

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Licensing	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Total \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.					
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Office of Attorney General	.1	1,828,000	1,828,000	1,828,000	.0	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000	.0	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
Office of Attorney General	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Department of Commerce	.9	600,041	600,041	600,041	.9	603,980	603,980	603,980	.9	603,980	603,980	603,980
Department of Commerce	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Washington State Patrol	30.0	224,523	224,523	8,346,803	30.0	209,394	209,394	7,867,390	30.0	209,394	209,394	7,867,390
Washington State Patrol	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Criminal Justice Training Commission	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Traffic Safety Commission	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
University of Washington	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State University	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Eastern Washington University	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Central Washington University	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
The Evergreen State College	.0	50,000	50,000	50,000	.0	50,000	50,000	50,000	.0	50,000	50,000	50,000
Western Washington University	.1	18,400	18,400	18,400	.1	18,400	18,400	18,400	.1	18,400	18,400	18,400
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	37,000	37,000	37,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	31.1	2,757,964	2,757,964	10,880,244	31.0	1,959,774	1,959,774	9,617,770	31.0	1,959,774	1,959,774	9,617,770

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other			1,154,520						
Local Gov. Other	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Local Gov. Total			1,154,520						

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Office of Attorney General	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Commerce	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Criminal Justice Training Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Traffic Safety Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
University of Washington	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State University	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Eastern Washington University	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Central Washington University	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
The Evergreen State College	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Western Washington University	.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

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Tiffany West, OFM	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date Published: Final 3/ 8/2023
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 100-Office of Attorney General
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
Total \$	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Dave Merchant	Phone: 360-753-1620	Date: 03/06/2023
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 03/06/2023
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 03/07/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 1: Findings supporting need for law enforcement to focus on high-risk driving behaviors.

Section 2: Establishes grant program for Department of Commerce (Commerce) to support local initiatives to develop responses to non-moving violations for low income road users. Establishes Commerce reporting requirements.

Section 3: New section added to RCW 46.64 to forbid traffic stops based on enumerated technical and non-moving violations as the primary offense. Requires documentation of primary offenses at beginning of stops. Requires written consent for certain vehicle searches, and renders evidence recovered in violation of section inadmissible.

Section 4: New section added to RCW 10.118 to require peace officers to report each vehicle stop, to include primary reason for stop, as well as information regarding vehicle occupants, vehicle description, consent to search, results of any search, use of dash cams, and other specified information.

Section 5: Amends RCW 46.20.349 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 6: Amends RCW 46.37.005 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 7: Amends RCW 46.37.320 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 8: Amends RCW 46.37.365 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 9: Amends RCW 46.37.470 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 10: Amends RCW 46.64.030 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 11: Amends RCW 46.64.070 to add requirements of Section 3.

Section 12: Bill to be liberally construed.

Section 13: Savings clause.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Attorney General's Office (AGO) Administrative Division activities are funded with General Fund-State dollars. No cash receipt impact. There is no client agency to bill for legal services.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Attorney General's Office (AGO) Agency Assumptions:

This bill is assumed effective 90 days after the end of the 2023 legislative session.

Location of staffing is assumed to be in a Seattle office building.

Total workload impact in this request includes standard assumption costs for goods & services, travel, and capital outlays for all FTE identified.

Agency administration support FTE are included in the tables. The Management Analyst 5 (MA), is used as a representative classification. An example ratio is for every 1.0 Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG), the AGO includes 0.5 FTE for a Legal Assistant 3 (LA) and 0.25 FTE of an MA.

The fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate besides the costs detailed below by AGO division. The requirements in this bill are in addition to the requirements under RCW 10.118. The AGO is unable to determine the costs of these additional data and training requirements. The costs to contract this work could range from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000 per fiscal year plus indeterminate first year development costs ranging from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000. For the purposes of this fiscal note, we used the middle of the range to estimate the costs, \$500,000 for ongoing costs and \$1,000,000 for initial. The first year would have half of the annual ongoing costs.

1. Assumptions for the AGO Administrative Division (ADM):

ADM assumes the enactment of this bill will require 0.25 Policy Analyst (Exempt) FTE (PA) for incorporation of new data points into the proposed statewide use of force data program under RCW 10.118. This work is assumed to be ongoing.

ADM total FTE workload impact for Seattle rate:

FY 2024 and each following FY: \$39,000 for 0.25 PA.

2. The AGO Education Division (EDU) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing The Evergreen State College (TESC), Western Washington University (WWU), Eastern Washington University (EWU), and Central Washington University (CWU). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to TESC, WWU, CWU, and EWU because these statutory changes will have little or no impact on legal advice. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

3. The AGO Solicitor General's Office (SGO) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

4. The AGO Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing the Washington State Patrol (WSP). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to WSP because Section 3 states that with limited exceptions a peace officer may not stop or otherwise detain the operator of a vehicle to enforce any nonmoving violation, driving while license suspended, or any warrant for a misdemeanor other than a misdemeanor for driving under the influence, domestic violence, or civil court order. There is an exception for equipment failure stops when necessary to protect against threats to safety. The section further dictates the manner in which such equipment failure stops, as well as stops for moving violations, must be conducted and requires written consent for the search of a vehicle.

Section 4 creates reporting requirements for vehicle stops. CRJ anticipates that WSP will seek advice to develop training to be provided to commissioned officers, commercial vehicle enforcement officers, and cadets, and to update policies regarding traffic stops and reporting procedures. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

5. The AGO Washington State University Division (AGO-WSU) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing Washington State University (WSU). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to WSU. This assumes the preparation of training for officers and assisting the client in developing forms and procedures the first year and some legal analysis of the new law in

the years following. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

6. The AGO Public Lands Conservation (PLC) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to DFW because this bill may only require minimal legal advice demands as it is implemented. The demand may be slightly higher in the first year it is implemented. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

7. The AGO University of Washington Division (UOW) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the University of Washington (UW). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to UW because the small potential amount of legal services assumed is nominal. Therefore costs are not included in this request.

