

# Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

<b>Bill Number:</b> 6120 E SB	<b>Title:</b> 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	18,000	18,000	18,000	.0	50,400	50,400	50,400	.0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	306,500	306,500	306,500	.0	700,000	700,000	700,000	.0	0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>324,500</b>	<b>324,500</b>	<b>324,500</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>750,400</b>	<b>750,400</b>	<b>750,400</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

<b>Prepared by:</b> Val Terre, OFM	<b>Phone:</b> (360) 280-3973	<b>Date Published:</b> Final 2/15/2024
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# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 6120 E SB	<b>Title:</b> Wildland urban interface	<b>Agency:</b> 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
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	18,000	18,000	50,400	0
<b>Total \$</b>	0	18,000	18,000	50,400	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: Jed Herman	Phone: 360-786-7346	Date: 02/08/2024
Agency Preparation: Michael Diaz	Phone: (360) 407-8131	Date: 02/13/2024
Agency Approval: Jessica Goodwin	Phone: (360) 819-3719	Date: 02/13/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 02/13/2024

## 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 wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state, per RCW 43.30.580, consistent of Chapter 1 and the following technical provisions of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code.

Subsection 3(4) is a new subsection that states that all counties, cities, and towns may complete their own wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk map for the use in applying the code enumerated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. Counties, cities, and towns may continue to use locally adopted wildfire risk maps until completion of a statewide wildfire hazard map and base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state per RCW 43.30.580. Six months after the statewide wildfire hazard map and base-level wildfire risk map is complete, 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 hazard and very high hazard 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.

Subsection 4(3) amends RCW 43.30.580 and 2018 c 189 s 3 stating that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall establish and maintain a statewide wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state based upon criteria established in coordination with the state fire marshal office.

Section 5 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 5 states this act takes effect immediately.

SBCC currently uses the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wildland Urban Interface map. Section 3 changes this to a wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map, which, per Section 4, DNR would be required to create and maintain.

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. This TAG does not currently exist, and this code is not one that is regularly reviewed. SBCC assumes that once the maps are created by DNR, it would take approximately 1 year for this TAG to update the codes. Emergency code work would begin in Fiscal Year 2025.

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	0	18,000	18,000	50,400	0
<b>Total \$</b>			0	18,000	18,000	50,400	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		18,000	18,000	50,400	
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
<b>Total \$</b>	0	18,000	18,000	50,400	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.*

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 6120 E SB	<b>Title:</b> Wildland urban interface	<b>Agency:</b> 490-Department of Natural Resources
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## Part I: Estimates

**No Fiscal Impact**

### Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

### Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	306,500	306,500	700,000	0
<b>Total \$</b>	0	306,500	306,500	700,000	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: Jed Herman	Phone: 360-786-7346	Date: 02/08/2024
Agency Preparation: Andrew Hills	Phone: /	Date: 02/14/2024
Agency Approval: Brian Considine	Phone: 3604863469	Date: 02/14/2024
OFM Review: Lisa Borkowski	Phone: (360) 742-2239	Date: 02/15/2024

## 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.*

The striker compared to the previous bill version:

-Specified that the statewide map requirement is a requirement for a "wildfire hazard map AND a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state."

-Specified that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is charged with doing this. Enshrined this by proposing inclusion within the DNR statute RCW 43.30.580. (The section was originally created with the passage of SB 6109 in 2018).

Section 3:

Amends 19.27.560 (the actual WUI code requirements statute, known as "International Wildland Urban Interface Code). It amends the language to strike out the requirement of a "statewide mapping of wildland urban interface areas" to instead state "statewide wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state."

Section 3(4) and 3(5) - Notes that counties, cities, and towns may complete their own wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk maps for use in applying the building codes related to WUI, but such maps must "utilize the same or substantially similar criteria" as the statewide map.

Notes that counties, cities, and towns that issue commercial and residential building permits for parcels in areas identified as "high hazard" and "very high hazard" on the map shall apply the wildland urban interface code requirements as stipulated in RCW 19.27.560

Section 4:

Amends RCW 43.30.580 (DNR statute on WUI) –

Notes that DNR shall establish and maintain a statewide wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state based upon criteria established in coordination with the state fire marshal office.

This map is in regard to what is noted in Section 3 of this bill, but herein enshrines this within a DNR statute and specifically notes that DNR is responsible for creating it.

Notes that the hazard map shall be made available on the DNR website and shall designate areas as low, moderate, high, and very high wildfire hazard. The risk map shall also be made available on the DNR website and designate vulnerable resources or assets based on their exposure and susceptibility to a wildfire hazard. The DNR shall establish a method by which local governments may update the wildfire risk map based on local assessments and approved by the jurisdiction's fire marshal. The DNR shall make publicly available the criteria and analysis utilized in assessing the wildfire hazard and risk.

There is no clear timeline for the statewide mapping and county mapping portions of the bill.

This technical assistance and required coordination with cities and counties who may complete their own maps as well as creating systems and engaging with localities who may update the wildfire risk map based on local assessments, this will require work to be contracted out as DNR's Wildfire Management Division (WFMD) does not have the necessary capacity for such work, however WFMD will facilitate processes, and ensure complete coordination.

Section 5:

An emergency clause – provisions would take effect immediately if legislation is adopted. This would mean that the home hardening provisions in RCW 19.27.560 would apply around the time expected, but other specific code sections and determinations in SBCC code that pertain to defensible space that would be set to take effect March 2024 would be null and void.

The urgency of the bill suggests that DNR will need to act with expediency, and therefore WFMD would need to hire a contractor for assistance. Once a statewide layer, and individual county assessments are complete, WFMD could manage the maintenance of such assessments.

