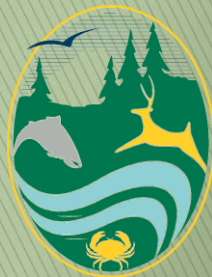


2014 Supplemental Operating Budget Request



Miranda Wecker, Chair
Fish and Wildlife Commission
Phil Anderson, Director
Department of Fish and Wildlife



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

October 4, 2013



State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091 • (360) 902-2200 • TDD (360) 902-2207
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building, 1111 Washington Street SE, Olympia, WA

October 2, 2013

Mr. David Schumacher
Director, Office of Financial Management
300 Insurance Building
Olympia, WA 98504-3113

Dear Mr. Schumacher:

Enclosed is the 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget Request for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), as approved by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. We have designed our request to maintain current service levels, and to meet high priority policy enhancements seeking to preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife and ecosystems. This request also supports Governor Inslee's Results Washington goals of protecting healthy fish and wildlife as well as responsible management of the state's working and natural lands.

WDFW has lost over \$35 million of permanent state general fund capacity since the economic downturn. Recent Governor and legislative budgets have relied on fund shifts in this agency to free up state general fund resources rather than direct program cuts which recognize the important role we play in protecting the state's fish and wildlife resources and supporting the state's economy. Spending by hunters, fishers and wildlife watchers generates more than \$4.5 billion annually for the state's economy and supports about 60,000 jobs.

Our most high profile requests focus primarily on unavoidable cost increases and emergent issues, and are briefly summarized below:

Federal Court Culvert Injunction

On March 29, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a permanent injunction requiring several agencies to provide and maintain fish passage for salmon at numerous culverts under state-owned roads to remedy loss of salmon productivity and Tribal Treaty rights. We have made significant progress on eliminating fish passage barriers on WDFW-managed land over the past several years, and with funding already appropriated in the 2013-15 capital budget we anticipate completing this work by the deadline in the injunction.

However, the federal injunction also requires that maintenance and recurring assessments be conducted on culverts to ensure that they do not become barriers to salmon as well as frequent communication with each of the 21 tribes to monitor progress, effectiveness and compliance with the injunction. We are obliged to request operating budget funding to meet the workload associated the requirements of the federal injunction.

Mr. David Schumacher
October 2, 2013
Page 2

Aquatic Invasive Species Management

Preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species avoids enormous costs to the state's natural ecosystems, resource-based industries, and agriculture. Aquatic invasive species can cause significant harm to Washington's hydropower, agriculture, and natural habitat, including salmon recovery. Our current ability to manage the threats from infestations of aquatic invasive species is significantly less than in neighboring states. The proposed legislation and request for additional funding addresses these risks by providing resources needed to improve rapid response capacity and quickly contain and eradicate aquatic invasive species.

Wildlife Disease and Conflict

Wildlife diseases have significant impacts on wildlife resources and are of concern to domestic animal agriculture and human health. We are requesting the restoration of funding for a wildlife veterinarian to address health issues affecting the management of wildlife.

Finally, human population growth in the state has led to increased conflicts with wildlife. When the Wildlife Conflict Chapter 77.36 was established during the 2009 Legislative Session, we were directed to make recommendations in the 2014 Legislative Session for refining the management of wildlife conflict. Recently, new spending authority has helped support the emerging challenge of managing wolves in the state as well as funding for deer and elk damage. However, there is currently no funding authorized for livestock losses to cougar and bear and there is limited funding for working with landowners to implement measures to prevent losses.

Thank you for your time and consideration, especially in the context of the state's continued budget challenges with limited state general fund resources. We stand ready to support your efforts in developing the Governor's budget proposals, and we welcome new ideas and further refinement of these proposals.

Department staff members are available to assist you with evaluating this request and will be happy to answer any questions as they arise. Please contact Owen Rowe, Budget Director, at (360) 902-2204, or David Giglio, Assistant Director of Technology and Financial Management, at (360) 902-8128 for further information.

Sincerely,



Philip Anderson
Director

Enclosure

Mr. David Schumacher

October 2, 2013

Page 3

cc: Heather Matthews, Budget Assistant, Office of Financial Management
Joe Stohr, Deputy Director, WDFW
David Giglio, Technology and Financial Management Assistant Director, WDFW
Lee Rolle, Chief Financial Officer, WDFW
Owen Rowe, Budget Director, WDFW

**WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2014 Supplemental Operating Budget Request**

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

Recommendation Summary at Agency Level 1
Summarized Revenue by Account and Source 5
Request for New or Increased Fees..... 7

DECISION PACKAGES

Decision Package Summary 9

Maintenance Level

BA - Boldt Legal Services 11
BB - Contracts Management System..... 13
BD - Enable Emergency Radio Response 17
BE - Preserve Air Support..... 21
BF - Wildfire Season Costs 25
BG - Tribal Hunting Litigation 29
BH - Maintain Hatchery Production 33
BI – Meet Growing Demand for Records 37
BJ - Vancouver Region Office Relocation 41
BK - Maintain Pheasant Production 45

Performance Level

BM - Wildlife Disease Management 49
BN - Culvert Injunction Requirements..... 53
BP - Managing Aquatic Invasive Species 57
BQ - Preventing Wildlife Conflict 65
BR - Sustaining Hunter Education 69

State of Washington
Recommendation Summary

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife

Dollars in Thousands

	Annual Average FTEs	General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
2013-15 Current Biennium Total				
Total Carry Forward Level				
Percent Change from Current Biennium				
Carry Forward plus Workload Changes				
Percent Change from Current Biennium				
M2 BA Boldt Legal Services		35		35
M2 BB Contracts Management System		48	218	266
M2 BD Enable Emergency Radio Response		242	450	692
M2 BE Preserve Air Support		102	60	162
M2 BF Wildfire Season Costs		2,763		2,763
M2 BG Tribal Hunting Litigation		125		125
M2 BH Maintain Hatchery Production		34	557	591
M2 BI Managing Agency Information	1.0	108	492	600
M2 BJ Vancouver Region Office Relocation			218	218
M2 BK Maintain Pheasant Production			90	90
Total Maintenance Level	1.0	3,457	2,085	5,542
Percent Change from Current Biennium				
PL BM Wildlife Disease Management	0.7	244		244
PL BN Culvert Injunction Requirements	8.8	2,680		2,680
PL BP Managing Aquatic Invasive Species	9.8		3,801	3,801
PL BQ Preventing Wildlife Conflict		100		100
PL BR Sustaining Hunter Education	0.3		272	272
Subtotal - Performance Level Changes	19.5	3,024	4,073	7,097
2013-15 Total Proposed Budget	20.5	6,481	6,158	12,639
Percent Change from Current Biennium				

M2 BA Boldt Legal Services

The Office of the Attorney General (AGO) received funding in the 2013-15 biennial budget for legal costs in FY 2014 related to the U.S. v. Washington Boldt Culverts litigation, of which the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is a liable party. WDFW is requesting funding to meet the Department's share of anticipated legal costs associated with implementing the injunction and processing the appeal as a party under the court settlement.

M2 BB Contracts Management System

Nearly one-third of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) funding comes from federal contracts. Due to changing federal reporting requirements, WDFW must update its current contract management system to meet these constraints. WDFW proposes to invest in an off the shelf software solution that can be customized to meet specific agency needs for effective contract management.

M2 BD Enable Emergency Radio Response

The Washington State Patrol (WSP), which provides emergency police radio dispatching services for Fish and Wildlife police officers statewide, is upgrading their communications platform to an Integrated Wireless Network (IWN). The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) was able to replace 60 percent of its vehicle fleet with compatible radios using one-time vacancy savings in FY 2013, but those positions are being filled now. WDFW requests additional, one-time funding to complete the upgrade of its radios to ensure our enforcement officers can continue to communicate with WSP and other law enforcement agencies across the state.

M2 BE Preserve Air Support

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) flies a twin engine Partenavia (P-68) aircraft for fire suppression activities, forest health assessments, biological survey work, law enforcement patrols, and fish planting efforts, clocking an average of 300 hours per year. The plane is subject to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and per FAA requirements, will need replacement engines during calendar year 2014. WDFW requests one time funding for the costs of completing the engine replacement project.

M2 BF Wildfire Season Costs

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is required to pay fire suppression costs to local fire districts and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for their support in fighting wildfires on WDFW lands. Operational funding is requested for fire suppression and habitat rehabilitation associated with wildfires occurring during FY 2014. A separate capital budget request will address infrastructure costs. WDFW received \$130,000 for FY 2014 fire suppression costs; however, this is significantly less than the amount needed based on actual fire events in FY 2014 through October 1. Fire suppression and restoration funding is necessary to preserve investments in fish and wildlife habitat, protect human health, and defend facilities and structures in affected areas of the state.

M2 BG Tribal Hunting Litigation

In January 2013, the Skokomish Tribe filed a federal lawsuit against the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and several county prosecutors, seeking adjudication of the scope of the treaty reserved off reservation hunting and gathering right. Funding this request will allow WDFW to reimburse the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) 1) to contract and obtain technical subject matter expertise of treaty right interpretation, 2) to ensure the state is prepared with appropriate legal analysis, evidence and technical support, and 3) for discovery costs.