8. The AGO Agriculture and Health Division (AHD) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Department of Commerce (Commerce). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to Commerce because AHD’s services required to establish and implement the new grant program created in Section 2 are assumed to be nominal. This is based on AHD’s experience assisting Commerce with similar grant programs. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
Total \$			1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.3		0.1		
A-Salaries and Wages	27,000	27,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
B-Employee Benefits	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
E-Goods and Other Services	1,254,000	504,000	1,758,000	1,008,000	1,008,000
Total \$	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Management Analyst 5	91,524	0.0		0.0		
Policy Analyst (Exempt)	95,000	0.3		0.1		
Total FTEs		0.3		0.2		0.0

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Headquarters Administration (ADM)	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
Total \$	1,289,000	539,000	1,828,000	1,078,000	1,078,000

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 103-Department of Commerce
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	298,051	301,990	600,041	603,980	603,980
Total \$	298,051	301,990	600,041	603,980	603,980

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Leah Snow	Phone: 360-725-2724	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Jason Davidson	Phone: 360-725-5080	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Gwen Stamey	Phone: (360) 790-1166	Date: 02/27/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

New Section 2: Subject to the amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the department of commerce (department) will administer the grant program at the state level and fund contracts for regional implementation.

New Section 2 (2)

The department shall report on its website by December 1st of each year on the recipients, locations, and types of projects funded under this program.

New Section 2 (3)

Contract funds include one contract for evaluation. The contractor would determine a method for evaluating the effectiveness of the program, determine which data need to be collected, collect the data, and analyze and report on the program measures.

Two contracts for \$50,000 each would be awarded for regional administration of contract funds. Contractors would identify local businesses or community-based organizations as partners to allocate grant funds through vouchers, vendor reimbursements, or direct payments to grant recipients. This figure does not include the funds that would be provided as grants to motorists who are eligible. This measure would provide grants to local jurisdictions based on locally developed proposals to establish or expand existing programs that would provide solutions-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users. The department will administer the new grant program. The amount of the grant funds has not yet been determined.

Beginning September 1, 2024, and biennially thereafter, the department shall provide a report to the governor and the transportation committees of the legislature detailing findings on the effectiveness of programs funded under this section and any recommendations for enhancements or modifications to the grant program established under this section.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

None

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

The department assumes costs are indeterminate as no appropriation amount is stated in the bill.

For Illustrative Purposes Only:

Assumptions: The number of claims that would be paid is indeterminate and would depend on the number of vouchers to seek reimbursement from the department of commerce (department), and the funds available to the department.

This scenario assumes a total appropriation for FY24 of \$298,051 and in FY25-29 a total appropriation of \$301,990 per fiscal year. This includes annual contracts totaling \$175,000 for local administration, program evaluation and reporting as required in Section 2 (3).

New Section 2 (3): An award of \$75,000 per fiscal year will be contracted for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. The contractor will determine which data needs to be collected, collect the data, and analyze and report on the program measures. Two contracts for \$50,000 each per fiscal year would be awarded for regional administration of contract funds. Contractors will identify local businesses or community-based organizations as partners to allocate grant funds through vouchers, venter reimbursements, or direct payments to grant recipients. It would require contractors on the west side of the state and one on the east side to help implement a grant program to support local initiatives that provide solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.

0.3 FTE Commerce Specialist 5 (700 hours) FY24-29: Will manage the grant program and grantees.

0.5 FTE Commerce Specialist 3 (1,044 hours) FY24-29: Will oversee the business of the statewide office's program including program development, stakeholder engagement, negotiation and distribution of competitive grants, and supervision of program staff.

Salaries and Benefits:

FY24: \$87,177

FY25-29: \$90,137 per fiscal year

Professional Service Contracts:

FY24-29: \$75,000 per fiscal year

Goods and Other Services:

FY24: \$7,193

FY25-29: \$7,198 per fiscal year

Grants, Benefits, and Client Services:

FY24-29: \$250,000 per fiscal year

For illustrative purposes only, the department assume 1,000 grants/vouchers in the amount of approximately \$250 per grants/vouchers. This would be an amount of 1,000 grants/vouchers x \$250 per grant/voucher = \$250,000. The grant funds necessary to implement are indeterminate. The level of grant funds needed for communities is unknown. The department cannot reasonably assume whether funding for eligible jurisdictions under the grant program to include cities, counties, tribal government entities, tribal organizations, law enforcement agencies, or nonprofit organizations that would be adequate to meet the intent of this section.

Intra-agency Reimbursements:

FY24: \$28,681

FY25-29: \$29,655 per fiscal year

Note: Standard goods and services costs include supplies and materials, employee development and training, Attorney General costs, and agency administration. Intra-agency Reimbursements are Agency administration costs (e.g., payroll, HR, IT) and are funded under a federally approved cost allocation plan.