### 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(1) and Section 4(3) of ESB 6120 mandates the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to establish and maintain a statewide wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county of the state based upon criteria established in coordination with the State Fire Marshal Office.

In order to accomplish this, DNR’s Wildland Fire Management Division (WFMD) will need to hire a contractor to complete the requirements of the proposed legislation. More granular and dynamic forms of mapping and data acquisition are required in order to accurately assess hazard and base-level risk, rather than simple vegetation density and location. This requires detailed local level assessments in order be accurate, representative, and translatable for every county in Washington and for the purposes of planning and decision-making by political subdivisions and by the State Building Code Council.

Section 4(3) specifies that DNR must make accessible on its website the result/output of hazard and base-level risk mapping, with specific designation of vulnerable resources or assets based on level of exposure and susceptibility to hazard posed by wildfire. This will require the hired contractor to work with existing state/WATech and DNR information technology to facilitate this degree of access and interpretability. Specific designation of vulnerable resources or assets based on risk level, as noted above, will require time-intensive granular-level data collection at the regional level for every county in Washington.

Also as noted in Section 4(3), this contractor will need to establish a method by which local governments can provide local assessment data in order to inform and update the state-maintained hazard and base-level risk map. This requires the contractor to create a system that can interplay, collect, and display refreshed data that has been submitted by political subdivisions’ IT infrastructure. Lastly, the system created by the contractor will need to ensure that the criteria and analysis (input) that goes into hazard calculations are translatable and understood by general audiences such as regional planners and administrators.

Section 3(1) notes that the State Building Code Council will be relying on the specifications for this mapping process in order to promulgate any and all rules associated with RCW 19.27.560.

DNR's WFMD will require a contractor to complete the necessary work outlined in Sections 3 and 4. The estimate for a contractor to assist is based on other projects the Division has worked on with other contractors. The total estimated cost is \$1,000,000 for the completion of the above stated work. The cost would go entirely to the contractor as part of a deliverables-based contract. In addition, computers with access to DNR data will be needed for running processes, creating dashboards, and downloading layers, vendors would need to adhere to OCIO requirements. The cost of equipment is approximately \$6,500.

Total estimated costs:

FY 25: \$306,500

FY 26: \$700,000

**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	306,500	306,500	700,000	0
<b>Total \$</b>			0	306,500	306,500	700,000	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		300,000	300,000	700,000	
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays		6,500	6,500		
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
<b>Total \$</b>	0	306,500	306,500	700,000	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 E 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 for permitting commercial and residential building permits.
- 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 hazard and base-level 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 hazard and base-level 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: 02/13/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Jed Herman	Phone: 360-786-7346	Date: 02/08/2024
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 02/13/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 02/13/2024

## **Part IV: Analysis**

### **A. SUMMARY OF BILL**

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

This fiscal note reflects language in the engrossed substitute version of SB 6120, 2024 legislative session.

#### **CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:**

Sec. 1 would be amended such that counties, cities, and towns may use the model International Wildland Urban Interface Code as specifically referenced in RCW 19.27.560(2).

Sec. 3 would be amended such that all counties, cities, and towns may complete their own wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk maps. They can continue to use such maps until six months after the maps created by the Department of Natural Resources in Sec. 4 of this act are complete.

After this time, all jurisdictions must adopt the DNR maps or their own local maps with substantially similar criteria as the DNR maps, or chapter 1 and certain technical provisions of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code established by Sec. 3(1).

Sec. 4 would be a new section that would require DNR to produce a statewide wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk maps. DNR must establish a method by which local government may update the wildfire risk map based on local assessments, which would be approved by the jurisdiction's fire marshal.

#### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:**

This legislation would enumerate portions of the international wildland urban interface code and allow local governments to use a statewide version of a map of areas at greatest risk from wildland fires and base-level wildfire risk maps at the county level. Local governments could complete their own fire hazard and risk maps so long as these maps are substantially similar to the Department of Natural Resources' hazard and risk maps. 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, or the model International WUI Code, 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 all counties, cities, and towns to complete their own wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk maps. They can continue to use such maps until six months after the maps created by DNR in Sec. 4 of this act are complete.

After this time, all jurisdictions must adopt the DNR maps or their own local maps with substantially similar criteria as the DNR maps, or chapter 1 and certain technical provisions of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code established by Sec. 3(1). All jurisdictions that issue commercial and residential building permits must apply the code enumerated in subsection 1 or subsection 2 of this Section for areas identified as high risk and very high risk.

Sec. 4 would be a new section that would require DNR, with consultation with the State Fire Marshal's Office, to produce a statewide wildfire hazard and base-level wildfire risk maps. DNR must establish a method by which local government may update the wildfire risk map based on local assessments, which would be approved by the jurisdiction's

fire marshal.

Sec. 5 is an emergency clause stating that this act would take 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.*

**CHANGES IN EXPENDITURE IMPACTS BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:**

The amendments to this bill would not change the expenditure impact of the prior bill.

However, this proposed engrossed senate bill would expand the discretionary ability of counties, cities, and towns to adopt hazard and risk maps that are pertinent to local conditions. It also allows these jurisdictions to achieve a heightened fire protection with minimal resources through the adoption of the Department of Natural Resource wildfire hazard and risk maps.

**SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL VERSION:**

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 hazard and 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’ maps, 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. 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.*

### **CHANGES IN REVENUE IMPACTS BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:**

The amendments to this bill would not change the revenue impact of the prior bill.

### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL VERSION:**

This bill would not have revenue impacts on local governments.

### **SOURCES:**

Department of Enterprise Services, State Building Code Council

Department of Natural Resources

Engrossed Senate Bill Report, E SB 6120 (2024)

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)