M2 BH Maintain Hatchery Production

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) hatcheries produce fish that support Washington's tribal, commercial, and recreational fisheries and contribute to fish recovery efforts listed under the Endangered Species Act. WDFW requests funding to meet the 2.4 percent increase in costs that took effect January 1, 2013, due to the global market conditions associated with fish food production.

M2 BI Managing Agency Information

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) data requested by the public has increased by a factor of 100 in only four years. Current law leaves little flexibility for the Department to manage the scope of these requests, and we face tremendous legal liability if the requests cannot be met. Also, productivity is suffering as an increasing amount of staff time is being diverted to public disclosure requests. To comply with state law and minimize the effect to current budgeted activities, WDFW proposes to invest in an information management system that will preserve records more efficiently, allowing staff to process records requests more timely, accurately, and using fewer staff hours.

M2 BJ Vancouver Region Office Relocation

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) southwest regional office located in Vancouver, Washington, serves as the headquarters for the Department's staff in the southwest region of the state and provides customer service for the public regarding commercial licensing, fish and wildlife regulations, and purchasing recreational fishing and hunting licenses and Discover Passes. WDFW requested and received one-time funding to move the SW Regional Office to a safer and more accessible location for staff and the public last legislative session. However, only the state wildlife account portion of the request was funded, leaving a significant shortfall to complete the move. Without additional authority, WDFW must decrease other programmatic work to use existing authority for the move.

M2 BK Maintain Pheasant Production

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Bob Oke Game Farm produces pheasants that support recreational hunting in western Washington. These opportunities contribute significant revenue to local and rural businesses and support WDFW's mission of providing outdoor recreation. WDFW requests funding to meet a 40 percent feed cost increase that took effect between 2010 and 2012. This feed increase has resulted in a five percent reduction of pheasants being produced for the 2013 fall hunting season.

PL BM Wildlife Disease Management

Wildlife diseases have significant impacts on wildlife resources and are of concern to domestic animal agriculture and human health. Funding for a wildlife veterinarian will allow the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to address health issues impacting western Washington species, including elk and western pond turtles. This position will support prevention, assessment, and management of wildlife disease statewide and improve WDFW's ability to coordinate efforts with Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) and the Department of Health (DOH).

PL BN Culvert Injunction Requirements

After finding that Washington State has not met certain obligations under Tribal treaties, a US Court issued a permanent injunction against the state, including the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The March 2013 injunction mandates that fish blocking culverts be repaired within 3½ years to remedy the loss in salmon productivity and the violation of Tribal treaty rights. The injunction also requires that maintenance and recurring assessments be conducted on culverts to ensure they do not become barriers to salmon. Finally, the injunction requires frequent communication with each of the 21 Tribes in order to monitor progress, effectiveness, and compliance with the injunction. The Department requests funds to meet its portion of these obligations.

PL BP Managing Aquatic Invasive Species

As boats and other types of aquatic conveyances travel among bodies of water, they can inadvertently pick up organisms and transport them to ecosystems that do not have natural defenses against invasion. These aquatic invasive species can cause significant harm to Washington's hydropower, agriculture, and natural habitat, including salmon recovery. Detection, eradication, and prevention of invasive species in Washington's waters are critical to state and regional environmental and economic wellbeing. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) requests funding to bring the state's Aquatic Invasive Species Program in line with the capacity of neighboring states' programs.

PL BQ Preventing Wildlife Conflict

Human population growth in Washington State has led to increased conflicts with wildlife. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) currently has appropriation authority to compensate livestock owners and commercial crop owners for property damage caused by wolves, deer, and elk. Other large carnivores, such as cougar and bear, also cause property damage, and this agency request legislation provides a funding mechanism to compensate landowners for damages from these animals. Compensating land owners after property damage occurs is reactive and costly. Therefore, WDFW also requests funding to implement preventative measures to reduce incidents of livestock and agriculture loss before they occur.

PL BR Sustaining Hunter Education

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) provides free courses to citizens throughout the state on hunting safety as a prerequisite for obtaining a hunting license. Course instructors are volunteer and often pay for materials out of their own pockets. This proposal, along with agency request legislation, will allow WDFW to collect course fees and reimburse instructors for their costs, such as training room/range rental fees, teaching supplies and equipment, and instructor travel expenses. The requested legislation will also increase the safety of all hunters and outdoor enthusiasts by requiring hunters to be at least 8 years of age, and those under 14 to be accompanied by a licensed hunter at least 18 years old.

State of Washington

Summarized Revenue by Account and Source

10/3/2013

Budget Period: 2013-15
 Dollars in thousands
 477 - Department of Fish and Wildlife
 Agency Level
 S1 - 14 Supplemental Budget Request
 Supporting Text Included

	Maintenance Level		Performance Level		Biennium Totals		Total
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2014	FY2015	FY2014	FY2015	
001 - General Fund							
BR - Sustaining Hunter Education				204			
Total - 0315 - Dept of Interior - F				204		204	204
001 - General Fund - Federal				204		204	204
Total - 001 - General Fund				204		204	204
09M - Aquatic Invasive S E							
BP - Managing Aquatic Invasive Species				320			
Total - 0279 - Vessel Regis Fee - S				320		320	320
09M - Aquatic Invasive S E - State				320		320	320
Total - 09M - Aquatic Invasive S E				320		320	320
09N - Aquatic Inv Sp Prev							
BP - Managing Aquatic Invasive Species				480			
Total - 0279 - Vessel Regis Fee - S				480		480	480
09N - Aquatic Inv Sp Prev - State				480		480	480
Total - 09N - Aquatic Inv Sp Prev				480		480	480
104 - State Wildlife Accou							
BR - Sustaining Hunter Education				68			
Total - 0299 - Other Licenses Permi - S				68		68	68
BP - Managing Aquatic Invasive Species				80			
Total - 0420 - Charges for Services - S				80		80	80
104 - State Wildlife Accou - State				148		148	148

Total - 104 - State Wildlife Accou	148	148	148
477 - Department of Fish and Wildlife - State	948	948	948
477 - Department of Fish and Wildlife - Federal	204	204	204
Total - 477 - Department of Fish and Wildlife	1,152	1,152	1,152

BP - Managing Aquatic Invasive Species

As boats and other types of aquatic conveyances travel among bodies of water, they can inadvertently pick up organisms and transport them to ecosystems that do not have natural defenses against invasion. These aquatic invasive species can cause significant harm to Washington's hydropower, agriculture, and natural habitat, including salmon recovery. Detection, eradication, and prevention of invasive species in Washington's waters are critical to state and regional environmental and economic wellbeing. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) requests funding to bring the state's Aquatic Invasive Species Program in line with the capacity of neighboring states' programs.

BR - Sustaining Hunter Education

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) provides free courses to citizens throughout the state on hunting safety as a prerequisite for obtaining a hunting license. Course instructors are volunteer and often pay for materials out of their own pockets. This proposal, along with agency request legislation, will allow WDFW to collect course fees and reimburse instructors for their costs, such as training room/range rental fees, teaching supplies and equipment, and instructor travel expenses. The requested legislation will also increase the safety of all hunters and outdoor enthusiasts by requiring hunters to be at least 8 years of age, and those under 14 to be accompanied by a licensed hunter at least 18 years old.

State of Washington
Request for Fees or Taxes
2013-15 Biennium

	Code	Title
AGENCY	477	Department of Fish and Wildlife

Incremental Revenue Dollars in Thousands	
GF-S	Other Funds

Agy #	Agency Name	Fee Code	Name of Fee or Tax	Separate Bill or Budget Bill	Z-Draft # (or Pending)	New, Increased, Continued?	Incremental Revenue		Tied to Expenditure Change?	Fee Payer Position	Explanation of Change (rate or methodology change, % increase, whether program is self-supporting)		
							FY 2014	FY 2015					
477	Department of Fish and Wildlife	6003	Hunter Education Registration Fee	bill	Z-0457.2	new	-	-	-	262,000	Expenditure Increase	Agency is requesting; no payer info b/c too dispersed and each person will pay only once, but WDFW does not expect much resistance, and instructors support the fee	Fees will be collected to reimburse volunteer instructors for their expenses other than time. Hunter Education program costs not covered by these 2 fee proposals are paid by federal grant. Revenues will be 75% 001-2 and 25% 104-1; see comment below.
477	Department of Fish and Wildlife	6002	Duplicate Hunter Education Certificate Fee	bill	Z-0457.2	new	-	-	-	12,000	Expenditure Increase	Agency is requesting; WDFW does not expect much resistance if any from payers.	Fees will be collected to cover the cost of issuing a duplicate certificate. Hunter Education program costs not covered by these 2 fee proposals are paid by federal grant. Revenues will be 75% 001-2 and 25% 104-1; see comment below.

Incremental Revenue Dollars in Thousands	
GF-S	Other Funds

Agy #	Agency Name	Fee Code	Name of Fee or Tax	Separate Bill or Budget Bill	Z-Draft # (or Pending)	New, Increased, Continued?	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	Tied to Expenditure Change?	Fee Payer Position	Explanation of Change (rate or methodology change, % increase, whether program is self-supporting)
477	Department of Fish and Wildlife	TBD	Resident Aquatic Conveyance Fee	bill	Z-0454.4	new				400,000	Expenditure Increase	Agency is requesting; WDFW expects a range of response from payers.	Aquatic Conveyance Fee revenue, both Resident and Non-Resident fees, is one of two proposed funding sources for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program and is anticipated to cover approximately one-quarter of the costs.
477	Department of Fish and Wildlife	TBD	Non-Resident Aquatic Conveyance Fee	bill	Z-0454.4	new				400,000	Expenditure Increase	Agency is requesting; WDFW expects a range of response from payers.	Aquatic Conveyance Fee revenue, both Resident and Non-Resident fees, is one of two proposed funding sources for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program and is anticipated to cover approximately one-quarter of the costs.