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Summary of Total Costs:

FY24: \$548,051

FY25-29: \$551,990 per fiscal year

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	298,051	301,990	600,041	603,980	603,980
Total \$			298,051	301,990	600,041	603,980	603,980

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
A-Salaries and Wages	64,824	66,769	131,593	133,538	133,538
B-Employee Benefits	22,353	23,368	45,721	46,736	46,736
C-Professional Service Contracts	175,000	175,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
E-Goods and Other Services	7,193	7,198	14,391	14,396	14,396
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements	28,681	29,655	58,336	59,310	59,310
9-					
Total \$	298,051	301,990	600,041	603,980	603,980

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Administrative Services - Indirect		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Commerce Specialist 3		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Commerce Specialist 5		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total FTEs		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	119,826	104,697	224,523	209,394	209,394
State Patrol Highway Account-State 081-1	4,293,282	3,828,998	8,122,280	7,657,996	7,657,996
Total \$	4,413,108	3,933,695	8,346,803	7,867,390	7,867,390

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Thomas Bohon	Phone: (360) 596-4044	Date: 02/24/2023
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 02/24/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/27/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The substitute version of the proposed legislation does not change our fiscal impact.

There is an indeterminate fiscal impact to the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

Section 1 promotes a focus on safety stops involving high-risk behaviors, such as impaired driving, distracted driving, unrestrained passengers, and speeding, in preference to high discretion, low-risk traffic violations which disproportionately affect marginalized communities.

Section 2 establishes a grant program under the Department of Commerce for the purpose of promoting solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.

Subsection 3(1)(a) states that a peace officer may not stop or otherwise detain the operator of a vehicle to enforce, as a primary offense, any nonmoving violation (with certain exceptions), driving while license suspended, or any warrant for a misdemeanor other than a misdemeanor for driving under the influence, domestic violence, or civil court order.

Subsection 3(1)(b)(i) adds an exception for equipment failure stops when necessary to protect against an immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the road.

Subsection 3(1)(b)(ii) mandates the peace officer before first contact with the vehicle operator under the exception provided in subsection 3(1)(b)(i) to digitally log or notify dispatch of the primary reason for the stop.

Subsection 3(1)(b)(iii) further provides guidelines for a peace officer's conduct and boundaries during an equipment failure stop under subsection 3(1)(b)(i), restricting conversation with the operator of the vehicle to only the primary reason of the stop unless the peace officer detects evidence that establishes reasonable suspicion.

Subsection 3(1)(c) allows for nonmoving violations to be enforced as a secondary action when a driver has been stopped or detained for a suspected violation of a separate moving violation.

Subsection 3(2)(a) states that prior to first contact with the operator of a vehicle for a moving violation, a peace officer must digitally log or notify dispatch of the primary reason for the stop.

Subsection 3(2)(c) further provides guidelines for a peace officer's conduct and boundaries during a moving violation stop, restricting conversation to only the primary reason for the stop unless the peace officer detects evidence that establishes reasonable suspicion.

Subsection 3(3) states consent to search a vehicle must be written, and outlines the process of obtaining written consent to search.

Subsection 3(4) states any evidence recovered during a stop, detention, or search in violation of section 3 is inadmissible in any criminal proceeding.

Subsection 3(5) provides definitions for the purpose of section 3.

Subsection 4(1) states that peace officers must report each incident when they stop or detain an operator of a vehicle, and outlines the information that must be included in said report.

Subsection 4(3) exempts commercial motor vehicles from section 4.

Section 5 amends RCW 46.20.349 so any peace officer who is notified of the suspension or revocation of a driver's license is subject to the provisions laid out in section 3.

Section 6 amends RCW 46.37.005 to make subject to the provisions in section 3, the power and duty of the WSP to adopt, apply, and enforce reasonable rules and regulations relating to proper types of vehicles for hauling passengers, commodities, freight, and supplies; relating to vehicle equipment; and relating to the enforcement of the provisions with regard to vehicle equipment as may be deemed necessary for the public welfare and safety.

Sections 7 amends RCW 46.37.320 to make subject to the provisions in section 3, the authority of the WSP to adopt and enforce rules establishing standards and specifications governing the performance of lighting devices and their installation, adjustment, and aiming when in use on motor vehicles and other safety equipment, components, or assemblies of a type for which regulation is required.

Section 8 amends RCW 46.37.365 to make subject to the provisions in section 3, the adoption and enforcement of regulations regarding standards and specifications for hydraulic brake fluid by the WSP.

Section 9 amends RCW 46.37.470 to state that the enforcement of safety requirements, regulations, and specifications regarding air conditioning by the WSP is subject to the provisions laid out in section 3.

Section 10 amends RCW 46.64.030 to make subject to the provisions in section 3, any peace officer making an arrest without a warrant.

Section 11 amends RCW 46.64.070 to make subject to the provisions in section 3, the minimum equipment requirement inspection stops done by the WSP.

Section 12 provides guidance that the provisions of the proposed legislation are to be liberally construed and take control over any conflicting statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation.

Section 13 provides a null and void clause.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

NONE

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Subsection 4(1) mandates additional reporting on all traffic stops. We currently capture some of the required data, however there is a significant amount of additional collection requiring programming to our Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. We estimate it will take our Information Technology Division (ITD) 16 hours to create new disposition codes, standardized strings, and other miscellaneous data fields, 60 hours to add missing demographic data fields, and 24 hours to create, test, and implement new query reports. The total estimated cost of this ITD regular-time work is \$9,381 in FY 2024. There is a potential need for a record management system to handle the increased information captured. We would need to complete a feasibility study to assess this further, the cost of which is indeterminate.

The additional data mandated to be reported by several sections of the proposed legislation will result in additional records

we must maintain per the Secretary of State retention guidelines. These records will be discloseable to the public. To handle retention, disclosure, and other records management aspects of this increased data load, we assume the need of at least one additional Forms and Records Analyst 3 per district (8 total) and one Forms and Record Supervisor. The total estimated cost of these FTEs is \$1,232,624 in FY2024 and \$1,134,705 in ensuing fiscal years.

