

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 5567 SB	Title: Concerning commercial salmon fishing
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2021-23			2023-25			2025-27		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Office of State Treasurer	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Department of Revenue	25,000	25,000	35,000	120,000	120,000	170,000	120,000	120,000	170,000
Department of Fish and Wildlife	0	0	505	0	0	1,010	0	0	1,010
Total \$	25,000	25,000	35,505	120,000	120,000	171,010	120,000	120,000	171,010

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
Office of State Treasurer	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Revenue	.4	381,700	381,700	381,700	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.1	37,000	37,000	37,000	1.4	320,000	320,000	320,000	1.4	312,000	312,000	312,000
Total \$	0.5	418,700	418,700	418,700	1.4	320,000	320,000	320,000	1.4	312,000	312,000	312,000

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2021-23			2023-25			2025-27		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Office of State Treasurer	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Revenue	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

NONE

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Prepared by: Jim Cahill, OFM	Phone: 360-902-0569	Date Published: Revised
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5567 SB	Title: Concerning commercial salmon fishing	Agency: 090-Office of State Treasurer
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

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

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: Jeff Olsen	Phone: 360-786-7428	Date: 01/06/2022
Agency Preparation: Dan Mason	Phone: (360) 902-8990	Date: 01/10/2022
Agency Approval: Dan Mason	Phone: (360) 902-8990	Date: 01/10/2022
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 01/10/2022

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 5567 amends commercial salmon fishery licenses, food fish taxes, and game fish taxes.

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.

Projected cash flows are currently unavailable; therefore, estimated earnings from investments are indeterminable.

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

Department of Revenue Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5567 SB	Title: Concerning commercial salmon fishing	Agency: 140-Department of Revenue
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Account	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
GF-STATE-State 01 - Taxes 51 - Excise Taxes - Other		25,000	25,000	120,000	120,000
Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Account-State 01 - Taxes 51 - Excise Taxes - Other		10,000	10,000	50,000	50,000
Total \$		35,000	35,000	170,000	170,000

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years	0.2	0.6	0.4		
Account					
GF-STATE-State 001-1	113,800	267,900	381,700		
Total \$	113,800	267,900	381,700		

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: Jeff Olsen	Phone: 360-786-7428	Date: 01/06/2022
Agency Preparation: Beth Leech	Phone: 360-534-1513	Date: 01/12/2022
Agency Approval: Valerie Torres	Phone: 360-534-1521	Date: 01/12/2022
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 01/13/2022

Request # 5567-1-1

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:

The enhanced food fish tax (fish tax) is due on the first commercial possession of certain fish within the state. For anadromous game fish and Chinook, coho, and chum salmon, there are two different tax rates depending on where the fish was caught. For fish caught in Puget Sound waters, the total rate is 5.62%, which consists of a base rate of 5.25% and a surcharge of 7% (imposed under separate statutory authority) of the base rate. For fish caught in territorial ocean waters, the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor, the total rate is 6.69%, which consists of a base rate of 6.25% and a surcharge of 7% (imposed under separate statutory authority) of the base rate.

All of the separately authorized surcharge tax is deposited in the general fund. With regard to the base tax rates, all tax from anadromous game fish is distributed in the fish, wildlife, and conservation account. For Chinook, coho, and chum salmon caught in the Puget Sound, the entire amount of the base fish tax rate (5.25%) is deposited in the general fund. For Chinook, coho, and chum salmon caught in territorial ocean waters, the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor, the base fish tax rate (6.25%) is distributed as follows: 84% of the proceeds are deposited in the general fund and the remaining 16% is deposited in the fish, wildlife and conservation account.

PROPOSAL:

This bill repeals the separate fish tax rates for anadromous game fish and Chinook, coho, and chum salmon and establishes a base fish tax rate of 7%, regardless of where the fish was caught. Taking into account the surcharge of 7% (imposed under separate statutory authority) of the base rate, this results in a total fish tax rate of 7.49%. It also modifies how the funds are distributed. The fish tax from all anadromous game fish continues to be deposited in the fish, wildlife, and conservation account. For Chinook, coho, and chum salmon, 85.7% of the proceeds collected from the base rate are deposited in the general fund to support hatchery production, and the remaining 14.3% is deposited in the fish, wildlife, and conservation account to support hatchery production and commercial fisheries management. The surtax for all fish tax rates continues to be deposited in the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

The bill takes effect 90 days after final adjournment of the session in which it is enacted. However, the Department of Revenue (Department) will be unable to implement until January 1, 2023.

