), the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency. List the sections that have fiscal impact to WSDOT only. E.g., "Section 3 directs the Department to ..." No summarizing, no interpreting, and save any background context for the revenue and expenditure parts.

Section 1 amends RCW 17.10.010 to redefine the term "owner" as also applying to deeded parcels, rights-of-way, and undefined lots. This change brings WSDOT-owned properties such as highway and rail corridors, airports, and sundry sites under the scope of 17.10 RCW and subject to assessments levied by county noxious weed control boards. Section 1 also adds the definition of "parcel" as real property having a parcel number or deeded real property, undefined lot, a lot having a legal description, or right-of-way owned or held by the state, county, or city.

Section 9 amends RCW 17.10.145 to require state agencies to appoint a liaison to serve as a point of contact with all of the weed boards across the state.

Section 12 amends RCW 17.10.240 to authorize county noxious weed control boards to tax or assess fees against state agencies based on the same values as if the properties were held privately. State agencies would be required to pay such taxes or assessments according to process established in 79.44 RCW; and specifying "centerline miles" the basis for determining assessment rate.

The fiscal impact would be the estimated amount of additional annual fees required, as well as the estimated increase in the Real Estate Services Division's workload.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Contact BFA-Economics to share your assumptions, and calculations. BFA-Economics will review and confirm cash receipts assumptions and calculations with program SMEs and will provide the cash receipts narrative to ensure that the message is consistent and the narrative flows as one voice, of the department. BFA-Economics will briefly describe section by section and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on WSDOT, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources.

None

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.

The fiscal impact is indeterminate because it is not possible to know how much each county will assess. However, the department has estimated a potential cost based on the known property amounts and an average county assessment.

The total for estimated additional annual fees is based on the department owning/operating roads in 26 counties that fund their weed control programs with property assessments. This comprises approximately 60% of WSDOT's entire property and equates to an estimated 76,500 acres of right of way and 10,000 acres of property with nonhighway facilities.

Assessment cost per acre (or parcel) in each of these counties varies considerably and actual rates would have to be set through public hearings in each county. To determine an average cost per acre that would be reasonable, a query was made through the State Noxious Weed Control Office to provide an estimate of the highest average per acre cost the department could expect to see, and the factor of \$.50/acre was determined to be the high average, based on existing county assessment rates of other properties. This rate was then applied to the estimated acreage in 60% of the agency's right of way properties.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

For assessments on WSDOT's numbered, non-right of way parcels it is estimated that the agency owns approximately 10,000 acres of facility properties other than the highway, including 16 state airports of which nine are managed by WSDOT. The \$0.50/acre estimated average anticipated assessment rate is applied to the total estimated acreage in both right of way and non-right of way properties to determine the total additional estimated annual cost in assessment fees of \$43,250. (76,500 acres of right-of-way parcels + 10,000 acres of numbered parcels = 86,500 total assessable acres x \$0.50 per acre per year = \$43,250 annual assessments).

The department anticipates the need for an initial research effort by the Real Estate Services Division to confirm the ownership of WSDOT properties for noxious weed board assessments under the bill. WSDOT does not possess a centralized referencing system, such as a GIS map or other means to conclusively affirm that assessed areas are in fact WSDOT-owned. Rather, this work must be done through staff investigation of real estate maps and other historical documents. This work is not something that can be accomplished by reprioritizing existing workload. The department estimates that the necessary effort to research all applicable owned parcels will require 2.7 FTE Property Acquisition Specialist 3s (PAS3) for an initial two years and 0.3 FTE PAS3 thereafter. It is assumed that after two years the majority of noxious weed assessments will have been captured by past research, making future payment of the assessment's routine. The 0.3 FTE will also address new acquisitions and sales as they occur. Real Estate Services impacts are anticipated to be \$268,300 annually for the first two years (2.7 PAS3s) and \$29,500 annually thereafter (0.3 PAS3).

The department would also need to provide staff coordination for 26 county assessment hearings. Maintenance staff impacts are anticipated to be 260 hours at a Transportation Planning Specialist 5 level, costing approximately \$16,900 for the first year. However, this work would be accomplished using existing resources and would potentially require reprioritizing workload.

The total potential impact for the first two years (2021-23 biennium), assuming a \$0.50/acre/year assessment fee, is as follows: (\$43,250 assessment fees + \$268,300 staffing = \$311,550/year x 2 = \$623,100 per biennium).

