

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6120 SB	Title: Wildland urban interface
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

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
Department of Enterprise Services	.0	68,400	68,400	68,400	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	Fiscal note not available											
Total \$	0.0	68,400	68,400	68,400	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 Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Department of Enterprise Services	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	Fiscal note not available								
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

NONE

Prepared by: Val Terre, OFM	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date Published: Preliminary 1/26/2024
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6120 SB	Title: Wildland urban interface	Agency: 179-Department of Enterprise Services
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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	14,400	54,000	68,400	0	0
Total \$	14,400	54,000	68,400	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: Danielle Creech	Phone: 360-786-7412	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Michael Diaz	Phone: (360) 407-8131	Date: 01/25/2024
Agency Approval: Jessica Goodwin	Phone: (360) 819-3719	Date: 01/25/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 01/25/2024

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(1)(a) amends RCW 19.27.074 and 2018 c 207 s 4 adding language that states the Wildland Urban Interface Codes must be consistent with RCW 19.27.560.

Subsection 3(1) replaces the mapping of wildland urban interface areas with a map of areas at greatest risk from wildland fire.

Subsection 3(4) is a new subsection that states that all counties, cities, and towns may complete their own map of areas at greatest risk from wildfire for use in applying the code enumerated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. Any map adopted by counties, cities, and towns must utilize the same or substantially similar criteria as the map required by subsection (1) of this section.

Subsection 3(5) is a new subsection that states that all counties, cities, and towns issuing commercial and residential building permits for parcels in the areas identified as high risk and very high risk on the map required by subsection (1) of this section or adopted according to subsection (4) of this section shall apply the code enumerated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

Section 4 is a new section and states this act takes effect immediately.

This bill requires the adoption of updated wildland urban interface codes, which will require the State Building Code Council (SBCC) to hold additional council and technical advisory group meetings.

This has fiscal impact to the Department of Enterprise Services.

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.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 amend various chapters in 19.27 RCW that requires the State Building Code Council (SBCC) to update the Wildland Urban Interface Codes. Section 4 states this takes effect immediately.

SBCC currently uses the Department of Natural Resources Wildland Urban Interface map. Section 3 requires a different map be used. SBCC will need to utilize an existing map from a reputable source, such as another state or federal agency, to meet the intent of this legislation.

The Department of Enterprise Services (DES) assumes implementation of this proposed legislation would require additional Council and Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings, public hearings, and testimony.

The SBCC would need to meet for an additional three council meetings with eight council members, ten advisory meetings with two members, two public hearings with one member, and five executive committee meetings with six members to establish these codes. Travel costs for an SBCC member to attend a meeting are as follows:

- Round-trip air travel \$527
- Per Diem \$311
- Rental car \$50
- Parking \$12
- Total \$900/day

Travel Cost breakout:

3 Council Meetings X \$900 X 8 members = \$21,600
 10 Advisory Meetings X \$900 X 2 members = \$18,000
 2 Public Hearings X \$900 X 1 member = \$1,800
 5 Executive Committee Meetings X \$900 X 6 members = \$27,000
 Total travel costs: \$68,400

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	14,400	54,000	68,400	0	0
Total \$			14,400	54,000	68,400	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	14,400	54,000	68,400		
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 \$	14,400	54,000	68,400	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: 6120 SB

Title: Wildland urban interface

Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: Cities could adopt locally specific wildland urban interface maps to determine where to apply the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.
- Counties: Same as above for counties.
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- Legislation provides local option: Creating and adopting wildfire risk maps that are similar to the statewide wildfire risk map developed by the Department of Natural Resources.
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of jurisdictions that would adopt locally specific wildfire risk maps.

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

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

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Jordan Laramie	Phone: 360-725-5044	Date: 01/25/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Danielle Creech	Phone: 360-786-7412	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 01/25/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 01/26/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

This legislation would bill enumerate the portions of the international wildland urban interface code it would enact and allow local governments to use a statewide version of a map of areas at greatest risk from wildland fires, or local governments could complete their own fire risk maps so long as these maps are substantially similar to the Department of Natural Resources' wildland fire risk map. Irrespective of the map used, all local governments that issue commercial and residential permits for areas identified as high and very high risk would be required to enforce the Wildland Urban Interface Code as adopted by the State Building Code Council for these structures.

Sec. 1 would amend the State Building Code statute so that only portions of the International Wildlife Urban Interface Code (WUI Code), as specifically referenced in RCW 19.27.560, applies to State Building Code.

Sec. 2 would amend the responsibilities of the State Building Code Council to amend the WUI Code so that it is consistent with RCW 19.27.560.

Sec. 3 would amend International WUI Code statute to allow for counties, cities, and towns to complete their own fire risk maps so long as these maps are substantially similar to the Department of Natural Resources' wildland fire risk map. These maps would be used to determine areas with the greatest fire risk and where to apply the WUI Code. All counties, cities, and towns that issue commercial and residential building permits for areas identified as high and very high risk by either the state or the locally adopted WUI map, must apply the WUI Code for those structures.

Sec. 4 is an emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

BACKGROUND:

In 2018, RCW 19.27.560 set a timeline for incorporating portions of the International Code Council's 2018 International Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Code into the State Building Code, as well as completing a statewide map of WUI areas. In 2020, the Building Code Council began considering proposals for a WUI Code, and several local governments in the state already have already adopted parts of the international code, including the cities of Chelan and Spokane, and Yakima and Kittitas counties. (Municipal Research and Services Center)

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.

This legislation would have indeterminate, but minor impacts on local government expenditures.

There would be no impact on local government expenditures for the provision in Sec. 3(4) as it does not require counties, cities, or towns to create a different wildland urban interface map that is locally specific. The act gives local governments' greater discretion to implement locally specific fire risk maps, should the county, city, or town decide that to be a more appropriate option. If a county, city, or town chose to create their own fire risk map that is substantially similar to the Department of Natural Resources' wildland fire risk map, they would be doing so a local option. The number of jurisdictions that would undertake this work cannot be known in advance.

There may be de minimis to minor expenditure impacts to update forms, internal processes, and training resources for jurisdictions with wildland urban interface (WUI) risks that qualify for permitting processes that make use of the WUI Code in Sec 3(5) of this act. The number of jurisdictions that these costs would apply to is not currently known, but it is likely in all fire prone areas of the state, as well as areas where fire risk has been increasing. However, these costs would likely already be anticipated by affected local governments as the implementation of the State Building Code exists on three-year cycles and updates to the existing code, including the WUI Code are available on the State Building Code Council website for review before their adoption.

To be in compliance with the 2021 State Building Code update, which is scheduled to take effect March 15, 2024, all counties, cities, and towns would be required to update the State Building Code within their local code. These jurisdictions would need to adopt the new State Building Code by reference, or present alternative heightened codes for approval to the State Building Code Council. In jurisdictions that adopt amendments to State Building Code, there would be additional indeterminate costs related to review of local building code, adoption, and passage of the ordinance making the change to such code.

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.

This bill would not have revenue impacts on local governments.

SOURCES:

Department of Enterprise Services, State Building Code Council

Department of Natural Resources

Local Government Fiscal Note Program, FN SB 6109 (2018)

Local Government Fiscal Note Program, Unit Cost Model, (2024)

Municipal Research Services Center

Senate Bill Report, SB 6120 (2024)