Additional Comments

Hunter Education fees: the current Hunter Education program is funded entirely by federal Pittman-Robertson grants and is subject to US Fish and Wildlife grant regulations. The fee revenue generated by this proposal will be collected as "Program Income" as defined in 50 CFR Sec. 80.120 (Code of Federal Regulations). Program income may be added to the funds committed to the grant agreement and shall be used for the purposes and under the conditions of the grant agreement. Per the Code of Federal Regulations, the revenue must be collected as 75 percent General Fund – Federal (001-020) and 25 percent Wildlife Fund State (104-130), so as to align with the annual Pittman-Roberts Hunter Education grant. Expenditures will also be coded using the same fund split.

Agency Budget Request Decision Package Summary

(Lists only the agency Performance Level budget decision packages, in priority order)

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife

Budget Period: 2013-15

Decision Package

<u>Code</u>	<u>Decision Package Title</u>
PL-BN	Culvert Injunction Requirements
PL-BP	Managing Aquatic Invasive Species
PL-BM	Wildlife Disease Management
PL-BR	Sustaining Hunter Education
PL-BQ	Preventing Wildlife Conflict

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BA Boldt Legal Services
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Office of the Attorney General (AGO) received funding in the 2013-15 biennial budget for legal costs in FY 2014 related to the U.S. v. Washington Boldt Culverts litigation, of which the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is a liable party. WDFW is requesting funding to meet the Department's share of anticipated legal costs associated with implementing the injunction and processing the appeal as a party under the court settlement.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	35,000	0	35,000
Total Cost	35,000		35,000

Package Description:

The AGO received \$220,000 in the 2013-15 biennial budget for legal costs in FY 2014 related to the U.S. v. Washington Boldt Culverts litigation. On March 29, 2013, a federal district court issued a permanent injunction against the State of Washington, including WDFW, imposing a schedule and related requirements for fixing fish blocking culverts under state roads. On May 28, 2013, the AGO appealed the federal court's decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The AGO has informed WDFW that its share of anticipated legal costs associated with implementing the injunction and prosecuting the appeal is \$34,510, consistent with WDFW's historic 13 percent share of Boldt case costs. WDFW is requesting General Fund-State appropriation to meet this obligation.

Funding this request will allow WDFW to meet the Department's obligations to the AGO for litigation costs. During the previous legislative session, the AGO received authority to bill WDFW for legal services regarding this important court case. This request will provide sufficient funding to pay for legal services already authorized through an appropriation to the Legal Services Revolving Fund.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:

Owen Rowe
(360) 902 2204

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

This request is for funding that is critical to the continued defense of this major dispute. The outcome of this case will have major fiscal implications for the state and could create a long lasting precedent.

For WDFW, funding will allow the Department to meet its obligations to the AGO for litigation costs.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: A032Agency Administration

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

N/A

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department could divert funds that are already allotted for other purposes, but this would impact existing agency activities. The Department's General Fund-State appropriation, in particular, has no excess capacity after reductions made during the recent recession.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Failure to adequately fund the Department's legal costs will overextend the legal services budget of the Department. This may result in loss of support for other legal matters or core agency activities.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

On March 29, 2013, a federal district court issued a permanent injunction against the state of Washington, including WDFW, imposing a schedule and related requirements for fixing fish blocking culverts under state roads. WDFW is required to fix at least six culverts under the injunction and is working with Office of Financial Management to secure funding appropriated in the capital budget.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

Expenditure amount requested is \$35,000, per the AGO.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Costs are one-time.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	35,000		35,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BB Contracts Management System
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

Nearly one-third of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) funding comes from federal contracts. Due to changing federal reporting requirements, WDFW must update its current contract management system to meet these constraints. WDFW proposes to invest in an off the shelf software solution that can be customized to meet specific agency needs for effective contract management.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	29,000	19,000	48,000
001-2 General Fund - Basic Account-Federal	52,000	35,000	87,000
001-7 General Fund - Basic Account-Private/Local	28,000	19,000	47,000
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State	50,000	34,000	84,000
Total Cost	159,000	107,000	266,000

Package Description:

WDFW currently utilizes an in house information technology system to track and manage thousands of contracts each year. This legacy system, built more than ten years ago, provides tracking and monitoring for contracts that make up nearly half of the Department's biennial budget.

The Department is engaged in hundreds of federal contracts with the US Fish and Wildlife Service at any given time, and new federal reporting obligations impacting each of these contracts are expected to take effect December 31, 2013. Failure to meet these requirements will jeopardize millions in federal funds each biennium and effectively stops WDFW fulfilling its mission.

The Department completed a competitive bid process and will deploy a web based information technology software provided by Novatus, Incorporated. This solution fulfills mandated reporting responsibilities, requires limited ongoing agency support, and was determined to be the most financially conservative approach. It also offers far more automated contract lifecycle management tools to the approximately 300 agency employees who oversee contracts than the Department's legacy system.

Replacing the custom built contracts system now at the end of its useful life will allow the Department to satisfy federal reporting requirements. This will ensure that funding is not placed at risk unnecessarily. However, additional benefits will also be realized. All contracts will be consolidated into one information technology system, offering greater efficiency and data integrity. Currently,

contracts related to land acquisition projects must be tracked in multiple disparate systems. Since this process is labor intensive and inefficient, data is often difficult to accurately report. This solution will support better contract administration by providing increased automation, greater integration of financial data, built in reporting tools, a reduced need for system maintenance, and detailed geo spatial capabilities. Finally, its web based mobility will dramatically improve access for staff, enhancing capacity for these employees to conduct field work.

The Department must comply with revised federal requirements by December 31, 2013.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:

Lee Rolle
360 902 2424

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The contract system manages over 4,000 contracts per biennium, representing nearly two thirds of agency spending from all fund sources. The contract system is the core infrastructure for all Department field work and outcomes.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A032Agency Administration**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This initiative directly relates to the Department's goal of pursuing technological improvements to more efficiently conduct its lines of business. Each WDFW resource program engages in extensive federal contracting. This contract management system replacement is critical to support WDFW federal contracts.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports two of the Governor's Results Washington goals: Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, because it is critical to WDFW fulfilling its mission; and Goal 5, Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government, because it provides the infrastructure to do so.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

In addition to aligning with the Governor's priorities, this proposal supports the Office of the Chief Information Officer's statewide strategies. Modernizing a system at the end of its useful life using a SAAS (Software as a Service) approach enhances both user functionality and mobility. It also delivers greater accountability and transparency concerning the Department's extensive contracting activities.

Due to the implementation timeline, WDFW has already demonstrated its ability to execute this change through sufficient cultural readiness, organizational capacity, and the ability to closely manage an implementation schedule. Most importantly, contracted funds are at the core of WDFW's operations, directly impacting the Department's ability to achieve its mission and vision, distinguishing this as a clear priority for the Department.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

Three options were explored: revamping the Department's current information technology system, building a new system, or utilizing a customizable software product provided and supported by an external vendor. Following a careful analysis, it was determined the current system, operating in an obsolete software environment, cannot be updated to meet the new requirements. Further, considering

the vast time and capital investment associated with designing a new system, the Department ultimately selected a SAAS approach in line with the state Chief Information Officer's technology strategy issued in February 2012. This web based software is customized by the vendor to meet specific Department needs with minimal upfront costs. Once deployed, all maintenance, support, and upgrades are furnished by the vendor.

Given that contract management is a universal business process, the Department can take advantage of considerable competition in the marketplace. A request for proposal was issued late last year and Novatus, Incorporated was ultimately identified as the vendor of choice. Their solution is anticipated to be faster, cheaper, and need only minor Department technical support. Implementing this software requires limited upfront investment by the Department; rather, the costs are assumed in ongoing subscription fees of approximately \$107,000 per year.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

New federal contract reporting requirements will take effect December 31, 2013. Given that WDFW is engaged in thousands of contracts at any given time, meeting these obligations and maintaining funding is paramount to achieving the Department's mission. Without these funds, WDFW's core services will be compromised across the state including management, conservation, and restoration activities.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

Expenditure calculations are based on the contractual agreement made with Novatus, Incorporated as a result of a competitive bid process.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Costs in the first year are slightly higher to accommodate legacy data conversion and configuration changes prior to the system's initial roll out. Ongoing costs will be static over the next four years, as established in the contractual agreement.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
C Professional Svc Contracts	159,000	107,000	266,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BD Enable Emergency Radio Response
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington State Patrol (WSP), which provides emergency police radio dispatching services for Fish and Wildlife police officers statewide, is upgrading their communications platform to an Integrated Wireless Network (IWN). The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) was able to replace 60 percent of its vehicle fleet with compatible radios using one-time vacancy savings in FY 2013, but those positions are being filled now. WDFW requests additional, one-time funding to complete the upgrade of its radios to ensure our enforcement officers can continue to communicate with WSP and other law enforcement agencies across the state.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	121,000	121,000	242,000
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State	225,000	225,000	450,000
Total Cost	346,000	346,000	692,000

Package Description:

Fish and Wildlife police officers rely on radio communication with dispatch and other law enforcement personnel to run driver checks, request backup, and coordinate during criminal investigations. Fish and Wildlife police officers provide primary police presence for over 6 million acres of state and private lands, 8,000 lakes and 40,000 miles of river and streams, and about 3,000 miles of state shoreline. WDFW officers work in some of the most remote areas of the state, often alone, and in some cases they use their radios as the only means by which to stay in contact with dispatch centers and other law enforcement officers in the area.

