

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27				2027-29				2029-31			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	3,500	3,500	3,500	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Liquor and Cannabis Board	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Washington State Patrol	.0	3,137	3,137	75,956	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
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	60,140	60,140	60,140	.0	10,140	10,140	10,140	.0	10,140	10,140	10,140
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Corrections	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Total \$	0.0	66,777	66,777	139,596	0.0	10,140	10,140	10,140	0.0	10,140	10,140	10,140

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other			833,578			324,078			324,078
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			833,578			324,078			324,078

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Liquor and Cannabis Board	.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
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	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: Danya Clevenger, OFM	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date Published: Final 3/ 3/2025
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
State FTE Staff Years					
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	3,500		3,500		
State Subtotal \$	3,500		3,500		
COUNTY	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
County FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal \$					
CITY	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
City FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Cities					
Cities Subtotal \$					

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The revenue and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Responsibility for expenditures may be subject to the provisions of RCW 43.135.060.

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 for 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.

Legislative Contact: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Chris Conn	Phone: 360-704-5512	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/27/2025

203,940.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

1

Request # 254-1

Bill # 1449 S HB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

New language in Sec 1 (7) allows an officer to issue a warning the first time they encounter someone for a violation of anything within Sec 1, but only 1 warning is allowed. Warnings do not come to the court but can be tracked in SECTOR (WSP's application for electronic tickets).

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

II. C - Expenditures

This bill would have minimal fiscal impact to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The bill would require 20 hours of forms updates, as well as 6 hours to update the law table. This is estimated to be \$3,500 in FY 2026.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (State)

<i>State</i>	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years					
Salaries and Wages					
Employee Benefits					
Professional Service Contracts					
Goods and Other Services	3,500		3,500		
Travel					
Capital Outlays					
Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
Debt Service					
Interagency Reimbursements					
Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
Total \$	3,500		3,500		

III. B - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (County)

NONE

III. C - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (City)

NONE

III. D - FTE Detail

NONE

III. E - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

203,940.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

IV. B1 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (State)

NONE

IV. B2 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (County)

NONE

IV. B3 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (City)

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

None

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	Agency: 101-Caseload Forecast Council
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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: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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.

See attachment.

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.

See attachment.

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.

SHB 1449

HOME CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS

101 – Caseload Forecast Council

February 24, 2025

SUMMARY

A brief description of what the measure does that has fiscal impact.

- Section 1 Amends RCW 69.50.4013 (Possession, use of controlled substance—Penalty—Referral to assessment and services—Possession of useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products—Delivery) by amending the definition of the gross misdemeanor of Knowingly Possessing a Controlled Substance by allowing possession of cannabis by a person 21 years of age or older, as established in subsection (7).
- Section 1 Additionally adds subsection 7 which establishes requirements of legal possession of cannabis and cannabis products within a housing unit by a person 21 years or older of no more than six plants.
- Section 1 Additionally establishes a Class I Civil Infraction for a person who produces and knowingly possesses more than six plants but fewer than 16.
- Section 1 Additionally limits the Class C felony offense of Manufacture, Deliver or Possess with intent to Deliver Cannabis to a person who produces and knowingly possesses 16 or more plants.
- Section 5 Amends RCW 69.50.401 (Prohibited acts: A—Penalties) by referencing RCW 69.50.4013(7) to the Class C felony of Unlawful Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance.
- Section 7 Amends RCW 69.50.101 (Definitions) by establishing a definition for “Commercial Activity”.

EXPENDITURES

Assumptions.

None.

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council.

None

Impact Summary

This bill:

- Contracts a gross misdemeanor by establishing legal possession of cannabis plants and establishes a Class I Civil infraction for possession of 7-15 plants; and, if more than 15 plants are produced and knowingly possessed, it shall be punishable under 69.50.401(2)(c), a Class C felony.

Impacts on prison and jail beds.

The Caseload Forecast Council has no information concerning how many less incidents of the gross misdemeanor offense of Knowingly Possessing a Controlled Substance may occur given the allowance of legal possession of a certain amount of cannabis plants under the provisions of the bill. As such, the Caseload Forecast Council cannot reliably predict bed impacts resulting from the bill. However, a gross misdemeanor offense would be punishable by a term of confinement of 0-364 days in jail. Therefore, any reductions would impact jail beds only.