There are several sections of the proposed legislation that significantly increases the workload of our communication officers (COs) working the radio, rendering them with diminished or altogether nonexistent capacity for assisting with 9-1-1 calls as they currently do. The increased workload requires an additional CO FTE per shift, per communication center, resulting in 21 additional FTEs needed. The total estimated cost of these FTEs is \$3,027,467 in FY2024 and \$2,798,989 in ensuing fiscal years. There is a potential need for additional radio frequencies to spread the increased load of radio traffic. This would be to mitigate the officer safety risk of not having an open channel on which to communicate emergencies. The cost of additional radio frequencies is indeterminate.

The proposed legislation would require training to be developed and given to our commissioned officers, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers (CVEOs), and cadets, as well as policy updates regarding traffic stops. We estimate that it would take 120 hours to research, develop, and review new training and policies. We also estimate that it would take five academy staff about 107 total hours to deliver the training to all commissioned officers, CVEOs, and cadets. Each person receiving the training would need an estimated one hour to complete it. We are authorized 1,285 employees who would need the training, bringing the total amount of hours needed to receive the training to 1,285 hours. The total estimated cost to research, develop, review, give, and receive the training required from this proposed legislation is \$143,636.

Due to the additional reporting requirements mandated in the proposed legislation, we anticipate an average increase of 5 minutes per traffic stop. This increased time per stop will ultimately decrease the total number of contacts our officers are able to make. The impact from the decreased contacts is indeterminate.

We base estimated salary expenditures on current levels for the positions requested per published salary schedules, plus any applicable incentive or assignment pay. We compute estimated benefits expenditures based on federal or state mandated rates plus state provided amounts for health insurance and workers' compensation insurance. We assume that any increases in these rates or amounts will be covered by legislation establishing the increase.

We compute estimated support expenditures such as supplies & materials, communications, computer costs (hardware and software), vehicle and vehicle operating costs, among others, using average costs to support agency FTEs. We adjust the estimated support costs to reflect the needs of individual divisions or positions within the agency.

We base our estimate for agency indirect costs on the federal indirect cost rate of 33.41 percent approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation on February 14, 2023. This rate is effective July 1, 2023, and is used on all estimates completed after the approval date. We apply this indirect cost rate percentage to all categories of expenditure with only two exceptions: capital equipment and expenditures after \$25,000 of each projected contract. Indirect costs include, but are not limited to, computer and telecommunications support, payroll processing, vendor payments, general accounting, procurement administration, inventory control, and human resource management.

The funding allocation for this estimate is based on the results of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee cost allocation model approved by both the Transportation and the Omnibus Budget Committees in the 2022 Supplemental Budget. The model analyzes costs and relevant activities (hours, transactions, type of enforcement, etc.) of Washington State Patrol (WSP) organizations funded by two or more sources to ensure a consistent and fair use of state resources.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	119,826	104,697	224,523	209,394	209,394
081-1	State Patrol Highway Account	State	4,293,282	3,828,998	8,122,280	7,657,996	7,657,996
Total \$			4,413,108	3,933,695	8,346,803	7,867,390	7,867,390

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
A-Salaries and Wages	2,012,566	1,927,008	3,939,574	3,854,016	3,854,016
B-Employee Benefits	798,932	769,793	1,568,725	1,539,586	1,539,586
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	199,560	165,720	365,280	331,440	331,440
G-Travel	36,000	36,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
J-Capital Outlays	336,000	54,750	390,750	109,500	109,500
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-Indirect Costs	1,030,050	980,424	2,010,474	1,960,848	1,960,848
Total \$	4,413,108	3,933,695	8,346,803	7,867,390	7,867,390

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Communication Officer 1	65,604	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Forms and Records Analyst 3	60,156	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Forms and Records Analyst Supervisor	68,076	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total FTEs		30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 227-Criminal Justice Training Commission
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/22/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The changes made by this bill have no significant fiscal impact to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill has no cash receipt impact.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill has no expenditure impact.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 228-Traffic Safety Commission
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Mark McKechnie	Phone: 3607259889	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Mark McKechnie	Phone: 3607259889	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The substitute bill removed the WTSC as the administrator of a grant program. There is no longer a fiscal impact for the agency.

This measure would provide grants to local jurisdictions based on locally developed proposals to establish or expand existing programs that would provide solutions-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.

AN ACT Relating to improving traffic safety by addressing compliance, enforcement, and data collection; amending RCW 46.20.349, 46.37.005, 46.37.320, 46.37.365, 46.37.470, 46.64.030, and 46.64.070; adding a new section to chapter 46.64 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 10.118 RCW; and creating new sections.

Sec. 1 Findings

Sec. 2 Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, a grant program is established. The Department of Commerce shall develop and implement a grant program to support local initiatives that provide solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users. The commission must prioritize the award of grants to local initiatives that expand or establish civilian intervention programs for nonmoving violations, and focus on nonpunitive interventions such as helmet voucher programs, fee offset programs, fix-it tickets, and repair vouchers that provide solutions for vehicle equipment failures for low-income road users. NO IMPACT

Sec. 3 Adds restrictions on law enforcement stops for non-moving traffic violations. NO IMPACT

Sec. 4 Requires law enforcement to report information each time they stop a vehicle. NO IMPACT

Sec. 5 Allows officer to stop a motor vehicle when registered owner is subject to license suspension, subject to Sec. 3. NO IMPACT

Sec. 6 - 9 Modifies powers and duties of the chief of WSP to be subject to Section 3 requirements. NO IMPACT

Sec. 10. Changes arrest under RCW 46.64.030 subject to section 3.