WSP is upgrading its communications platform to an Integrated Wireless Network (IWN). WDFW's radios are between 10 and 15 years old and are not compatible with WSP's new dispatch system. Without upgraded radios, Fish and Wildlife police officers may be unable to continue communicating with WSP dispatch, nor any local law enforcement agency or officer that has converted to a 700 or 800 MHz system. Communication with other enforcement agencies is a public safety issue. It means a Fish and Wildlife police officer can call for backup or put out real-time information to other agencies stateside. This increased interoperability would lead to more coordinated law enforcement presence statewide, while also helping to ensure the safety of our officers and the public we serve.

WDFW has already replaced 60 percent of law enforcement radio fleet using one time vacancy rate savings. The Department now requests one time funding to upgrade its remaining radios to be IWN compatible.

Based on WSP's transition schedule to the new platform and WDFW's ability to upgrade its radio inventory, the Department will upgrade 55 radios by June 30, 2014, and the other 55 by June 30, 2015.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:

Garret Ward, Budget and Performance Management Division Manager

Law Enforcement Program
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
(360) 902 2835

Phil Johnson, Sergeant
Law Enforcement Program
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
(360) 902 2379

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The Department expects improved communication with WSP and other emergency responders to provide a coordinated, statewide response for natural resources protection and public safety. All legislative districts will benefit from increased communication between law enforcement and emergency response personnel.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A035Enforcement**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package supports several goals, objectives and strategies identified in the agency's 2013-15 strategic plan, including preventing the illegal take and trafficking of fish and wildlife species and providing timely and effective measures in response to wildlife conflicts, promoting a healthy economy, and protecting the ecological integrity of critical habitat and protecting Washington's fish and wildlife diversity.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, including outcome measures and key indicators such as: increase the acres of harvestable shellfish beds upgraded, increase the percent of current state listed species that are recovering, and no net loss of critical habitat for salmon.

The package also supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities, including key indicators such as decrease crime rates per 1,000 offenders and decrease number of violent crimes. Being general authority peace officers by statute, Fish and Wildlife police are charged with not only protecting our natural resources, but also the public's safety, especially in remote outdoor areas of our state. Reliable, effective communication with law enforcement dispatchers, as well as other police officers across the state, is vital to keeping both officers and the public safe.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

This package, and WSP's transition to an IWN platform, directly supports the State Interoperability Executive Committee's (SIEC) efforts to ensure that all emergency responders, across all levels of government and jurisdictions, can talk to each other and share data on demand, in real time, as needed, and as authorized.

In 2008, the SIEC, which was established by legislative mandate in 2003 (RCW 43.105.330), published the Washington Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan. This package directly supports several goals and objectives outlined in that plan, including the SIEC's vision that public safety officials throughout Washington are able to communicate using interoperable technology in real-time

and on demand.

The following Interoperability Plan goals are supported by this package:

Goal 2: Maximize the improvements in interoperability by institutionalizing collaborative approaches across the state based upon common priorities and consensus at the regional and state level.

Goal 3: Create an architecture approach which establishes a framework for interfacing disparate wireless communications systems, and facilitates migration to new technologies that are in line with relevant open standards platforms.

Goal 4: Migrate to a technology that provides stakeholders with the level of interoperability that is appropriate for their missions.

Goal 7: Create a statewide backbone communications capability that provides interconnectivity for stakeholders.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

WDFW has already replaced 60 percent of its radios using one-time vacancy-rate savings but has exhausted that option moving forward. The Department considered using existing funding to upgrade the radio fleet. However, it would result in having to leave officer duty stations vacant during the 2013-15 biennium.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Without additional funding to complete replacement of WDFW's radios, 40% of our officers may be unable to communicate with WSP dispatch centers, nor any local law enforcement agency that has converted to a 700 or 800 MHz system. This failure to communicate will lead to a decline in service to the public and to an increase in response times statewide. This also will place both officers and the public at a greater safety risk.

Without funding, WDFW will be required to leave officer duty stations vacant during the 13-15 biennium to create the savings to upgrade the remaining radios.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

The identified expenditures are derived directly from the actual cost of radios ordered during FY 2013. To complete the upgrade for its land-based law enforcement fleet, WDFW needs to purchase 100 more Motorola APX mobile radios and 10 additional Motorola APX portable radios. The cost for 100 mobile radios is \$626,000. The cost for the 10 portable radios is \$66,000.

The general fund/state wildlife fund split for this request was calculated based on the percentage of time Fish and Wildlife police officer work supported general funded activities (35%) versus state wildlife funded activities (65%) in FY 2013.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs are one-time costs. Based on the Washington State Patrol's (WSP) transition schedule to the Integrated Wireless Network (IWN) platform and WDFW's timeline to upgrade its radios, the Department will upgrade half of the fleet by June 30, 2014, and the other half by June 30, 2015.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
J Capital Outlays	346,000	346,000	692,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BE Preserve Air Support
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) flies a twin engine Partenavia (P-68) aircraft for fire suppression activities, forest health assessments, biological survey work, law enforcement patrols, and fish planting efforts, clocking an average of 300 hours per year. The plane is subject to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and per FAA requirements, will need replacement engines during calendar year 2014. WDFW requests one time funding for the costs of completing the engine replacement project.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State		102,000	102,000
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State		60,000	60,000
Total Cost		162,000	162,000

Package Description:

The twin-engine Partenavia (P-68) serves as the primary state-owned air attack platform for fire suppression activities and also provides air transportation and support for forest health assessments, law enforcement patrols, biological survey work, commercial fishing assessments, and fish planting efforts. The plane flies an average of 300 hours per fiscal year and is used by all WDFW programs, other state agencies, and contracting partners.

In FY 2013, two-thirds of the plane's flight time was dedicated to supporting state general fund activities including wildfire response, forest health assessments, and commercial law enforcement patrols. The remaining flight time was spent performing state wildlife account activities such as biological survey work and fish planting efforts.

The FAA requires that aircraft such as the P-68 have their engines replaced every 6,000 flight hours. Based on this requirement, the current flight hours on the P-68, and the number of anticipated flight hours for the 13-15 biennium, the aircraft's engines will need to be replaced no later than April 2014.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

Based on an average of 300 flight hours per year, replacing the engines will keep the state in compliance with FAA regulations and keep the aircraft operational for the next six biennia. The P-68 will continue to serve as the primary state-owned air attack platform for fire suppression activities, and to provide air support for law enforcement patrols, forest health assessments, biological survey work, and fish planting efforts.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A034Manage Agency Facilities and Assets**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package supports several goals, objectives and strategies identified in the Department's 2013-15 Strategic Plan. This includes preventing the illegal take and trafficking of fish and wildlife species, which is a key strategy for conserving and protecting native fish and wildlife and providing sustaining fishing, hunting, and other wildlife related recreational and commercial experiences. Furthermore, this package helps the Department provide timely and effective measures in response to wildlife conflicts and promotes a healthy economy.

The package also supports several Department objectives, including protecting the ecological integrity of critical habitat and providing Washington's fish and wildlife diversity.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, the Healthy Fish and Wildlife topic, including outcome measures and key indicators such as increase the acres of harvestable shellfish beds upgraded, increase the percent of current state listed species that are recovering, and no net loss of critical habitat for salmon.

The package also supports Goal 3's Working and Natural Lands topic, including outcome measures and the key indicators that increase acres of forest treated for forest health and fire reduction and increase acres of habitat protected.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Continued use of the Partenavia (P-68) plays a primary role in reaching the objectives identified in the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Strategic Plan for Wildland Fire Protection. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, in calendar year 2012, there were 1,342 Wildland Fires in Washington State that burned a total of 259,526 acres.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department considered selling the aircraft, but doing so would leave the state without a state-owned plane capable of serving as a primary air attack platform for fire suppression. The Governor's Office considered contracting with private vendors during the 09-11 biennium, but determined it would be too costly. The decision was made to maintain the Department's ownership of the P-68.

In 09-11, the Governor's Office directed agencies to partner with one another for their aviation needs. This directive resulted in the sale of the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) King Air aircraft and a transition to WDFW's Partenavia for fire suppression support.

A viable alternative for the future: On July 1, 2013, the P-68 was moved into the Department's equipment revolving account (Fund 444).