The estimated impact for the ensuing years (2023-25 and beyond), assuming a \$0.50/acre/year assessment fee, is as follows: (\$43,250 assessment fees + \$29,500 staffing = \$72,750/year x 2 = \$145,500 per biennium).

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object or Purpose

N/A

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

N/A

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.

N/A

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 465-State Parks and Recreation Commission
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Lisa Lantz	Phone: (360) 902-8641	Date: 02/11/2021
Agency Approval: Pam Barkis	Phone: (360) 902-8535	Date: 02/11/2021
OFM Review: Leslie Connelly	Phone: (360) 878-4371	Date: 02/12/2021

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.

House Bill 1355 proposes various changes and additional requirements for noxious weed control boards, districts, and forest landowners.

Section 8 (2) changes the requirements for noxious weed control on forest lands (lands used for the planting, growing, or harvesting of trees). Currently, forest landowners are required to control Class B and C weeds locally mandated for control on a county weed list within a 1,000-foot buffer of adjacent land. The proposed legislation adds requirements for these locally mandated species to also include control:

- (c)(ii) Within 50 feet of all privately owned roads,
- (c)(iii) Within 200 feet of navigable rivers, gravel pits, log yards, and staging areas, and
- (c)(iv) For a single five-year period within harvested areas following the harvesting of trees for products.

Section 9 (1) requires state agencies to appoint a liaison whose duties include serving as a contact point for all weed boards, as well as for developing and implementing weed control plans.

Section 12 allows a county legislative authority to levy a noxious weed assessment against state lands, at the same rate as private lands. State agencies would be required to pay these assessments according to the process outlined in RCW 77.44.

State Parks assumes an indeterminate fiscal impact as the amount counties would charge for assessments is unknown.

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.

None.

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.

Indeterminate.

Section 8 (2) the proposed change to forestland control requirements for Class B and C weeds selected for control by county weed boards would rarely change control requirements for State Parks as it would only apply a very small percentage of park lands.

Section 9 (1) requires appointment of liaison from state agencies. State Parks has not officially appointed a noxious weed liaison in the past, but various staff cover these duties. The official appointment of a liaison is not anticipated to have an additional fiscal impact.

Section 12 allows a county legislative authority to levy a noxious weed assessment against state lands, at the

same rate as private lands. State agencies would be required to pay these assessments according to the process outlined in RCW 77.44.

The fiscal impact of county assessments is indeterminate, as the amount counties would assess is unknown. The agency estimate is based on known acreage and estimated average county assessment. State Parks has approximately 95,000 acres in counties that currently charge assessments. Not all counties charge weed assessments and those that do will charge different rates per acre/parcel. According to the State Noxious Weed Control Board, a rough average assessment is \$0.50/acre. Using this average assessment rate, estimated annual cost of assessment fees would be \$47,500.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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.
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- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Collin Ashley	Phone: 360-902-2529	Date: 01/27/2021
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: 360-902-2529	Date: 01/27/2021
OFM Review: Leslie Connelly	Phone: (360) 878-4371	Date: 01/29/2021

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.

No fiscal impact, the Department of Fish and Wildlife already pays noxious weed assessments on agency owned lands as Section 12 requires. WDFW also conducts the requirements in Section 8, and existing staff will serve as appointed liaison to develop and implement plans in cooperation with county noxious weed control boards as required in Section 9. It is assumed that changes to the process in Section 12 will not cause a material change in assessments to the Department.

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.

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.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 490-Department of Natural Resources
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Account					
Forest Development Account-State 014-1	88,100	88,100	176,200	176,200	176,200
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account-State 02R-1	84,000	80,100	164,100	160,200	160,200
Resources Management Cost Account-State 041-1	189,800	186,700	376,500	373,400	373,400
Access Road Revolving Account-Non-Appropriated 198-6	22,300	13,900	36,200	27,800	27,800
Agricultural College Trust Management Account-State 830-1	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Total \$	395,200	379,800	775,000	759,600	759,600

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Elayne Crow	Phone: 360-902-1121	Date: 01/30/2021
Agency Approval: Alex Smith	Phone: 3609021000	Date: 01/30/2021
OFM Review: Lisa Borkowski	Phone: (360) 902-0573	Date: 02/02/2021

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.