The Class C felony of offense of Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance is limited to instances of possession of more than 15 cannabis plants. It is unknown how many fewer offense would result as a result of the bill. However, as a felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level I on the Drug Grid and is punishable by 0-6 months in jail to 12.03-14 months in prison, any reductions in this offense would likely result in prison and jail bed savings.

Impacts on DOC supervision population.

The offense of Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance is felony offense under chapter 69.50. As such, an individual assessed as high risk to reoffend in the community may be required to be supervised by the Department of Corrections upon release. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, one year is required.

Given the above, any reductions for convictions based on the provisions of this bill by an individual assessed as high risk to reoffend may result in a decrease of the DOC's Community Custody caseload.

For informational purposes, the total number of sentences imposed for this offense as the most serious offense in Fiscal Year 2024 was 21 sentences (two prison sentences and 19 jail sentences.)

Impact on local detention and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds.

None. The bill address possession by individuals 21 years of age and older.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	Agency: 195-Liquor and Cannabis Board
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Colin O Neill	Phone: (360) 664-4552	Date: 02/25/2025
Agency Approval: Aaron Hanson	Phone: 360-664-1701	Date: 02/25/2025
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3073	Date: 02/25/2025

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(7) (RCW 69.50.4013) allows for production and possession by a person 21 yrs of age or older, of no more than six cannabis plants and the products derived from those plants, on the premises of their housing unit. No more than 15 plants may be produced at any one time on the premises of a single housing unit. The plants must not be readily smelled from a public place or private property of another housing unit, or visible within the ordinary public view.

Section 1(7c)(ii) makes it a felony for a person to produce and knowingly possess 16 or more plants.

Section 1(7e) states that the board has no authority or responsibility to investigate or enforce requirements in this subsection (7). Nothing in this subsection (7)(e) limits the board's authority to enforce state laws related to commercial cannabis production, processing, or sales, when there is evidence of a violation of another provision of this chapter.

Section 1(7)(f): MODIFIED

1) Specifies that an individual gets one warning related to producing or knowingly possessing cannabis plants or the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants outside of the legal authorization.

2) Directs law enforcement officers and enforcement personnel within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer to consider at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis, and the totality of the circumstances, when deciding to enforce Washington law against an individual suspected of producing or knowingly possessing cannabis in violation of Washington law.

Section 1(7)(g-h) NEW:

1) Requires cannabis plants lawfully produced by persons age 21 and over to be sourced from a licensed cannabis producer.

2) Adds traceability requirements administered by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) to the cannabis home production authorization, subject to a fee the LCB may impose to recoup costs.

3) Adds cannabis waste disposal requirements to the cannabis home production authorization, and limits criminal liability of solid waste facility or waste management service providers.

4) Requires cannabis producers to post information for consumers about Washington law regarding home production of cannabis.

5) Requires the LCB to post comprehensive information and answers to frequently asked questions on the LCB's website related to the cannabis home production authorization including information about risk of civil and criminal legal liability that may arise for individuals producing cannabis and about the aspects of the activity that are legal and aspects of activity that are illegal or for which the legal status is not specified and therefore may carry risk of liability.

Section 2: NEW

Requires all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training, beginning July 1, 2026, to complete bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs, how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws, and about an individual's right to one warning related to producing or knowingly possessing cannabis outside of legal authorization.

CHANGES MADE BY THE SUBSTITUTE:

Section 1(7a): Adds a liability insurance coverage requirement to the authorization for a person age 21 or over to produce and possess six cannabis plants and the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants.

Section 1(7)(f): MODIFIED

- 1) Specifies that an individual gets one warning related to producing or knowingly possessing cannabis plants or the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants outside of the legal authorization.
- 2) Directs law enforcement officers and enforcement personnel within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer to consider at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis, and the totality of the circumstances, when deciding to enforce Washington law against an individual suspected of producing or knowingly possessing cannabis in violation of Washington law.