This asset transition will allow the Department to more effectively recoup the costs of operating the aircraft in the future and to access available funds for routine maintenance.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Without additional funding to complete the engine replacements, the state will lose its primary state owned air attack platform used for fire suppression activities and unable to provide air support for forest health assessments, biological survey work, law enforcement

patrols, and fish planting efforts. Both WDFW and DNR would then need to contract with private vendors for these services at a greater cost.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

The cost estimates were provided by authorized vendors. The GF-S and WL-S fund split for this request was determined by calculating the number of hours the aircraft was used to support GF-S funded activities versus WL-S funded activities in FY 2013. The attached breakdown of flight time activities provides funding split detail.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

This is a one-time cost in FY 2015.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
J Capital Outlays		162,000	162,000

Aviation Activity
GF-S Funded versus WL-S Funded - FY13
Attachment ML-BE Preserve Air Support

Fund	Activity	Hours	% of Total Hours
001	Commercial Fisheries - Boat Counts	2.1	0.74%
	Commercial Fisheries Patrol - R5	1.4	0.49%
	Commercial Geoduck Patrol	8.1	2.84%
	Dangerous Wildlife Patrol - Hound Hunters	2.5	0.88%
	Contract: DNR Fire Response	96.9	34.01%
	Contract: Oregon Department of Forestry – Forest Health	51.7	18.15%
	Yakima Tribal Fishery	5	1.76%
	Contract: DNR Forest Health Assessments	11	3.86%
	Maintenance	0.7	0.25%
TOTAL		179.4	62.97%
104	Wildlife Assessments	25.6	8.99%
	Recreational Shellfish	23	8.07%
	Fish Planting	2.7	0.95%
	Recreational Boat Counts	24.9	8.74%
	Litigation Transport	7.2	2.53%
	Wildlife Enforcement	2	0.70%
	Director's Office Transport	19.7	6.91%
	Maintenance	0.4	0.14%
TOTAL		105.5	37.03%

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BF Wildfire Season Costs
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is required to pay fire suppression costs to local fire districts and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for their support in fighting wildfires on WDFW lands. Operational funding is requested for fire suppression and habitat rehabilitation associated with wildfires occurring during FY 2014. A separate capital budget request will address infrastructure costs. WDFW received \$130,000 for FY 2014 fire suppression costs; however, this is significantly less than the amount needed based on actual fire events in FY 2014 through October 1. Fire suppression and restoration funding is necessary to preserve investments in fish and wildlife habitat, protect human health, and defend facilities and structures in affected areas of the state.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	2,763,000	0	2,763,000
Total Cost	2,763,000		2,763,000

Package Description:

WDFW's statutory responsibilities include the protection, preservation, and perpetuation of fish and wildlife and associated habitat. Fire suppression and restoration activities are critical to protect people, wildlife, and habitat. Fire suppression and habitat restoration on WDFW public lands also protects adjacent private orchards and agricultural lands by reducing the loss of browse and forage vegetation that deer and elk depend on. Also, protecting and rehabilitating wildlife habitat on public lands and providing winter feed where fires have destroyed forage can reduce wildlife conflicts with adjacent landowners.

WDFW received dedicated funding for costs associated with wildfires in the 2013-15 operating budget. However, the adjusted 10-year average of \$130,000/year is significantly less than needed for the fire suppression and restoration costs as a result of the most recent fire season. Historically, supplemental funding has been appropriated to address this need.

Since the beginning of FY 2014, seven wildfires have occurred on WDFW lands burning tens of thousands of acres. The Colockum Tarps fire that started on July 27, 2013 burned over 80,000 acres, mostly on WDFW lands. The risk of wildfire this year was extremely high, prompting DNR, Washington State Parks, and WDFW to impose fire restrictions on public lands. Fire suppression costs for WDFW lands are already estimated at over \$2,500,000 and additional fires are still possible.

Supplemental operations funding will cover costs associated with wildfires on WDFW lands, including fire suppression and habitat restoration.

Damaged habitat for fish and wildlife will be rehabilitated and restored quickly through seeding and planting vegetation, fertilizing, weed control, and establishing water bars and other erosion control measures. Winter mortalities and wildlife damage to private lands will be minimized, and DNR and local fire districts will receive payment for their fire suppression activities.

Each year, wildfires on WDFW lands threaten human health and safety, destroy private property, and cause damage to fish and wildlife habitat and state facilities and infrastructure. It is essential to prevent fires from spreading to both public and private lands, including important commercial timberlands. Habitat rehabilitation is frequently required after a wildfire to control erosion, restore native perennial vegetation, and limit the spread of noxious weeds. Erosion control prevents soils from moving into streams and negatively affecting listed salmon species. Re-vegetating areas provides habitat for fish and wildlife including critical forage and cover plants for elk, deer, and other species. Controlling weeds provides a window of opportunity to reestablish important native plants in areas that will otherwise be quickly infested with noxious weeds while keeping state lands in compliance with state and local weed control regulations.

Fire suppression occurs immediately. Habitat restoration and infrastructure issues are addressed as soon after a wildfire as possible.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:
Paul Dahmer 360-902-2480

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

WDFW's statutory responsibilities include the protection, preservation, and perpetuation of fish and wildlife and associated habitat. Fire suppression and restoration activities are critical to protect people, wildlife, and habitat. Fire suppression and habitat restoration on WDFW public lands also protects adjacent private orchards and agricultural lands by reducing the loss of browse and forage vegetation that deer and elk depend on. Also, protecting and rehabilitating wildlife habitat on public lands, and winter feeding when necessary, can reduce wildlife conflicts with adjacent landowners.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A039Land Management**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package contributes directly to Goal 1, "Conserve and protect native fish and wildlife", as identified in the WDFW 2011-17 Strategic Plan. Fire suppression and habitat restoration allow the Department to manage its wildlife areas to protect diverse wildlife populations and provide compatible wildlife recreational opportunities. It also supports the WDFW mission of protecting, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports the Governor's priority, "Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment."

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

This decision package makes a key contribution to the statewide result, "Improve the Quality of Washington's Natural Resources." The activity "Manage Land and Access" is ranked as a highest priority.

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Wildfire suppression and habitat restoration of burned areas will reduce the potential for human/wildlife conflicts as well as minimize potential for wildlife mortalities this winter. Also, substantial investments in public lands made over many years by the state will continue to be preserved as high quality fish and wildlife habitat.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

Wildfire costs are unavoidable. Supplemental funding will cover costs associated with wildfires on WDFW lands, including fire suppression, habitat restoration and rehabilitation, and replacement of lost infrastructure such as buildings and fences.

The most expedient and efficient suppression techniques are chosen to control each fire situation. Habitat restoration is not proposed for all lands burned. Some lands recover naturally over time and other areas require timely restoration techniques. The Department does not have dedicated funding to meet the costs associated with wildfire.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Wildfire suppression costs must be paid. Without funding, basic operating dollars will be diverted from core needs such as weed control and facility maintenance. Staffing will be reduced.

Without funding, habitat rehabilitation will not occur, resulting in soil movement into streams, loss of wildlife food and cover, and weed infestations. Noxious weeds, adapted to invade disturbed areas quickly, will increase management costs in the future to comply with state weed law.

Federally listed salmonids occur in many streams and rivers adjacent to WDFW lands regularly affected by wildfires. Erosion and siltation of spawning beds caused by wildfires will degrade habitat and threaten federally protected salmon stocks.

Big game populations, including elk and deer, use these same lands as critical winter range habitat for food. Without habitat restoration on critical winter range, the habitat will not support animal populations and will result in elk and deer movement onto private lands looking for food and causing damage, resulting in increased damage claims.

Basic operating dollars that support staff will be diverted threatening nearly half of the 60 FTEs supported with wildlife area funds.

If this package is not funded, the substantial investment made in the purchase and acquisition of these state public lands to provide quality habitat for fish and wildlife and recreational opportunities will be compromised.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

A separate capital budget request will be submitted to cover the costs associated with replacing infrastructure that was destroyed or damaged by fires or by large rainstorms immediately following the fires when the potential for erosion was greatly elevated. Two barns were completely destroyed and a shop was damaged. More than eight miles of fences were also destroyed along with fencing materials, irrigation equipment, spring enhancements and upland bird feeders. Severe post-fire erosion on the Colockum Wildlife Area also caused extensive road damage in the form of mudslides, washed out stream crossings and deep rutting. The capital budget request is anticipated to be about \$1,600,000.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

Fire suppression costs: Fire suppression costs for WDFW lands are already estimated at \$2,529,768. Also included in this request is an annual, upfront 27-cent per acre fire protection fee charged by DNR for WDFW non-forest lands that will receive DNR fire suppression support. This policy was instituted by DNR in FY 2013 in light of recent changes to statute that allowed DNR to fight fires on WDFW non-forest lands, and results in a \$50,000 fee per year.

WDFW received \$130,000 for FY 2014 fire suppression costs.

Habitat restoration costs: \$313,680. Habitat restoration costs include the purchase and planting of native seeds as well as controlling noxious weeds.

Total suppression and restoration costs:

$$\$2,529,768 + \$50,000 - \$130,000 + \$313,680 = \$2,763,448$$

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Costs in this package are based on estimated needs from FY 2014 fires through October 1, 2013. These are one time costs.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	2,763,000		2,763,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BG Tribal Hunting Litigation
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

In January 2013, the Skokomish Tribe filed a federal lawsuit against the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and several county prosecutors, seeking adjudication of the scope of the treaty reserved off reservation hunting and gathering right. Funding this request will allow WDFW to reimburse the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) 1) to contract and obtain technical subject matter expertise of treaty right interpretation, 2) to ensure the state is prepared with appropriate legal analysis, evidence and technical support, and 3) for discovery costs.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	75,000	50,000	125,000
Total Cost	75,000	50,000	125,000

Package Description:

In January 2013, the Skokomish Tribe filed a federal lawsuit against the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and several county prosecutors, seeking adjudication of the scope of the treaty-reserved off-reservation hunting and gathering right. Currently, the Department and the AGO does not have existing staff with expertise in the technical subject matter of treaty right interpretation at the time of the development and negotiation of the Stevens Treaties in 1855-56.