The bill directly affects the Aquatic Resources Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Program in addition to numerous upland programs. The technical clean-up language is primarily focused on ensuring that every county with noxious weeds appoints and maintains a noxious weed control board by providing a process to address inactions and mandating that boards are not dissolved until Class A and B noxious weeds are eradicated. This has been an issue in some counties with limited desire to impose taxes. The changes are largely directed at remote eastern WA counties with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife lands that have not implemented effective weed boards.

Section 8(2) of this bill expands the area in which noxious weeds must be controlled. Current law requires control and preventing spread of Class B and C noxious weeds on forestlands specifically only when the weeds are within 1000 feet of a different land use. This bill would require the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to control Class B and C weeds in the following additional areas: within 50 feet of all roads, and within 200 feet of navigable rivers, gravel pits, log yards and staging areas.

Sec 9 (RCW 17.10.145): Requires that all state agencies that control noxious weeds appoint a liaison whose duties include serving as a common point of contact for all weed boards and develop and implement noxious weed control plans. Because of the unique nature of aquatic noxious weeds, Aquatics is assuming that a representative from the Aquatics Invasive Species program would be assigned as a liaison.

Sec 12 (RCW 17.10.240): States that whenever there is included within the jurisdiction of any weed control board lands owned or held by the state, the county legislative authority shall determine the amount of the tax or assessment for which the land would be liable if the land were in private ownership. Taxes or assessments, as appropriate, on lands owned or held by the state must be presented to the appropriate state agency and must be paid by the appropriate state agency, according to the process set forth in chapter 79.44 RCW. The wording of this section is ambiguous in regards to Aquatics. Not all state-owned aquatic lands are assessed, and statute requires that DNR charge leasehold excise tax to lessees in lieu of property taxes. The amount DNR could be charged is unknown.

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.

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.

DNR already controls noxious weeds with 20 feet of forest roads. Section 8(2) requires control of Class B and C noxious weeds within 50 feet of roads, and within 200 feet of navigable rivers, gravel pits, log yards and staging areas. Excepting navigable rivers, these places by their nature occur near roads, very often within 200 feet. Therefore the chief task for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Forest Roads program is the identification, location and control of Class B and C weeds within 50 feet of roads.

The strategy Forest Roads and Silviculture would use to comply with this bill would be to instruct region field

staff to become familiar with the identification of county-designated Class B and C weeds and to be on the lookout for these weeds in the area in which they work. If and when any are found within 50 feet of a road, they would take one of two measures to control the weeds, depending on current Region assets:

1. Notify the region's roadside herbicide spray program lead with the location and species of the weed and have that person (typically an Equipment Operator 1) handle control with the region's spray truck.
2. Use pickup-based portable equipment or backpack pumps to control the weeds, or use DNR forest workers/technicians. Natural Resource Specialist (NRS) 1 and NRS 2 is assumed for this analysis.

In the two regions with dedicated spray trucks, the cost structure reflects option 1. In other regions, the cost structure reflects option 2.

The basis of the assumptions for Forest Roads are operational experience with weed boards and vegetation management in the Pacific Cascade region, as well as discussions with other region staff about their recent experiences in these areas. Under the current legal structure, approximately one to five percent of all roadside vegetation management activity is noxious weed control. Roadside vegetation management typically extends to about 20 feet from the road's edge. Assuming equal weed distribution by area, this bill would increase by 60 percent the class B noxious weed roadside vegetation management obligation. Therefore estimated costs relating to current roadside vegetation noxious weed management, by Region, were increased by 60 percent for this analysis. This is conservative, as the bill also greatly increases the number of species that require control. This was not accounted for, as it requires detailed, site-specific information on the nature and extent of weeds in each specific Region and by county, as different weed boards require different controls on different species. Such information was not available within the timelines required for this analysis. Landings are assumed to be staging areas and not included in this analysis due to the time constraint.