Sec. 11, Amends RCW 46.64.070 regarding WSP equipment inspections to section 3 of this act. NO IMPACT

Sec. 12-13 supersedes other acts and remains in force in any section is invalid. NO IMPACT

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

No impact.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

No impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 240-Department of Licensing
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Don Arlow	Phone: (360) 902-3736	Date: 02/27/2023
Agency Approval: Don Arlow	Phone: (360) 902-3736	Date: 02/27/2023
OFM Review: Kyle Siefering	Phone: (360) 995-3825	Date: 02/27/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Please see attached fiscal note.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Please see attached fiscal note.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Please see attached fiscal note.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Agency 240 – Department of Licensing

Bill Number: SHB 1513

Bill Title: Traffic safety

Part 1: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts:

INDETERMINATE; PLEASE SEE NARRATIVE

Estimated Expenditures:

NONE

The revenue 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 the fiscal impact is **less than \$50,000** per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- 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.

Legislative Contact: Mark Matteson	Phone: (360) 786-7145	Date: 2/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Don Arlow	Phone: (360) 902-3736	Date: 2/21/2023
Agency Approval: Gerrit Eades	Phone: (360) 902-3931	Date:

Request #	1
Bill #	1513 SHB

Part 2 – Explanation

This bill primarily addresses actions of law enforcement and outlines new rules and procedures for peace officers when initiating a stop, or detaining a motor vehicle operator. The bill also, subject to funds appropriated, authorizes a grant program under the Department of Commerce to support local initiatives that provide solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.

SHB 1513 compared to HB 1513: SHB 1513 clarifies actions for law enforcement and places the grant program under the Department of Commerce. The changes do not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Licensing (DOL). However, the department has reviewed initial assumptions made for HB 1513 and now considers the cash receipts impact as indeterminate.

Provisions of the bill that prohibit law enforcement from stopping a vehicle with expired vehicle license tabs may result in fewer annual vehicle registration renewals if the public perception of registration enforcement changes significantly. Any vehicle registration that is forgone due to public perception of enforcement would result in reduced revenue. No assumptions are made regarding the possible instances of this behavior. Changes in law enforcement procedures could also decrease the number of repeat suspensions. However, it is unlikely there would be impact on the number of reinstatements and fees paid since an individual may pay one fee to reinstate for more than one instance of a driver's license suspension on their record. This bill will not have an operational fiscal impact on the department.

Part 3 – Expenditure Detail

None.

Part 4 – Capital Budget Impact

None.

Part 5 – New Rule Making Required

None.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 360-University of Washington
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Michael Lantz	Phone: 2065437466	Date: 02/23/2023
Agency Approval: Charlotte Shannon	Phone: 2066858868	Date: 02/23/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Substitute House Bill 1513 concerns traffic stops by law enforcement officers. The University of Washington (UW) was not asked to evaluate the original bill, so this is UW's first fiscal note on the measure.

Section 2 creates a grant program to provide solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users. It does not appear that the UW would be eligible to apply for the grant program and the UW does not anticipate applying even if it is eligible. Therefore, there is no fiscal or cash receipts impact from this section.

Section 3 limits the circumstances under which a peace officer may stop, or otherwise detain, an operator of a vehicle. It also specifies how a peace officer may engage with the operator and passengers of the vehicle, including vehicle search parameters. These changes will require modifications to University of Washington Police Department (UWPD) policies and procedures, but any associated costs will likely be minimal and can be absorbed using existing resources.

Section 4 requires peace officers to report when they stop or detain a vehicle operator and specifies what information and data must be reported. These changes will require modifications to UWPD policies and procedures, but any associated costs will likely be minimal and can be absorbed using existing resources.

There is no impact anticipated from the other provisions of the measure. Overall, there is no fiscal impact to UWPD, or the University as whole, from SHB 1513.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished 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: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 365-Washington State University
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Anne-Lise Brooks	Phone: 509-335-8815	Date: 02/23/2023
Agency Approval: Chris Jones	Phone: 509-335-9682	Date: 02/23/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/24/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Washington State University does not expect any fiscal impact due to S HB 1513 as the officers would be performing the additional tasks as part of their normal duties.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished 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: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 370-Eastern Washington University
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Keith Tyler	Phone: 509 359-2480	Date: 02/24/2023
Agency Approval: Alexandra Rosebrook	Phone: (509) 359-7364	Date: 02/24/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/24/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

SHB 1513 amends RCW 46.20.349, 46.37.005, 46.37.320, 46.37.365, 46.37.470, 46.64.030, and 46.64.070, adding new sections to chapter 46.64 and 10.118 RCW. The focus of this bill is to prioritize law enforcement resources on traffic stops to high-risk behaviors over high discretion, low risk violations, including those unrelated to road safety.

New section 2 provides that subject to appropriations, a grant program will be established to support local initiatives providing solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.

New section 3 establishes limitations on stops or detentions to enforce as a primary offense:

- Nonmoving violations with the exception of those falling under RCW 46.37.190, a vehicle does not have plates, or plates do not match vehicle
- Driving while license is suspended or revoked in the third degree
- Warrant for a misdemeanor other than driving under the influence, a domestic violence citation, or a civil court order
- A peace officer may stop or detain an operator of a vehicle when the primary reason for the stop is an equipment failure violation when there is an immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the road

New section 4 adds a section to chapter 10.118 RCW to define requirements for reporting of stops or detention of an operator of a vehicle.