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.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Revenues are based on an average of the previous three fiscal years' (2019-2021) collections.
 - Due to the unpredictability from year to year of food fish catch and the variability in value, no growth is assumed.
 - This legislation passes effective July 1, 2022; however, the Department will be unable to implement until January 1, 2023.
- Revenues as estimated assume passage of the proposal by March 10, 2022, with implementation by January 1, 2023, resulting in five months of impact for Fiscal Year 2023.

DATA SOURCES

- Department excise tax return data
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

REVENUE ESTIMATES

This bill increases state revenues by an estimated \$35,000 in the 5 months of impacted collections in Fiscal Year 2023, and by \$85,000 in Fiscal Year 2024, the first full year of impacted collections.

TOTAL REVENUE IMPACT:

State Government (cash basis, \$000):

FY 2022 -	\$ 0
FY 2023 -	\$ 35
FY 2024 -	\$ 85
FY 2025 -	\$ 85
FY 2026 -	\$ 85
FY 2027 -	\$ 85

Local Government, if applicable (cash basis, \$000): 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

ASSUMPTIONS:

This legislation will affect 56 taxpayers.

FIRST YEAR COSTS:

The Department will incur total costs of \$113,800 in Fiscal Year 2022. These costs include :

Labor Costs - Time and effort equates to .2 FTE.

- Assist in changes to fish tax addendum, develop and test reason codes, examine accounts and make corrections as necessary.
- Update paper returns.
- Computer system testing, implementation meetings, and monitoring requirements and reports.
- Test and verify computer system changes for expiring eight existing fish tax line codes and create four new line codes.
- Update dedicated funding for new reporting line codes.

Object Costs - \$88,000.

- Contract computer system programming.

SECOND YEAR COSTS:

The Department will incur total costs of \$267,900 in Fiscal Year 2023. These costs include :

Labor Costs - Time and effort equates to .6 FTE.

- Continued programming, testing, and verifying of computer system changes.
- Assist taxpayers with reporting questions and respond to inquiries via email, web message, and paper correspondence.
- Create a Special Notice and identify publications and information that need to be created or updated on the Department's website.
- Respond to tax ruling requests, email inquiries, and more difficult call backs from the telephone information center.

Object Costs - \$193,600.

- Contract Computer system programming.

Request # 5567-1-1

ONGOING COSTS:
There are no ongoing costs.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years	0.2	0.6	0.4		
A-Salaries and Wages	16,100	47,000	63,100		
B-Employee Benefits	5,800	16,900	22,700		
C-Professional Service Contracts	88,000	193,600	281,600		
E-Goods and Other Services	2,500	7,400	9,900		
J-Capital Outlays	1,400	3,000	4,400		
Total \$	\$113,800	\$267,900	\$381,700		

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 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
IT SYS ADM-JOURNEY	89,916	0.1	0.3	0.2		
MGMT ANALYST4	70,956	0.1	0.1	0.1		
TAX INFO SPEC 4	64,332		0.2	0.1		
Total FTEs		0.2	0.6	0.4		

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

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

No rulemaking required.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 5567 SB	Title: Concerning commercial salmon fishing	Agency: 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group Account-State 209-1		100	100	200	200
Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Account-State 24N-1		405	405	810	810
Total \$		505	505	1,010	1,010

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.4
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	37,000	37,000	320,000	312,000
Total \$	0	37,000	37,000	320,000	312,000

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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Legislative Contact: Jeff Olsen	Phone: 360-786-7428	Date: 01/06/2022
Agency Preparation: Douglas Kramer	Phone: 360-801-8755	Date: 01/13/2022
Agency Approval: Douglas Kramer	Phone: 360-801-8755	Date: 01/13/2022
OFM Review: Jim Cahill	Phone: 360-902-0569	Date: 01/13/2022

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 3 creates a salmon pound net commercial fishery license with the following fees, Resident fee \$300, Nonresident fee, \$765, Surcharge plus \$100, Application fee \$105.