Section 1(7)(g-h) NEW:

- 1) Requires cannabis plants lawfully produced by persons age 21 and over to be sourced from a licensed cannabis producer.
- 2) Adds traceability requirements administered by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) to the cannabis home production authorization, subject to a fee the LCB may impose to recoup costs.
- 3) Adds cannabis waste disposal requirements to the cannabis home production authorization, and limits criminal liability of solid waste facility or waste management service providers.
- 4) Requires cannabis producers to post information for consumers about Washington law regarding home production of cannabis.
- 5) Requires the LCB to post comprehensive information and answers to frequently asked questions on the LCB's website related to the cannabis home production authorization including information about risk of civil and criminal legal liability that may arise for individuals producing cannabis and about the aspects of the activity that are legal and aspects of activity that are illegal or for which the legal status is not specified and therefore may carry risk of liability.

Section 2: NEW

Requires all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training, beginning July 1, 2026, to complete bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs, how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws, and about an individual's right to one warning related to producing or knowingly possessing cannabis outside of legal authorization.

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.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION:

FY26: \$791,547

FY27+: \$753,717/yr

The Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board ("Board") keeps detailed statistics on all of its enforcement activities and tracks this activity using a unit of measure called a Field Increment (FI). All direct enforcement activities such as premise checks, inspections and investigations are tracked to determine how many FI's are needed to accomplish each activity. Each FI is equivalent to 1/10th of an hour (6 minutes). For example, if a tavern premise check takes 2 FI's and two officers, it is anticipated that one check will consume 4 FI's. Using historical data to factor out indirect activities such as driving time, training, office time and leave, it has been determined that officers are available for an average of 4,220 FI's each year.

Although the Board is not granted additional powers from this legislation, the agency anticipates receiving more external complaints for illicit producer activity. Some of these complaints will have elements that may indicate that a location is a nexus of cannabis products into the illegal market. Such complaints will require a cursory investigation to determine if there is such a business relationship between a location and a licensed business. If evidence is found to exist then a more detailed investigation will be started.

Please see the attached "1449 SHB Home cultivation of Cannabis - Enforcement Field Increment Calculator.pdf" for the workload calculations.

0.3 FTE LCB Enforcement Officer 2 - \$42,519/yr (\$35,598 salary/benefits, \$6,921 in associated costs).

In addition, the traceability requirements in Section 1(7h) will generate added work for the cannabis examiner team:

5.0 FTE Data Consultant 3 - \$584,295/yr (\$557,395 salary/benefits, \$26,900 in associated costs). Onetime costs in FY26 of \$31,525 for equipment purchases.

1.0 FTE Data Consultant 4 - \$126,903/yr (\$121,523 salary/benefits, \$5,380 in associated costs). Onetime costs in FY26 of \$6,305 for equipment purchases.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION:

The agency's CCRS (Cannabis Central Reporting System) does not have the functionality necessary to do the tracking required under this legislation.

A new traceability system is in the beginning stages of procurement, which is anticipated to take as many as 5-10 years for implementation.

In 2023, the agency conducted an RFI on a cannabis traceability system, which returned responses from a few million to \$50 million in cost.

Due to the uncertainty of timeline and costs, this estimate is INDETERMINATE.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

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

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *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.

Enforcement Field Increment (FI) Calculator

1449 SHB "Home cultivation of Cannabis"

	Number of events	Time Factor	Staffing Factor	FI Total
Complaint Investigations Cannabis	24	20	1.3	624
Search and Seizure	1	51	13	663

<u>Factors</u>	<u>Values</u>
Complaint Investigations Cannabis	2 per month
Search and Seizure	1 per year

Total FI's	1,287
Total Field Increments per FTE	4,220
FTE's required	0.30
Round	0.30

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	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 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	3,137	0	3,137	0	0
State Patrol Highway Account-State 081-1	72,819	0	72,819	0	0
Total \$	75,956	0	75,956	0	0

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: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Allison Plant	Phone: 360-596-4080	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Maria Thomas	Phone: (360) 229-4717	Date: 02/26/2025

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 this legislation has a fiscal impact on the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

Section 1(7)(a) allows a person 21 years of age or older to produce up to six cannabis plants on the premises of their housing unit, subject to production and possession limits and other restrictions and conditions.