EWU police utilize trainings to keep officers current with legislation regarding the execution of their duties. EWU does not anticipate that this bill would cause any additional fiscal impact.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished 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: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 375-Central Washington University
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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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Erin Sargent	Phone: 509-963-2395	Date: 02/23/2023
Agency Approval: Lisa Plesha	Phone: (509) 963-1233	Date: 02/23/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 2 establishes a grant program to be developed and implemented by the Department of Commerce.

Section 3 (1)(a) prevents peace officers from detaining a driver for most non-moving violations, driving while license suspended, or for warrants for most misdemeanors, except as noted in (b). (c) Non-moving violations may only be enforced as a secondary action. Additional guidance related to (2) moving violations, (3) vehicle searches, (4) recovered evidence, and defines “immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the roadway”, “moving violation”, “nonmoving violation”, “peace officer”, and “vehicle”.

Section 4 provides reporting requirements for peace officers then they stop or detain an operator of a vehicle.

Sections 5-11 add reference to section 3 requirements of the proposed legislation.

Section 12 clarifies authority of the act.

Section 13: severability.

Central Washington University will need to ensure all officers are trained on the requirements of the proposed legislation and expect to absorb those training costs among existing resources.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished 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: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 376-The Evergreen State College
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total \$	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

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.
- 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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Daniel Ralph	Phone: 360-867-6500	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Dane Apalategui	Phone: 360-867-6517	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

S HB 1513 relates to improving traffic safety by addressing compliance, enforcement and data collection.

Section 2 establishes a grant program to support local initiatives that provide solution-based responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users. The program would be administered by the Department of Commerce.

Section 3 (1) (a) lists violations which may no longer be considered a primary offense allowing an officer to stop or otherwise detain an operator of a vehicle.

Section 3 (1) (a) (i) begins the list with any nonmoving violation

Section 3 (1) (a) (ii) driving with license suspended.

Section 3 (1) (a) (iii) any warrant for a misdemeanor or a domestic violence violation

Section 3 (1) (b) (i) a peace officer may only stop or detain the operator of a vehicle when the primary reason for the stop is an equipment failure violation.

Section 3 (1) (b) (ii) prior to first contact with the operator of a vehicle under this subsection, the officer must log digitally or notify dispatch of the primary reason for the stop.

Section 3 (1) (b) (iii) the peace officer must inform the operator of the vehicle of the reason for the stop, and may not request a consent search or the operator, the passengers, or the vehicle.

Section 3 (1) (c) allows for enforcement of nonmoving violations as a secondary action when a driver of a vehicle has been stopped or detained for a separate moving violation.

Section 3 (5) defines “immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the roadway,” “moving violation,” “nonmoving violation,” “peace officer,” and “vehicle.”

Section 4 (1) requires peace officers to report each incident when they stop or detain the operator of a vehicle. The report must include: date, time, location and duration of the incident; the primary reason for the stop; the perceived or known age, gender, race, ethnicity or tribal affiliation of the operator; make, model and year of the vehicle; the agency employing the peace officer; the name, age, gender, race and ethnicity of the peace officer; whether a consent search was requested; whether a search was conducted.

Section 12 states that the provisions of the act must be liberally construed to accomplish their purpose.

Section 13 states that if any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, or held to be not applicable in an individual circumstance, the remainder of the act is not affected.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

We feel this bill requires additional training of our police officers. We do not have sufficient staff to train in-house so we would contract the training out. We estimate this cost to be \$25,000 annually.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total \$			25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	Agency: 380-Western Washington University
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	9,200	9,200	18,400	18,400	18,400
Total \$	9,200	9,200	18,400	18,400	18,400

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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: Timothy Davenport	Phone: 3606503257	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Faye Gallant	Phone: 3606504762	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

This is a substitute bill which adds law enforcement agencies (which we presume includes campus police) as entities eligible for grants under Section 2 (a fiscal note was not previously requested for the original bill).

New Section 1: Addresses the intent to restrict when certain traffic violations may be enforced as a primary offense for traffic stops.

For this section, officer training will be required to implement the new law but the training effort is considered to be minimal.

New Section 2: Establishes a grant funded program intended to reduce nonmoving violations through various prevention and mitigation programs.

For this section, we do not see any fiscal impact to WWU.

New Section 3: Identifies the circumstances when a police officer may or may not stop or otherwise detain a vehicle operator as a primary offense, requires the officer to first digitally log or notify dispatch of the primary reason for the stop, upon first contact inform the vehicle operator of the primary reason for the stop, and establishes restrictions and conditions for conducting a consent search of a vehicle (an interpreter may be required for this communication). Lastly, this section provides definitions for terms used in this bill which help determine when a traffic stop may occur.

For this section, we envision minimal officer training plus development of a search consent form (paper format initially) written in both English and Spanish which would be signed by the vehicle operator. This form would be scanned and retained for document retention purposes, which would have minimal costs.

New Section 4: Specifies data that must be gathered each time a peace officer stops or detains an operator of a vehicle. This data must be submitted in a fashion similar to use of force reporting.

For this section, we envision additional data gathering and reporting will be necessary. We estimate 5 hours per week for a forms and records analyst II to compile and submit the data which would cost approximately \$9,200 per year (\$61,632 annual salary at 0.12 FTE plus 19.86% benefits).