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 3 establishes a new commercial fishing license for salmon pound nets. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is assuming that the given changes would result in the sale of one resident commercial license in total. This assumption is based on the following: (1) there is currently one pound net installed in the mainstem Columbia River for research purposes. We assume this pound net will be fished commercially if the bill passes, (2) pound nets are already legal in Oregon, yet they only have one known pound net installed, also for research purposes only, (3) there is limited capacity of commercial licenses in the Puget Sound and the Columbia River, (4) pound nets are a fixed gear option in a fishery dominated by mobile gear. Existing mobile gear types are proven to be more effective, (5) because pound nets are fixed, its success is highly dependent on the site location and in season fisheries management, (6) pound net installation requires significant capital investment. Currently its estimated that the infrastructure costs alone range from \$80,000 up to \$160,000, (7) there will be many challenges with finding sites that will allow the installation as well as with acquiring various permitting requirements, (8) between locating a site, receiving proper permits, and installing the gear, its estimated to take at least two years to complete a pound net installation.

Given the above assumptions, WDFW is estimating a revenue increase of \$505 each year calculated as (\$300 resident fee x 1 Resident Licenses) + (\$100 Surcharge x 1 Resident Licenses) + (\$105 Application Fee x 1 Resident Licenses) equals \$505. Per RCW 77.95.090, the \$100 surcharge collected on commercial salmon fishing licenses shall be placed in the regional fisheries enhancement group account, account 209. The remaining amount shall be deposited into the fish, wildlife, and conservation account, account 24N, starting in fiscal year 2023.

If the Governor's proposed voluntary gillnet license reduction buyback program passes, it is indeterminate what the impacts to the newly established pound net fishery would be. If it results in an increased interest in the pound net fishery and additional licenses are purchased, there would be a resulting increase to the cash receipt amounts.

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 3 establishes a commercial license for a new gear type. In effect this would create a new commercial fishery.

Staffing costs related to rulemaking and the creation of a new commercial license:

.1 FTE Washington Management Service, one-time in fiscal year 2023 only, additional capacity is needed to support the rule making process. The time will be spent towards outreach and trainings targeted at commercial fishery interest groups with a focus on the new fixed gear type.

.1 FTE Management Analyst 3, one-time in fiscal year 2023 only, additional capacity is required to add the new commercial pound net license type into the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) antiquated commercial licensing system.

Salaries and benefits for these two staff will total \$21,000 in fiscal year 2023 and will be onetime.

Staffing costs related to monitoring of the pound net fishery. The following costs are based off of the assumption that there would only be one commercial resident pound net license sold and that the pound net fishery would consist of approximately 42 fishing days. These assumptions are based on the following: (1) there is currently one pound net installed in the mainstem Columbia River for research purposes. WDFW assumes this pound net will be fished commercially if the bill passes, (2) pound nets are already legal in Oregon, yet they only have one known pound net installed, also for research purposes only, (3) number of fishing days is based off of a 5 year average of the number of commercial fishing days in the mainstem Columbia River, plus estimated additional days needed given pound nets are less effective than current commercial gear types, (4) the commercial fishery on the Columbia River takes place during the summer and fall months, (5) there is limited capacity of commercial licenses in the Puget Sound and Columbia River, (6) pound nets are a fixed gear option in a fishery dominated by mobile gear. Existing mobile gear types are proven to be more effective, (7) because pound nets are fixed, its success is highly dependent on the site location and in season fisheries management, (8) pound net installation requires significant capital investment. Currently its estimated that the infrastructure costs alone range from \$80,000 up to \$160,000, (9) there will be many challenges with finding sites that will allow the installation as well as with acquiring various permitting requirements, (10) between locating a site, receiving proper permits, and installing the gear, its estimated to take at least two years to complete a pound net installation.