Section 1(7)(b) makes it a class 3 civil infraction, subject to subsection 1(7)(f), for a person to produce or knowingly possess plants or cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants if they can be readily smelled from a public place or the private property of another housing unit, or are visible within the ordinary public view.

Section 1(7)(d) allows an investigating law enforcement officer or agency to seize and summarily destroy any plants produced or possessed by a person in excess of six, if the person is not authorized to produce and possess the additional plants under RCW 69.50.325 or chapter 69.51A RCW.

Section 1(7)(f) of the substitute version states that the first time a law enforcement officer or person with legal authority to enforce this section contacts an individual for a possible violation of Washington law related to producing plants or knowingly possessing cannabis or cannabis products derived from those plants, the person must be provided one warning and shall not be cited, arrested, charged, or penalized for a civil or a criminal offense arising out of the activity for which the one warning is related. After an individual is documented to have received a warning under this subsection (7), the individual may not rely upon this subsection a second time. Law enforcement officers and persons with authority to enforce this section within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer shall consider at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis in the area for legal personal use, and the totality of the circumstances, when deciding to enforce this section or chapter against an individual in such a jurisdiction suspected of producing plants or knowingly possessing cannabis or cannabis products derived from those plants in violation of Washington law.

Section 1(7)(g-h) of the substitute version adds requirements for sourcing, traceability, and waste disposal related to the plants produced under this section.

New Section 2 of the substitute version adds a requirement to RCW 43.101, that beginning July 1, 2026, all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training will be required to complete bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs, how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws, and about an individual's right to a warning under RCW 60.50.4013(7)(f).

Section 6 amends RCW 69.50.505 to state the acquisition, delivery, production, or possession of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products within the home growth restrictions shall not form a basis of a seizure and forfeiture action.

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 requirements in section 1(7)f will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on WSP as they will impact investigations of criminally illicit cannabis in housing units.

The proposed legislation will require training to be developed and given to our commissioned officers and cadets. We estimate that it will take 40 hours to research, develop, and review new training and policies. We also estimate that it will take five academy staff about 44 total hours to deliver the training to all commissioned officers and cadets. Each person receiving the training will need an estimated 30 minutes to complete it. We also expect it will take 2 hours of administrative time to verify compliance with training requirements and 2 hours of commander time to communicate compliance requirements and provide oversight of completion. We are authorized 1,120 employees who will need the training, bringing the total amount of hours needed to receive the training to about 560 hours. The total estimated cost to research, develop, review, give, and receive the training required from this proposed legislation is \$75,956.

We base estimated salary expenditures on current levels for the positions requested per published salary schedules, plus proposed increases in ratified collective bargaining agreements and 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 base our estimate for agency indirect costs on the approved federal indirect cost rate of 31.34%. We apply this indirect cost rate percentage to all categories of expenditures with only two exceptions: capital equipment and the portion of each professional contract in excess of \$25,000. 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 of this proposal uses the results of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee Cost Allocation model approved by both the Transportation and Omnibus Budget Committees in the 2024 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 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
001-1	General Fund	State	3,137	0	3,137	0	0
081-1	State Patrol Highway Account	State	72,819	0	72,819	0	0
Total \$			75,956	0	75,956	0	0

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 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages	43,929		43,929		
B-Employee Benefits	13,903		13,903		
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-Indirect Costs	18,124		18,124		
Total \$	75,956	0	75,956	0	0

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

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: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	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:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140
Total \$	55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140

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: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Francesca Heard	Phone: 206-610-8870	Date: 02/25/2025
Agency Approval: Francesca Heard	Phone: 206-610-8870	Date: 02/25/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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.

AN ACT Relating to legalizing the home cultivation of cannabis by persons who are 21 years of age and older; amending RCW 69.50.4013, 69.50.325, 69.50.401, and 69.50.101; reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.505; adding a new section to chapter 43.101 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.08 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.101 RCW to read as follows: (1) Beginning July 1, 2026, all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training under RCW 11 43.101.200 must receive bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs and how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws. The training must include information about an individual's right to a warning under RCW 60.50.4013(7)(f). (2) For purposes of this section, "the war on drugs" means the history in the United States including in Washington of civil and criminal enforcement of laws and penalties against personal possession of cannabis and other substances, and against the manufacture and transfer or sale of cannabis and other substances, and the societal impacts of these laws and actions.