Engineering/Forest Roads program costs by region:

Pacific Cascade (has spray truck)

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.04 Staff months (SM)

Equipment Operator 1, 0.04 SM

South Puget Sound (has spray truck)

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.07 SM

Equipment Operator 1, 0.07 SM

Southeast (no spray truck)

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.04 SM

Natural Resource Specialist 1, 0.04 SM

Portable herbicide spray apparatus, one-time purchase (\$2800)

Northwest (no spray truck)

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.04 SM

Natural Resource Specialist 1, 0.04 SM

Portable herbicide spray apparatus, one-time purchase (\$2800)

Olympic (no spray truck)

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.04 FTE

Natural Resource Specialist 1, 0.04 SM

Portable herbicide spray apparatus, one-time purchase (\$2800)

Northeast (no spray truck, no equipment needed)
Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.02 FTE
Natural Resource Specialist 1, 0.02 FTE

Staff salaries and benefits: \$3,500 per fiscal year
Increased use of agency-owned vehicles: \$6,400 per fiscal year
Advanced herbicide for noxious weed control: \$900 per fiscal year
Purchase portable sprayers (3) at \$2,800 each: \$8,400, one-time cost

Forest Resources/Silviculture program costs:

Region silviculture staff will be responsible for the identification and control of Class B & C weeds between 30-50 feet from roads when those areas are in young forest stands less than 5 years old, and outside of but within 200 feet of rock pits, log yards, and staging areas, and within 200 feet of navigable rivers.

Natural Resource Specialist 2 staff (1 SM per year X 6 regions) would identify and treat the weeds manually, most frequently applying herbicides using backpack sprayers, or sometimes conducting hand pulling, bagging, and removal for very small infestations.

Natural Resource Specialist 3 (1 SM per year X 6 regions) would map larger infestations, submit units to the region contract manager, perform contract administration duties, and document work completion in DNR's internal forest management database.

Natural Resource Specialist 4 (.33 SM per year X 6 regions) would perform contract management duties (i.e., contract compilation, putting contracts out to bid, awarding contracts, approving payments, documenting performance, and closing out contracts).

Staff costs:

Natural Resource Specialist 2, 0.5 FTE
Natural Resource Specialist 3, 0.5 FTE
Natural Resource Specialist 4, 0.17 FTE

Contract costs:

\$50,000/year to contract out the work to Department of Ecology Washington Conservation Corps crews, DNR correctional camp crews, or county weed control staff. All four crew types provide their own equipment, materials, and supplies. Weed control methods in these contracts include herbicide spraying, hand cutting, hand pulling, bagging, and removal.

Staff salaries and benefits: \$ 110,000
Noxious weed contracts: \$50,000

Additional use of agency-owned vehicles including specialized apparatus are accounted for in proportion to use.

Aquatics program:

Section 9 requires that Aquatics appoint a noxious weed liaison to serve as a point of contact for all weed boards and to develop and implement noxious weed control plans. Aquatics estimates that this would require one Natural Resource Specialist 3 (NRS3) at 1.0 FTE from the start date of the legislation moving forward. This

would necessitate a one-time expense of an additional workstation.

Staff costs:

Natural Resource Specialist 3 (1.0 FTE)

Staff salaries and benefits: \$ 96,600

Workstation: \$7,000

Goods and services and travel are calculated on actual program averages per person.

Administrative costs are calculated at 31% of staff salary and benefits and staff-related goods and services and travel. For fiscal note purposes, this cost is represented as a Fiscal Analyst 2 position (0.69 FTE).

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
014-1	Forest Development Account	State	88,100	88,100	176,200	176,200	176,200
02R-1	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	State	84,000	80,100	164,100	160,200	160,200
041-1	Resources Management Cost Account	State	189,800	186,700	376,500	373,400	373,400
198-6	Access Road Revolving Account	Non-Appropriated	22,300	13,900	36,200	27,800	27,800
830-1	Agricultural College Trust Management Account	State	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Total \$			395,200	379,800	775,000	759,600	759,600

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
A-Salaries and Wages	150,400	150,400	300,800	300,800	300,800
B-Employee Benefits	59,700	59,700	119,400	119,400	119,400
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	79,200	72,200	151,400	144,400	144,400
G-Travel	18,500	18,500	37,000	37,000	37,000
J-Capital Outlays	14,800	6,400	21,200	12,800	12,800
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements	72,600	72,600	145,200	145,200	145,200
9-					
Total \$	395,200	379,800	775,000	759,600	759,600

III. C - Operating FTE 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 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
Equipment Operator 1	45,288	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Analyst 2	52,536	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Natural Resource Specialist 1	54,108	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural Resource Specialist 2	61,224	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Natural Resource Specialist 3	69,264	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Natural Resource Specialist 4	74,604	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total FTEs		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds	Agency: 495-Department of Agriculture
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Preparation: Greg Haubrich	Phone: 3609022071	Date: 01/26/2021
Agency Approval: Natasha Roberts	Phone: (360) 902-1988	Date: 01/26/2021
OFM Review: Leslie Connolly	Phone: (360) 878-4371	Date: 01/29/2021

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.