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	9,200	9,200	18,400	18,400	18,400
Total \$			9,200	9,200	18,400	18,400	18,400

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A-Salaries and Wages	7,675	7,675	15,350	15,350	15,350
B-Employee Benefits	1,525	1,525	3,050	3,050	3,050
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	9,200	9,200	18,400	18,400	18,400

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 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Forms and records analyst 2	61,632	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total FTEs		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety	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:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	37,000	37,000	0	0
Total \$	0	37,000	37,000	0	0

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: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Preparation: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Matthew Hunter	Phone: (360) 529-7078	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

No change from previous fiscal note. The changes in the proposed legislation do not change the costs previously associated with this bill. The costs for additional training for officers will still be required for Section 3 (1) (a), which defines new circumstances for when peace officers cannot stop, or otherwise detain, an operator of a vehicle for the following violations:

- Any nonmoving violation (violations include: parking, equipment, paperwork/insurance)
- Driving while license is revoked
- Warrant for a misdemeanor (except misdemeanor warrants for driving under the influence, domestic violence, or a civil court order)

These changes would require additional training for officers to understand how this impacts their ability to enforce Title 77 RCW.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 3 will require WDFW to update policies related to traffic stops. This will require all commissioned officers to attend in-service training in Olympia. This requires one day of per diem and one night of lodging for 90 percent of the staff traveling from out of the area. Per diem = $(152 \times 90\% \times \$74) = \$10,123$ and lodging = $(152 \times 90\% \times \$133) = \$18,194$. One-time travel costs, object G, total \$28,317. An infrastructure and program support rate of 33.50 percent is included in Object T and is calculated based on WDFW's federally approved indirect rate.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	37,000	37,000	0	0
Total \$			0	37,000	37,000	0	0

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel		28,000	28,000		
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements		9,000	9,000		
9-					
Total \$	0	37,000	37,000	0	0

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals 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

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1513 S HB	Title: Traffic safety
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities:** Approximately \$885,720 to provide training to law enforcement officers on modified rules and procedures regarding traffic stops; indeterminate one-time and ongoing expenditure impact as a result of new reporting requirements; indeterminate expenditure impact on local governments that choose to apply to new grant program; indeterminate revenue impact on local government entities that are awarded grants
- Counties:** Approximately \$268,800 to provide training to law enforcement officers on modified rules and procedures regarding traffic stops; indeterminate one-time and ongoing expenditure impact as a result of new reporting requirements; indeterminate expenditure impact on local governments that choose to apply to new grant program; indeterminate revenue impact on local government entities that are awarded grants
- Special Districts:**
- Specific jurisdictions only:**
- Variance occurs due to:**

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:** Approximately \$1,154,520 to provide training to local law enforcement officers on modified rules and procedures concerning traffic stops; indeterminate one-time costs to update existing ticketing systems or adopt a new ticketing system to comply with new reporting requirements
- Legislation provides local option:** Cities, counties and law enforcement agencies could apply to the grant program that section 2 of the proposed legislation would create
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time:** Costs to adopt new ticketing system or update existing ticketing systems; number of future traffic stops that local law enforcement agencies may perform annually; number of local government entities that may apply to new grant program

Estimated revenue impacts to:

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

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City	885,720		885,720		
County	268,800		268,800		
TOTAL \$	1,154,520		1,154,520		
GRAND TOTAL \$					1,154,520

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: James Vogl	Phone: 360-480-9429	Date: 02/27/2023
Leg. Committee Contact: Mark Matteson	Phone: 360-786-7145	Date: 02/18/2023
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/27/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/27/2023

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The proposed substitute bill would shift responsibility for developing and administering the grant program in section 2 from the Washington Traffic Safety Commission to the Washington State Department of Commerce, and would add law enforcement agencies to the list of the program's eligible grant recipients.

The substitute bill would also change section 3 compared with the original bill, allowing law enforcement officers to stop drivers for certain specified nonmoving violations and specifying that officers may enforce nonmoving violations when they have stopped a driver for a separate moving violation.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:

The proposed legislation concerns traffic stops and moving violations.

Section 2 would create a grant program to be developed and implemented by the Washington State Department of Commerce “to support local initiatives that provide solution-oriented responses to nonmoving violations for low-income road users.” Cities, counties and law enforcement agencies would all be eligible recipients for these grants.

Section 3 would add a new section to chapter 46.64 RCW, specifying that a peace officer may not stop the operator of a vehicle to enforce one or more of the following violations as a primary offense:

- (i) Any nonmoving violation, except violations of RCW 46.37.190, or where a vehicle does not have any license plates, or where the license plate does not match the registered make, model, year, and color of the vehicle
- (ii) Driving while license suspended or revoked in the third degree under RCW 46.20.342(1)(c) (ii), (iv), (v), or (viii)
- (iii) Any warrant for a misdemeanor, other than a misdemeanor warrant for driving under the influence under RCW 46.61.502 or a domestic violence violation, or a civil court order

This section would specify that an officer may only stop or detain an operator of a vehicle for a nonmoving violation “when the primary reason for the stop is an equipment failure violation when necessary to protect against an immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the roadway.” An officer would be able to enforce a nonmoving violation as a secondary action after stopping a driver for a separate moving violation, however.

Before making first contact with a driver during a stop detailed above, an officer would be required to “log digitally or notify dispatch of the primary reason for the stop, including a detailed description of the immediate, serious threat to the safety of the operator or others on the roadway.” Upon first contact during the stop, “the peace officer must inform the operator of the reason for the stop, and may not request a consent search.” This section would also restrict officers from questioning the operator or any passengers on anything other than the equipment failure violation, except in certain circumstances.

Section 3 would also require that an officer log digitally or notify dispatch of the primary reason for a traffic stop for a moving violation before making first contact with a driver during such a stop, and would require the officer to inform the operator of the reason for the stop upon first contact. For moving violations that are infractions or simple misdemeanors, an officer would not be able to request a consent search. The same conditions as above on questioning the operator or any passengers on anything other than the moving violation that initiated the stop would apply.