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.

The fiscal impact includes administrative costs and resources needed for training and compliance monitoring. An estimate of the cost of developing this training and implementing it is as follows:

1. 3 hours of training (at \$65.00 per hour) x 26 BLEA classes annually = \$5,070
2. Cost of developing training and /or video: \$50,000

TOTAL estimated cost is \$55,070 the first year.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
001-1	General Fund	State	55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140
Total \$			55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140
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 \$	55,070	5,070	60,140	10,140	10,140

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: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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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: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Dania Taslim	Phone: 5096544940	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Crystal Lester	Phone: 360-628-3960	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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 1449 compared to HB 1449

SHB 1449

This substitute bill outlines enforcement provisions, grants a right to one warning, and includes requirements for traceability and cannabis waste disposal. It also mandates the posting of information by the Liquor and Cannabis Board and licensed cannabis producers, adds law enforcement training, and modifies provisions related to real property seizure and forfeiture.

HB 1449

An act relating to legalizing the home cultivation of cannabis by persons who are 21 years of age and older:

Sec 1 amends RCW 69.50.413 by adding provisions against penalties.

This bill allows persons who are 21 years and older to grow up to six plants for personal use. Penalties are introduced for growing more than six plants or for growing plants that can be smelled or seen in public view. Law enforcement can seize excess plants, and new definitions for "Housing Unit" and "Ordinary Public View" are added.

Sec 2 amends RCW 69.50.401 (2)(c)

To include exceptions for penalties related to personal cannabis cultivation as per Section 1.

Sec 3 amends RCW 69.50.505

Changes laws to prevent property forfeiture for legal cannabis cultivation and increases the legal possession limit from 5 to 16 plants. Also, 10% of forfeited property proceeds will fund a scholarship program.

Sec 4 amends RCW 69.50.101

To define "Commercial Activity" as buying, selling, or bartering cannabis.

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.

No fiscal impact to Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF). This bill authorizes acquisition, production, delivery and possession of cannabis, plants, and derivatives for persons 21 and older. This substitute bill does not alter the fiscal impact from the original bill of no impact to DCYF.

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: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Preparation: Jaysanna Wang	Phone: 360-791-0201	Date: 02/27/2025
Agency Approval: Dawn Deck	Phone: 360-810-0184	Date: 02/27/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/27/2025

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.

An act relating to legalizing the home cultivation of cannabis by persons who are 21 years of age or older; amending RCW 69.50.4013, 69.50.401, and 69.50.101; reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.505; adding a new section to chapter 43.101 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.08 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

SHB 1449 differs from the original bill in the following ways:

Section 1(7) is a new subsection which establishes requirements of legal possession of cannabis and cannabis products within a housing unit by a person 21 years or older of no more than six plants.

The following impacts remain unchanged from the previous bill version, HB 1449:

Section 1 amends RCW 69.50.4013 (Possession, use of controlled substance—Penalty—Referral to assessment and services—Possession of useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products—Delivery) by amending the definition of the gross misdemeanor of Knowingly Possessing a Controlled Substance by allowing possession of cannabis by a person 21 years of age or older, as established in subsection (7).

Section 1(7)(ii) limits the Class C felony offense of Manufacture, Deliver or Possess with intent to Deliver Cannabis to a person who produces and knowingly possesses 16 or more plants.

Section 5 amends RCW 69.50.401 (Prohibited acts: A—Penalties) by referencing RCW 69.50.4013(7) to the Class C felony of Unlawful Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance.

Section 7 amends RCW 69.50.101 (Definitions) by establishing a definition for “Commercial Activity”.

Effective date is assumed 90 days after adjournment of the session in which this bill is passed.

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.

The fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate, assumed to be less than \$50,000 per Fiscal Year (FY).

This bill creates a gross misdemeanor by establishing legal possession of cannabis plants and establishes a Class I Civil infraction for possession of 7-15 plants; and, if more than 15 plants are produced and knowingly possessed, it shall be punishable under 69.50.401(2)(c), a Class C felony.