Funding is requested to allow WDFW to reimburse the AGO 1) to contract and obtain technical subject matter expertise of treaty right interpretation, 2) to ensure the state is prepared with appropriate legal analysis, evidence and technical support, and 3) for discovery costs (depositions, transcripts, travel, etc.).

Funding is requested pay the AGO to defend the state from legal proceedings related to this major dispute. This case could result in a federal court analysis of the geographic scope of off-reservation hunting and gathering rights, tribal wildlife management authority, and potential allocation of natural resources between tribal and non-tribal entities. The outcome of this case may have significant fiscal implications for the state and could create a long-lasting precedent for managing wildlife and other natural resources, providing recreational opportunities for hunting, enforcing wildlife protection laws, and managing access and use of state lands.

With funding, WDFW expects a strengthened position in the litigation. The Department and the AGO do not have anthropologists on staff, and, thus, would lack technical support and expertise to review the Tribe's assertions and allegations, and provide evidence to support the agencies' legal position.

Most of the costs will be incurred by the AGO during FY14 (i.e. hiring experts and conducting discovery) and the Department will be billed.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:
Nate Pamplin
360.902.2693

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The court will have the necessary information to make an informed decision in this case.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A032 Agency Administration**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package is essential to implement WDFW's Goal 2 to provide sustainable fishing, hunting, and other wildlife related recreational and commercial experiences; specifically Objective C relating to Tribal treaty coordination.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, particularly Healthy Fish and Wildlife, and Working and Natural Lands goal topics. Depending on the outcome of the case, there could be serious implications to state's ability to manage wildlife and enforce wildlife protection laws.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

Given that 1) this is in response to a lawsuit and 2) timelines that are beyond the Department's control, there is not a viable opportunity to secure funds from external sources to contract this type of expertise. Furthermore, The Department's General Fund-State appropriation has no excess capacity after reductions made during the recent recession.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Without funding for the expertise and level of defense requested in this package, the state increases the risk of getting a costly precedent set for future litigation regarding the level of harvest subject to treaty right. The plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief on the geographic scope of the treaty right, clarification of lands eligible for these activities to occur, and an allocation of resources for tribal harvest opportunity. Other tribes have indicated they may join the Skokomish lawsuit or file separate litigation seeking to define the scope of the hunting and gathering right.

This federal court case has significant implications for wildlife and state land management. Without our assessment of the Tribe's claims and submitting to the court the state's position, our ability to be successful in this legal challenge is hindered.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

This request is for \$125,000 (\$75,000 in FY 2014 and \$50,000 in FY 2015) for litigation costs to be paid to the AGO. These costs will be for expert witnesses and trial discovery costs.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

These costs are one-time only.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	75,000	50,000	125,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BH Maintain Hatchery Production
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) hatcheries produce fish that support Washington's tribal, commercial, and recreational fisheries and contribute to fish recovery efforts listed under the Endangered Species Act. WDFW requests funding to meet the 2.4 percent increase in costs that took effect January 1, 2013, due to the global market conditions associated with fish food production.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	13,000	21,000	34,000
001-2 General Fund - Basic Account-Federal	92,600	148,400	241,000
001-7 General Fund - Basic Account-Private/Local	86,500	138,500	225,000
02R-1 Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account-State	8,000	14,000	22,000
04M-1 Recreational Fisheries Enhancement-State	10,400	16,600	27,000
071-1 Warm Water Game Fish Account-State	1,000	1,000	2,000
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State	15,000	25,000	40,000
Total Cost	226,500	364,500	591,000

Package Description:

Fish food purchased by WDFW supports salmon, trout, and warm water fish production for tribal, commercial and recreational fisheries in the state of Washington, as well as recovery and conservation programs for fish populations listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. Fish food expenditures are budgeted at approximately \$10 million per biennium.

Fish food prices increased by 2.4 percent, effective January 1, 2013. This increase was driven by global market conditions associated with fish production, including fish meal and fish oil shortages, paired with increasing international demand and rising energy costs for production and transport. Fish oil is in increasing demand in competitive markets, such as the new Omega 3's industry, resulting in higher prices and less availability.

Fish food is a non-discretionary cost of fish production. Without funding to offset increased fish food costs, salmon and trout plants into local waters will be reduced and/or state hatchery closures will be necessary.

This funding request will allow WDFW to continue hatchery fish production that meets tribal obligations and supports commercial and recreational fishing in Washington. The majority of trout production at WDFW owned hatcheries is produced for recreational fishing opportunities in lakes and rivers throughout the state. These opportunities contribute significant revenue to local and rural businesses, as well as WDFW through license sales. The majority of salmon production at WDFW owned hatcheries is linked to federal court orders with treaty tribes.

Funding will be used immediately upon approval. Without this funding, strategies to address the fish food cost increases will be implemented as soon as negotiations are completed with treaty tribes or as soon as reductions in fish production or hatchery closures are identified.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:
Kelly Cunningham
Deputy Assistant Director
Fish Program
360 902 2325

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

This funding request will allow WDFW to continue to produce hatchery fish at current levels. Washington's hatcheries provide the fisheries that people depend upon for jobs (commercial fishing and related industries), meet federal treaty obligations, support local economies (tourism, lodging, restaurants, wholesalers and retailers of recreational equipment, boats, and licenses), provide family recreational opportunities, and protect Washington's fishing cultural heritage.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: A041Fish Production for Sustainable Fisheries **Incremental Changes**

No measures submitted for package

Activity: A042Native Fish Recovery **Incremental Changes**

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package supports two of the agency's goals contained in the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan:
Goal 1: Conserve and protect native fish and wildlife
Goal 2: Provide sustainable fishing, hunting and other wildlife related recreational and commercial experiences.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package provides support for the Governor's Results Washington Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, the Diversified Economy and Vibrant Community subtopics. It also supports Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, the Healthy Fish and Wildlife topic.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Fish and wildlife benefit Washington's economy every year**
\$3.8 billion - Commercial fishing+
\$1.1 billion - Sportfishing*

**Source: Department of Fish and Wildlife: "Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Stewards of the state's natural heritage."

+Source: Fisheries Economics of the United States (NOAA)

*Source: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

Various strategies were used to offset fish food cost increases in 2011-2013 to maintain current fish production levels and fish health and to remain within hatchery operational budgets. These included the following:

- (1) Reprioritizing activities and budget resources within the Fish Program. This was a one-time fiscal opportunity that is not sustainable in the long term;
- (2) Buying fish food ahead of new contract pricing when funding allowed;
- (3) Implementing reductions in coho production at Humptulips Hatchery and Marblemount Hatchery; and
- (4) Closing Hupp Springs Hatchery.

These options are no longer available or feasible if WDFW is to maintain current levels of fish production.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Fish production will decrease, which will have a negative economic impact on local economies and impact federal orders made with tribes.

Without additional funding in FY 2014, strategies to address the fish food cost increases will include negotiating salmon production reductions with treaty tribes, making additional reductions in trout production, and closing selected hatcheries to offset cost increases.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

Please see attachment ML-BH Maintain Hatchery Production.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Fish food funding needs are ongoing and are needed into future biennia to maintain current hatchery production levels. Fish food costs may increase in future biennia, depending upon market conditions.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	226,500	364,500	591,000

FISH FOOD CALCULATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
 2014 Supplemental - Maintain Hatchery Production
 Attachment ML-BH

		7.2% Incr.*	6% and 2.4% Increase	
	FY12 Exp	FY13	FY14	FY15
	5,514,800	5,911,800	6,408,400	6,946,700
Less FY12 Base		(5,514,800)	(5,514,800)	(5,514,800)
Total Needed		397,000	893,600	1,431,900

	% by Fund Source***				2013-2015 Total	13-15 Maintenance Funding	FY14 Supplemental Request	FY14 Supplemental Request (Rounded)	FY14 (Rounded)	FY15 (Rounded)	TOTAL
			FY14	FY15							
001-1 GF-State	5.8%		51,869	83,049	134,918	101,000	33,918	34,000	13,000	21,000	34,000
001-2 GF-Federal	40.9%		365,489	585,653	951,143	710,000	241,143	241,000	92,600	148,400	241,000
001-7 GF-Local	38.0%		339,568	544,109	883,677	659,000	224,677	225,000	86,500	138,500	225,000
02R-1 ALEA	3.7%		33,017	52,965	85,983	64,000	21,983	22,000	8,000	14,000	22,000
04M-1 Rec Fisheries	4.6%		41,092	65,842	106,934	80,000	26,934	27,000	10,400	16,600	27,000
071-190 Warm Water	0.2%		1,800	2,900	4,700	3,000	1,700	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
104-1 Wildlife-State	6.8%		60,764	97,381	158,145	118,000	40,145	40,000	15,000	25,000	40,000
TOTAL	100.0%		893,600	1,431,900	2,325,499	1,735,000	590,499	591,000	226,500	364,500	591,000

***Percentages based on FY 2012 actuals; most recent actuals available as of 07/15/2013.

Note: GF-S expected to carry-forward into 2015-2017 as GF-S; consistent to anticipated reversion in 2015-2017 of GF-S to ALEA fund switch implemented by legislatively-approved 2013-2015 operating budget.