House Bill 1355 amends RCWs relating to noxious weeds and has no fiscal impact on the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA).

Section 2 amends RCW 17.10.030 to add a fourth nonvoting member and change the term of office for all members. The new non voting member would be an employee of a county weed board so the WSDA and State Noxious Weed Control Board (SNWCB) would not have any increased expenditures because we assume the county would pay their employees travel reimbursement.

Section 5 amends RCW 17.10.070 to add an education specialist to the SNWCB, currently this position is already being funded so there is no expenditure impact.

Section 6 amends RCW 17.10.074 (2) would likely be caused by very limited additional executive level communication with counties. Costs are readily absorbed in the normal course of business.

Section 11 amends RCW 17.10.235 (3) adds county weed board or weed district to be able to request WSDA inspect products. WSDA does not expect this to add any additional expenditure impact to the current process.

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.

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.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Identify acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and describe potential financing methods

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part IVB*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1355 HB	Title: Noxious weeds
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- ☐ Cities:
- ☐ Counties:
- ☐ Special Districts:
- ☐ Specific jurisdictions only:
- ☐ Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- ☒ No fiscal impacts.
- ☐ Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- ☐ Legislation provides local option:
- ☐ Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time:

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

None

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Tammi Alexander	Phone: 360-725-5038	Date: 01/29/2021
Leg. Committee Contact: Robert Hatfield	Phone: 360-786-7117	Date: 01/25/2021
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 01/29/2021
OFM Review: Leslie Connelly	Phone: (360) 878-4371	Date: 02/01/2021

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Provide a clear, succinct description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

This bill would amend multiple RCWs related to noxious weeds.

Section 1 adds qualifying language to noxious weeds in the Class C category, adds qualifying language to the definition of “owner” and adds the definition of “parcel”

Section 2 amends RCW 17.10.03 to add a fourth nonvoting member and changes the term of office for all members to four years. The new member would be a non-voting technical advisor appointed by a statewide association representing county noxious weed coordinators

Section 3 amends RCW 17.10.050 allowing the county legislative authority 60 days to appoint a nominee to fill a vacancy to the noxious weed control board, if it fails to do so within 60 days, the county noxious weed control board shall appoint a nominee to meet a quorum to serve in that capacity until the county legislative authority appoints a nominee to fill the vacant position

Section 4 amends RCW 17.10.060 changes the licensing requirement of a newly hired weed coordinator to "licensure consistent with Washington state department of agriculture pesticide license rules"

Section 5 amends RCW 17.10.070 to add an education specialist to the state noxious weed control board

Section 6 amends RCW 17.10.074 to add qualifying language in regards to the responsibilities of the director of the state noxious weed control board

Section 7 amends RCW 17.10.100 to add qualifying language to the responsibilities of the state noxious control board

Section 8 amends RCW 17.10.140 to outline the responsibilities of every owner of forestlands

Section 9 amends RCW 17.10.145 requires state agencies to appoint a liaison to work in cooperation with county noxious weed boards and requires the county treasurer in counties with a noxious weed assessment under RCW 17.10.240 to certify and forward a statement to the appropriate state agency showing the amount of the assessment

Section 10 amends RCW 17.10.205 to remove the language “by activated county noxious weed control boards”

Section 11 amends RCW 17.10.235 (3) adds county weed board or weed district to be able to request WSDA inspect products.

Section 12 amends RCW 17.10.240 to add requirements and procedures for the activated county noxious weed control board in regards to their annual budget

Section 13 amends RCW 17.10.890 to limit the deactivation of a county noxious weed control board only when there are no class A or Class B weeds in the county

Section 14 amends RCW 17.04.240 to add "Activities and programs to limit economic loss and adverse effects due to the presence and spread of noxious weeds on all terrestrial and aquatic areas in the state are declared to be of special benefit, including to lands owned or held by the state, and may be used as the basis upon which special assessments are imposed by the county legislative authority."

Section 15 amends RCW 79.44.003 to add Weed boards and weed districts to assessing districts

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the expenditure provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would not impact local government expenditures because it proposes only technical changes.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the revenue provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would not impact local government revenues. There is no revenue generated in relation to this legislation.

Sources:

Local Government fiscal note, 2697 SHB (2020)

Washington State Association of Counties