Impacts on prison beds.

The Class C felony offense of Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance is limited to instances of possession of more than 15 cannabis plants. It is unknown how many fewer offenses would result as a result of the bill. However, as a felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level I on the Drug Grid and

punishable by 0-6 months in jail to 12.03-14 months in prison, any reductions in this offense would likely result in prison and jail bed savings.

Impacts on DOC supervision population.

The offense of Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance is a felony offense under chapter 69.50. As such, an individual assessed as high risk to reoffend in the community may be required to be supervised by the Department of Corrections upon release. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, one year is required.

Given the above, any reductions for convictions based on the provisions of this bill by an individual assessed as high risk to reoffend may result in a decrease of the DOC's Community Custody caseload.

For informational purposes, the total number of prison sentences imposed for this offense as the most serious offense in Fiscal Year 2024 was two, a total additional cost of \$15,616 (two x \$7,808 annual direct variable cost = \$15,616).

DOC STANDARD ASSUMPTIONS

The estimated ADP impact to DOC prison facilities/institutions and/or community supervision/violator caseloads is based on projections from CFC.

The DOC assumes a Direct Variable Cost (DVC) of \$7,808 per incarcerated individual per FY to facilitate cost discussions during legislative session for bills. This cost estimate includes prison and health services' direct variable costs. It does not include staffing or dollars necessary for staffing needed at the facility outside of the living/housing units. The DVC is calculated by DOC and reviewed and approved with the Office of Financial Management, Senate, and House staff each legislative session.

For illustrative purposes only, the average annual Community Supervision caseload model is \$6,072 per ADP (not including startup costs), regardless of the supervised risk level based on the workload model. If ADP impacts are applicable to this fiscal note, the calculated rate per community supervision ADP includes direct supervision and ancillary units, such as Hearings, Records, and Training, that are directly affected by supervision population changes. The estimate will vary based on the risk level of the supervised individuals, which requires different staffing levels. The population trend data used is based on the Risk Level Classification tool and provides a risk level of 42.8% high violent, 27.3% high non-violent, 21% moderate, 7.9% low, and 1.0% unclassified. (June – November 2017).

The DOC assumes that any increase in community supervision caseload will result in an increased need for violator beds. For illustrative purposes only, the FY2024 average percentage of supervised individuals who served jail time and were billed by the local jurisdictions for violating their conditions of supervision was a rate of 2.0%. The current average daily cost for jail beds is \$123.24 per day, inclusive of all risk levels and healthcare costs. The rate is an average, and actual rates vary by local correctional facilities.

The DOC assumes additional impacts will result when ADP caseload changes in either prison or community and resources will be necessary. The DOC will evaluate the fiscal impacts and may submit future budget requests to cover these costs should the legislation be enacted into session law.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

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

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *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: 1449 S HB	Title: Home cultivation of cannabis
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: Costs for training for law enforcement officers; savings for jails due to reduced number of sentences for gross misdemeanor and felony charges related to cannabis possession.
- Counties: Same as above.
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Reductions in jail costs due to fewer sentences.

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
City	504,150	122,400	626,550	244,800	244,800
County	167,389	39,639	207,028	79,278	79,278
TOTAL \$	671,539	162,039	833,578	324,078	324,078
GRAND TOTAL \$					1,481,734

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: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/28/2025
Leg. Committee Contact: Matt Mazur-Hart	Phone: 360-786-7139	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 02/28/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 03/03/2025

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 PRIOR VERSION OF THE BILL:

The substitute version specifies that an individual gets one warning related to producing or possessing cannabis plants or the cannabis and cannabis products. It directs law enforcement officers within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer to consider, at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis and the totality of the circumstances when deciding to enforce the law against an individual suspected of producing or knowingly possessing cannabis in violation of Washington law. It requires all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training, beginning July 1, 2026, to complete bias training on the war on drugs and about an individual's right to one warning related to producing or knowingly possessing cannabis outside of the legal authorization. The additional training adds costs for local government, discussed below.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:

Sec. 1 amends RCW 69.50.4013. The possession, by a person 21 years of age or older, of useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products in amounts that do not exceed those set forth in RCW 69.50.360(3), in addition to plants and the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.