It is also assumed that due to the timing of when this bill would go into effect and the time needed to establish and update rules, the first commercial pound net fishery wouldn't take place until the beginning of fiscal year 2024.

Given the above assumptions, staffing costs for monitoring are:

.2 FTE Fish and Wildlife Biologist 4, ongoing starting in fiscal year 2024, will provide technical oversight, data analysis, and reporting on the monitoring program.

.2 FTE Fish and Wildlife Biologist 2, ongoing starting in fiscal year 2024, will lead the sampling crew, occasionally traveling to the pound nets, assisting with the collection and analysis of data.

1 FTE Scientific Technician 2 (two seasonal staff at six months each), ongoing starting in fiscal year 2024, during the fishery season these positions will travel to the pound nets to sample, survey, and collect data in support of the monitoring program.

Salaries and benefits for these positions will total \$101,000 starting in fiscal year 2024 and be ongoing.

Total salaries and benefits in fiscal year 2023 will be \$21,000, and in fiscal year 2024 and on will be \$101,000.

Goods and services, object E:

\$7,000 per FTE, per year, for WDFW standard cost, which cover an average employee's supplies, communications, training, and subscription costs per year, as well as central agency costs.

Rulemaking costs are required in fiscal year 2023 only, which include rule adoption for \$1,500 and estimated Assistant Attorney General fees of \$2,500 (approximately 20 hours at \$122 per hour).

Starting fiscal year 2024 and ongoing, field supplies are needed for the monitoring program. Items include a onetime purchase of a coded wire tag wand in fiscal year 2024 at \$6,000 and then other ancillary sampling gear such as boots, rain gear, buckets, iPads for electronic data entry, knives, measuring devices, adding up to approximately \$2,000 per fiscal year.

Total goods and services costs come out to \$6,000 in fiscal year 2023 and \$18,000 in fiscal year 2024 and then \$12,000 in fiscal year 2025 and on.

Travel, object G:

Starting fiscal year 2024 and ongoing, one motor pool vehicle will be required for the crew for in season routine travel to and from the pound net site location as well as for transporting biological samples to headquarters. Using Washington State Department of Enterprise Services, the monthly rate for a small 4x2 truck is \$286. \$286 per month x 4 months = \$1,144.

Total travel costs come to \$1,000 starting in fiscal year 2024 and ongoing.

An infrastructure and program support rate of 36.28% is included in object T and is calculated based on WDFW's federally approved indirect rate.

If the Governor's proposed voluntary gillnet license reduction buyback program passes, it is indeterminate what the impacts to the newly established pound net fishery would be. If it results in an increased interest in the pound net fishery and additional licenses are purchased, WDFW would need to scale up its monitoring program and likely add additional enforcement officer capacity.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
001-1	General Fund	State	0	37,000	37,000	320,000	312,000
Total \$			0	37,000	37,000	320,000	312,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE Staff Years		0.2	0.1	1.4	1.4
A-Salaries and Wages		18,000	18,000	146,000	146,000
B-Employee Benefits		3,000	3,000	56,000	56,000
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services		6,000	6,000	30,000	24,000
G-Travel				2,000	2,000
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements		10,000	10,000	86,000	84,000
9-					
Total \$	0	37,000	37,000	320,000	312,000

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
Fish & Wildlife Biologist 2					0.2	0.2
Fish & Wildlife Biologist 4					0.2	0.2
Management Analyst 3			0.1	0.1		
Scientific Technician 2					1.0	1.0
Washington Management Service			0.1	0.1		
Total FTEs			0.2	0.1	1.4	1.4

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

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

Section 3 establishes a new commercial gear type license. Various existing Washington Administrative Codes (WAC) related to gear types will require updates and new WACs will likely be needed to regulate new gear type implementation. Rulemaking costs will be required in fiscal year 2023 and include rule adoption for \$1,500 and estimated Assistant Attorney General fees of \$2,500 (approximately 20 hours at \$122 per hour) as well as .1 FTE of a Washington Management Service position for additional outreach and training for commercial fishery interest groups.