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BI Meet Growing Demand for Records
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) data requested by the public has increased by a factor of 100 in only four years. Current law leaves little flexibility for the Department to manage the scope of these requests, and we face tremendous legal liability if the requests cannot be met. Also, productivity is suffering as an increasing amount of staff time is being diverted to public disclosure requests. To comply with state law and minimize the effect to current budgeted activities, WDFW proposes to invest in an information management system that will preserve records more efficiently, allowing staff to process records requests more timely, accurately, and using fewer staff hours.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State		108,000	108,000
001-2 General Fund - Basic Account-Federal		196,000	196,000
001-7 General Fund - Basic Account-Private/Local		107,000	107,000
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State		189,000	189,000
Total Cost		600,000	600,000
Staffing	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
FTEs	.0	2.0	1.0

Package Description:

The public disclosure request process is highly resource intensive, requiring manual searches to locate and review information with no assurance of accuracy or completeness. Recently, the volume and scope of public records requests has greatly increased, with some requests exceeding 50,000 records each that must be individually scanned for relevance and confidentiality. The Department does not have an existing enterprise tool or system to organize, document, or access the content of its vast paper records. Retrieving electronic files presents challenges as well. Due to a lack of network access for many field staff, electronic records are often stored directly on computer hard drives, which prevents the data from being queried when staff are researching information requests.

Over the last four years alone, the amount of information provided to requesters has increased 100 fold. Our tools and methods simply cannot manage this growth in workload, and consequently, the Department faces a growing risk of missing records. The Department's recent settlement of a public disclosure lawsuit has underscored the importance of having these tools to protect and retrieve information in its entirety. By investing in a technological solution, the Department will be able to provide a higher level of customer service and provide reliable information to the public.

The Department is pursuing a two pronged approach: internal process improvement and technology solutions. The Department is working to identify and implement business process improvements related to document management and storage. Adding a full time employee dedicated to public disclosure activities will allow the Department to increase its file review capacity and ensure proper training is provided to employees.

In terms of technology, the Department is exploring options for centrally storing and querying electronic information, as well as scanning and indexing paper records. Deploying and administering the technology solution will require the addition of one full time information technology specialist. This will centralize state data, require less manual input, and ensure the completeness of the Department's public disclosure responses, which will reduce the Department's legal risk and exposure resulting from potential omissions due to the lack of a centralized system.

Outcomes include keeping pace with growing requests, providing easy public access to frequently requested information, complying with state disclosure laws, and maintaining core conservation and recreation services.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The Department's objective is to limit its legal exposure, provide better service and transparency to citizens, and increase workload efficiencies related to public disclosure requests.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A032 Agency Administration**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This package addresses the Department's goal of pursuing technological improvements to more efficiently conduct its lines of business. Protecting the agency from unnecessary financial risk benefits all programs by ensuring monetary resources are spent to further the Department's strategic vision, as opposed to funding legal judgments.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports two of the Governor's Results Washington goals: Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, because it is critical to WDFW fulfilling its mission; and Goal 5, Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government, because it provides the infrastructure to do so.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

This package also supports the Office of the Chief Information Officer's statewide strategies. Implementing a modernized document management system will allow for significantly greater accountability and transparency in public disclosure. It will also enhance security by safeguarding against inadvertent release of confidential information without proper redaction.

Overhauling WDFW's approach to information management will directly support the agency's mission, vision, and operations by focusing on its goals of delivering high quality customer service, improving business processes, and investing in technology. In addition, these efficiencies will allow staff to perform core operations.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department continues to explore options through research and collaboration with other state agencies. WDFW has reviewed public disclosure law for ways to meet the growing workload without additional resources. However, the law provides no flexibility for the Department to prioritize requests, dismiss or focus overly broad requests, or provide cost incentives that would discourage frivolous requests.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

The Department is obligated to fulfill all public disclosure requests accurately, completely, and in a timely manner. If funding is not secured for additional staff and technology resources, the Department will continue to be at significant risk for lawsuits due to the lack of centralized records management tools and training. Moreover, employees currently spend an inordinate amount of time retrieving information, preventing them from performing core work carrying out the Department's mission and providing services to the public.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

At this time, the Department is examining several particular courses of action; thus, specific cost estimates are in development. It has been determined that deploying and administering the technology solution will require the addition of one full-time information technology specialist and one FTE will need to be dedicated to public disclosure activities. Object detail given below is tentative.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Costs and functions will be ongoing.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
A Salaries And Wages		150,000	150,000
B Employee Benefits		50,000	50,000
E Goods\Other Services		400,000	400,000
Total Objects		600,000	600,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BJ Vancouver Region Office Relocation
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) southwest regional office located in Vancouver, Washington, serves as the headquarters for the Department's staff in the southwest region of the state and provides customer service for the public regarding commercial licensing, fish and wildlife regulations, and purchasing recreational fishing and hunting licenses and Discover Passes. WDFW requested and received one-time funding to move the SW Regional Office to a safer and more accessible location for staff and the public last legislative session. However, only the state wildlife account portion of the request was funded, leaving a significant shortfall to complete the move. Without additional authority, WDFW must decrease other programmatic work to use existing authority for the move.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State		218,000	218,000
Total Cost		218,000	218,000

Package Description:

Under state law, agencies must request a review of any facility move proposals through the OFM Facilities Division. The request to move WDFW's SW Regional Office was approved in March 2013. OFM's letter of approval remarked that the one time cost for the move was expected to be funded in the 2013-15 biennial operating budget and that occupancy is expected to take place beginning December 1, 2014.

The Legislature provided WDFW partial funding in the 2013-15 biennial operating budget. Only the Wildlife-State portion of the request was funded. The Department does not have base funding for facility moves, so additional expenditure authority is necessary to complete the move without impacting currently budgeted activities.

Since approval in March 2013, WDFW has been working with the Department of Enterprise Services (DES) Real Estate Division to secure a new lease. The solicitation process is expected to run through October 2013 before a final lease will be secured.

WDFW is requesting additional Wildlife State authority so that currently budgeted activities are not impacted by moving forward with the move in FY 2015. Expected outcomes include increased access for the public, increased safety for staff and the public, and decreased field assignment commute times and decreased vandalism.

Site selection through the DES open solicitation process began in September 2013. The plan is to move staff into the new leased building by December 1, 2014.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:
Owen Rowe, WDFW Budget Director: 360-902-2204
Julie Howard, WDFW Facilities Manager: 360-902-2205

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The Department expects increased safety and accessibility to services for WDFW staff and the public in southwest Washington.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A034Manage Agency Facilities and Assets**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package supports Goal 3 of WDFW's Strategic Plan: Promote a healthy economy, protect community character, maintain an overall high quality of life, and deliver high quality customer service. The relocation will allow WDFW to conduct business more efficiently by moving closer to the I-5 corridor. The relocation will increase accessibility for staff and the public, decreasing fuel consumption for field staff in department leased vehicles. Also, by relocating to a newer, energy efficient building, WDFW will reduce utility costs. The work areas for staff and areas for the visiting public will also be improved.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This request supports the Governor's priorities under Results Washington, specifically Goal 3: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment. The topics "Clean Transportation" and "Efficient Buildings" will be supported by this proposal.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

Two options were considered during the OFM Facilities Oversight review: take no action or look for alternative sites through the DES open solicitation process. Since the space for staff and storage has become inadequate, the space poses significant issues for the visiting public, and the landlord refused to make requested improvements to the property, not taking action was determined unacceptable. WDFW is going through an open solicitation process with the Department of Enterprise Services Real Estate Division to secure a new facility.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Without additional authority, WDFW must decrease or stop other programmatic work and use existing authority for the move. Types of activities funded through the state wildlife account and the state general fund may be impacted, including activities that support the management and protection of fish and wildlife populations.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

Governor Inslee's proposed biennial operating budget included \$545,000 for the SW Regional Office move. This total amount was split between the state general fund and the state wildlife account based on WDFW's proration of state funds that support the Department's SW Regional Office staff. This resulted in a fund split of \$218,000 state general fund and \$327,000 state wildlife account. The enacted operating budget included only the Wildlife-State portion of the request, or \$327,000.

WDFW is requesting a one-time increase in state wildlife account authority to make up the difference between the amount provided in Governor Inslee's budget proposal and the amount provided in the enacted budget. Since just the state general fund portion of the request was not funded, this request is structured to complete the move with state wildlife account dollars only.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs are one-time and are related to the move scheduled for FY 2015.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services		218,000	218,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BK Maintain Pheasant Production
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: M2 - Inflation and Other Rate Changes

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Bob Oke Game Farm produces pheasants that support recreational hunting in western Washington. These opportunities contribute significant revenue to local and rural businesses and support WDFW's mission of providing outdoor recreation. WDFW requests funding to meet a 40 percent feed cost increase that took effect between 2010 and 2012. This feed increase has resulted in a five percent reduction of pheasants being produced for the 2013 fall hunting season.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
104-1 State Wildlife Account-State	45,000	45,000	90,000
Total Cost	45,000	45,000	90,000

Package Description:

WDFW's Bob Oke Game Farm produces pheasants that are released for hunting at sites throughout western Washington. This service directly supports hunting activities within the state. Prior to FY 2014, the production goal had been 40,000 birds. Due to rapidly rising bird feed costs from 2010 to 2012, production has been reduced to 38,000 birds for the upcoming hunting season in Fall 2013. Rapidly rising grain prices have increased the cost of bird feed at the farm significantly, from \$2.79 per bird in 2010 to \$3.91 per bird in 2012. Maintaining the Department's level of service is important for maintaining hunter satisfaction. The Bob Oke Game Farm is supported primarily by western Washington pheasant license revenue. Although revenue has been increasing, it has not increased quickly enough to absorb the rapidly rising feed costs. Bird feed is a non-discretionary cost of pheasant production. Without funding to offset increased bird feed costs, further reductions in pheasant production may be necessary.