The production and possession by a person 21 years of age or older of no more than six plants and the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants, on the premises of the housing unit occupied by the person, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law. No more than 15 plants may be produced at any one time on the premises of a single housing unit, regardless of the number of residents living on the premises of the housing unit.

It is a class C felony punishable for a person to produce and knowingly possess 16 or more plants.

An investigating law enforcement officer or agency may seize and summarily destroy any plants produced or possessed by a person in excess of six plants, if the person is not authorized to produce and possess the additional plants.

The first time a law enforcement officer contacts an individual for a possible violation related to producing plants or knowingly possessing cannabis or cannabis products derived from those plants, the person must be provided one warning and shall not be cited, arrested, charged, or penalized for a civil or a criminal offense. Law enforcement officers within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer shall consider at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis in the area for legal personal use, and the totality of the circumstances, when deciding to enforce this section against an individual in such a jurisdiction.

Sec. 2 adds a new section to RCW 43.101. Beginning July 1, 2026, all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training under RCW 43.101.200 must receive bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs and how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws.

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.

The legislation would result in expenditures for city and county law enforcement agencies for training. It would also result in indeterminate savings due to fewer charges for a gross misdemeanor and felony related to cannabis possession. The savings cannot be reliably estimated because the reduction in charges is not known.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COSTS:

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), all local law enforcement officers would need approximately 1 hour of training on the changes made in the bill to cannabis possession. This training would require a one-time cost of \$504,150 for cities and \$167,389 for counties, for a total one-time cost to local governments of \$671,539.

The 2023 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that there are 6,722 commissioned officers in police departments and 2,293 commissioned officers in sheriff's departments, for a total of 9,015 commissioned law enforcement employees that would require training. The 2025 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 \$75, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$73. If every officer in Washington had to complete approximately 20 minutes of training, the cost to local governments would be:

Cities:

6,722 officers X 1 hour X \$75 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$504,150

Counties:

2,293 officers X 1 hour X \$73 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$167,389

Total:

\$504,150 + \$167,389 = \$671,539

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

NEW CJTC TRAINING COSTS:

According to the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC), the requirement to add a component on the war on drugs and an individual's right to a first warning for possessing more than six cannabis plants would require an additional three hours of training for new law enforcement officers. This training would require an average annual cost of \$122,400 for cities and \$39,639 for counties.

CJTC assumes the costs for providing the training in its fiscal note. For the purposes of the local government fiscal note, we assume that law enforcement agencies would cover the costs for the time for officers to attend the training. According to the CJTC, an average of 725 law enforcement recruits attend Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA) training each year. The 2023 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that approximately 75% of law enforcement officers are employed by cities and 25% by counties. For the purposes of this fiscal note, we assume that 544 (75%) of new recruit officers are employed by cities and 181 (25%) are employed by counties.

The 2025 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 \$75, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$73. Therefore, annual costs for three hours of training would total:

Cities:

544 officers X 3 hours X \$75 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$122,400

Counties:

181 officers X 3 hours X \$73 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$39,639

Total ongoing costs:

\$122,400 + \$39,639 = \$162,039

The training requirement for new law enforcement recruits becomes effective July 1, 2026, so we assume these costs begin in fiscal year 2027.

SAVINGS IN JAIL COSTS:

According to the Washington State Caseload Council (CFC) fiscal note for this bill, the changes to the gross misdemeanor offense of Knowingly Possessing a Controlled Substance would result in fewer sentences. A gross misdemeanor offense is punishable by a term of confinement of 0-364 days in jail. Therefore, any reductions would impact jail beds only.

The Class C felony of offense of Manufacture, Deliver, or Possess with intent to Manufacture or Deliver a Controlled Substance is limited to instances of possession of more than 15 cannabis plants. It is unknown how many fewer offense would result as a result of the bill. However, as a felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level I on the Drug Grid and is punishable by 0-6 months in jail to 12.03-14 months in prison, any reductions in this offense would likely result in prison and jail bed savings.

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.

The legislation would have no revenue impacts for local governments.

SOURCES:

Caseload Forecast Council
Local Government Fiscal Note program criminal justice cost model
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Criminal Justice Training Commission