Finally, section 3 would require that before engaging in a consent search of a vehicle, an operator or passenger, an officer would need to obtain written consent by providing the operator and any passengers with an oral explanation and a written consent form that adheres to certain requirements.

Section 4 would add a new section to chapter 10.118 RCW, requiring each Washington peace officer to report each incident where they stop or detain the operator of a vehicle, and specifying required information for each such report.

Each law enforcement agency in the state would be required to submit these reports “in accordance with the requirements of the statewide use of force data program under RCW 10.118.030.”

Section 5 would amend RCW 46.20.349, modifying the conditions under which a peace officer may stop a driver with a suspended or revoked license to be consistent with the requirements of section 3 of the proposed legislation.

Section 10 would amend RCW 46.64.030 to be consistent with the requirements of section 3 of the proposed legislation.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments with the expenditure provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

CHANGES IN EXPENDITURE IMPACT BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), the substitute bill would not result in any change in local law enforcement expenditure impacts compared to the original bill.

EXPENDITURE IMPACT OF CURRENT BILL:

According to WASPC, all local law enforcement officers would need to go through training regarding the modifications that sections 3, 4 and 5 of this bill would make to existing law enforcement practices. WASPC estimates that approximately two hours of training would be required per law enforcement officer. This training would require a one-time cost of \$885,720 for cities and \$268,800 for counties, for a total one-time cost to local governments of \$1,154,520.

The 2021 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that there are 6,710 commissioned officers in police departments and 2,240 commissioned officers in sheriff’s departments, for a total of 8,950 commissioned law enforcement employees that would require training. The 2023 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates the average hourly salary (including benefits and overhead) for an officer employed by a city to be \$66, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$60. If every officer in Washington had to complete approximately two hours of training, the cost to local governments would be:

Cities:

6,710 officers X 2 hours X \$66 = \$885,720

Counties:

2,240 officers X 2 hours X \$60 = \$268,800

Total:

\$885,720 + \$268,800 = \$1,154,520

Training materials and time required may differ among different departments, however.

WASPC anticipates that the reporting requirement that section 4 of the bill would create would have both one-time and ongoing expenditure impacts.

The additional reporting requirements for traffic stops that section 4 would create would require changes to the ticketing systems that law enforcement agencies use. The Washington State Patrol (WSP) indicates that it would seek funding for a more holistic system to replace its Statewide Electronic Collision and Ticket Online Records (SECTOR) system, which 244 law enforcement agencies in Washington currently use.

It is unknown what system WSP might choose to replace SECTOR with in order to comply with the new reporting requirements that section 4 of the proposed legislation would create, or what costs local agencies might incur to switch from SECTOR to a future new system. It is also unknown what costs agencies that do not use SECTOR may incur as a result of updating their ticketing systems to enable compliance with the reporting requirements that section 4 of the proposed legislation would create. Accordingly, the one-time local government expenditure impacts of section 4 are

indeterminate.

In addition to these one-time costs, WASPC indicates that completing the reports that would be required by section 4 would require approximately 10 minutes of additional time for each traffic stop. While the number of future traffic stops that local law enforcement agencies will conduct in the future cannot be anticipated, the following is an illustrative example of the potential ongoing expenditure impact of this reporting requirement based on past traffic stop data.

According to WASPC, WSP currently performs approximately one-third of total annual traffic stops statewide, with the remaining two-thirds performed by local agencies. In 2022, WSP performed 399,524 traffic stops, 345,752 of which were for moving violations, and 53,772 of which were for non-moving violations. If 399,524 traffic stops represents approximately one-third of the statewide total in 2022, that implies the two-thirds share performed by local law enforcement agencies was approximately 799,048.

According to the 2023 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, the average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead for a commissioned local law enforcement officer in Washington is approximately \$64. If the approximately 799,048 traffic stops estimated to have been conducted by local law enforcement agencies in 2022 required an additional 10 minutes of officer time to complete a report that section 4 of the proposed legislation would require, the total costs to local governments would have been approximately:

799,048 traffic stops X (1/6) additional hours per stop X \$64 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$8,523,179

It is unknown, however, how many future traffic stops local law enforcement agencies may perform annually, or what the distribution of those stops between city and county agencies may be, so the ongoing expenditure impact of the reporting requirement in section 4 of the proposed legislation is indeterminate.

The grant program that section 2 of the proposed legislation would create would represent a local option since cities, counties and law enforcement agencies would be eligible recipients of grants, but local government entities that choose to apply to this program could incur additional costs associated with preparing an application.

The Local Government Fiscal Note Program estimates that these costs can range from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for an application to a state grant program. However, it is unknown how many cities, counties or local law enforcement agencies may choose to apply to this grant program, and what the exact amount of additional expenditures that may be required to complete a grant application in each jurisdiction might be, so the local government expenditure impact of the local option this bill would create is indeterminate.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, with the revenue provisions identified by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

CHANGES IN REVENUE IMPACT BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The proposed substitute bill would name law enforcement agencies as eligible recipients of grants from the program that section 2 of the bill would direct the Washington State Department of Commerce to develop and administer.

REVENUE IMPACT OF CURRENT BILL:

Local government entities that choose to apply for, and are awarded grant funding from the program that section 2 of the proposed legislation would create would see an increase in revenue corresponding to the grant amount. It is unknown, however, how many local government entities may apply to this grant program or what grant amounts may be, and the number of local government applications that may be selected for funding cannot be predicted, so any local government revenue increase resulting from this local option is indeterminate.

SOURCES:

Crime in Washington Report, 2021