This funding request will allow WDFW to maintain pheasant production that supports recreational hunting in local and rural communities throughout western Washington. These opportunities contribute significant revenue to local and rural businesses and supports WDFW's mission of providing outdoor recreation by maintaining this opportunity.

The pheasant hunting program is particularly important to youth and seniors, whose ability to participate in hunting activities are often limited. Funding will allow the Department to offer enough birds for enjoyable and productive hunting experiences.

If funded, the Game Farm will return to full production of 40,000 birds in the Spring of 2014 for release in the Fall of 2014. As proposed, this level will continue in successive years.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

This funding request will allow WDFW to resume the level of pheasant production at 40,000 bird annually for hunters in Washington, which has been reduced due to increased bird feed costs.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A038Provide Sustainable Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Opportunities**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This request supports Goal 2 of WDFW's strategic plan, "Provide sustainable fishing, hunting and other wildlife related recreational and commercial experiences," by providing upland bird hunting opportunities that will not exist without the release of pheasants in western Washington. The program value to youth and seniors has a direct connection to the first strategy of WDFW Goal 3 to "Increase recruitment and retention of customers by improving the marketing of fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching opportunities."

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 5: Efficient, Effective and Accountable Government, Goal Topic: Customer Satisfaction and Confidence. It will do so by increasing customer satisfaction for hunters.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Pheasant production supports local economies through tourism, lodging, retail businesses, and recreational equipment sales.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The game farm is supported primarily by Western Washington pheasant license revenue. Although revenue has been increasing, it has not increased quickly enough to absorb the rapidly rising feed costs. A request to increase the license cost has been considered, and will be again in the future. At this time though, the Department believes a fee increase may deter hunters and reduce overall satisfaction with recreational hunting opportunities.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Without funding to address the rising bird food costs, further cuts to pheasant production may be required. Pheasant production supports local economies through tourism, lodging, retail businesses, and recreational equipment sales. It also supports family recreational opportunities. The program provides many youth with their first hunting experiences. Lowering the numbers of birds released may lead to a loss of license sales due to a likely decline in hunter satisfaction.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

\$2.79 per bird in 2010 to \$3.91 per bird in 2012 = \$1.12 food cost increase per bird.

\$1.12 x 40,000 birds = \$45,000 increase in annual feed costs.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs are on-going.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	45,000	45,000	90,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BM Wildlife Disease Management
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: PL - Performance Level

Recommendation Summary Text:

Wildlife diseases have significant impacts on wildlife resources and are of concern to domestic animal agriculture and human health. Funding for a wildlife veterinarian will allow the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to address health issues impacting western Washington species, including elk and western pond turtles. This position will support prevention, assessment, and management of wildlife disease statewide and improve WDFW's ability to coordinate efforts with Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) and the Department of Health (DOH).

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	48,000	196,000	244,000
Total Cost	48,000	196,000	244,000
Staffing	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
FTEs	.3	1.0	.7

Package Description:

WDFW's capacity to address emerging wildlife disease issues has been significantly reduced due to losing one of two wildlife veterinary positions in previous biennial budget cuts. The remaining position, covering all wildlife disease throughout the state, is located in Spokane.

Wildlife diseases are increasingly recognized as having significant impacts on wildlife management. For example, an outbreak of mycoplasmal pneumonia this past winter resulted in elimination of the entire Tieton bighorn sheep herd. The emergence and rapid spread of hoof disease in southwest Washington elk is of great concern to wildlife managers, hunters, and the general public. Ulcerative shell disease of Western Pond Turtles was recently identified as the major threat to the recovery of this state endangered species. Large bird die offs due to toxins and disease are commonplace. Research is needed to understand marine mammal diseases and wildlife diseases that may infect domestic animal agriculture.

In addition, certain wildlife species are known to serve as reservoirs of diseases that threaten domestic animal and human health. Examples include rabies, deer hair loss, West Nile virus, Lyme disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, and avian influenza (bird flu). In recent years, over 70 percent of emerging human diseases worldwide have originated in wildlife.

The Department proposes to increase wildlife health capacity by hiring a wildlife veterinarian to address western Washington health issues. Funding this request will allow the Department to increase understanding and management of wildlife disease through improved monitoring of prevalence, distribution, and impacts of diseases to wildlife populations. This will greatly enhance the Department's

ability to assess and manage diseases affecting elk in southwest Washington and western pond turtles in western Washington. Funding will also improve WDFW's ability to efficiently work with WSDA and DOH to address wildlife diseases that threaten domestic animals and humans.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Experts:

Kristin Mansfield, (509) 892-1001 x 326

John Pierce, (360) 902-2511

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The Department expects an increased level of protection against the spread of wildlife diseases for animal and human health and safety, especially within western Washington.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: A038 Provide Sustainable Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Opportunities

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Activity: A040 Protect and Recover Threatened and Endangered Wildlife

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

WDFW Goal 1 is to "Conserve and protect native fish and wildlife." This includes managing Washington's fish and wildlife diversity at levels consistent with ecosystem management principles established in the Conservation Initiative. This package is directly focused on addressing wildlife disease issues that threaten the long term persistence and viability of wildlife populations.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Healthy Environment, contributing to ensure populations of wildlife are healthy now and in the future. This directly relates to the goal topic, Healthy Fish and Wildlife, sub-topic Protect and restore Washington's wildlife. It also supports Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities, sub-topic Healthy youth and adults.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department researched private sector contractors that deal with veterinarian services, but was unable to find a contractor who could handle the specialized work we do. The work performed by this position requires very specialized skills and formal education in wildlife veterinarian science.

In terms of alternate funding, WDFW does not have the budget capacity to fund this position out of existing resources, so we would have to decrease other programmatic work to use existing authority.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Critical wildlife disease issues need to be addressed and monitored. Failure to fund adequate wildlife veterinarian services will severely compromise the Department's ability to manage wildlife resources, particularly with regard to the viability of elk populations in southwest Washington and Western Pond Turtles. Western Pond Turtles are listed under the Endangered Species Act and are in immediate danger of extinction.

In addition, wildlife can serve as reservoirs of diseases that affect agricultural animals and humans. Wildlife diseases such as brucellosis and tuberculosis cost livestock producers millions of dollars per year. Avian influenza, carried by wild waterfowl, poses a constant threat to both domestic poultry and to humans. In Washington, wildlife is the reservoir of many diseases that affect humans, including West Nile virus, rabies, tularemia, and leptospirosis. For these reasons, both WSDA and DOH rely on WDFW veterinary staff to assist with surveillance for these diseases in wildlife populations.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

None

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

WDFW is asking for 100 percent GF-S funds for this position. The existing wildlife veterinarian position is funded out of Wildlife-State. Because the health of wildlife provides equal benefit to hunting and conservation purposes as the health of agricultural animals and to public health at large, the state general fund should fund this position.

Salaries and Benefits reflect 0.25 FTE Epidemiologist 3 in 2014 (1.0 FTE for 3 months) and 1.0 FTE in 2015 and ongoing.

Goods and services were estimated based on the following:

1. One-time startup costs for the wildlife veterinarian truck of \$8,500, 25% in FY 2014 and 75% in FY 2015, to purchase items such as a truck vault, class V drug safe, and dart gun and supplies.
2. Ongoing costs of \$8,500 starting in FY 2015 of consumable such as sampling and lab supplies, capture drugs, and other injectables.
3. Ongoing annual laboratory/contract fees of \$5,000 starting in FY 2015.
4. Infrastructure and program support costs of 28.06%.

Travel Expenses include \$750 per month for a motor pool vehicle lease (3 months in FY 2014, 12 months in FY 2015, ongoing) and annual per diem expenses of \$2,000, ongoing.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

Costs are ongoing at the FY 2015 level, minus the one-time startup costs for truck supplies of \$6,375.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
A Salaries And Wages	22,000	89,000	111,000
B Employee Benefits	7,000	27,000	34,000
E Goods\Other Services	16,000	69,000	85,000
G Travel	3,000	11,000	14,000
Total Objects	48,000	196,000	244,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BN Culvert Injunction Requirements
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: PL - Performance Level

Recommendation Summary Text:

After finding that Washington State has not met certain obligations under Tribal treaties, a US Court issued a permanent injunction against the state, including the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The March 2013 injunction mandates that fish blocking culverts be repaired within 3½ years to remedy the loss in salmon productivity and the violation of Tribal treaty rights. The injunction also requires that maintenance and recurring assessments be conducted on culverts to ensure they do not become barriers to salmon. Finally, the injunction requires frequent communication with each of the 21 Tribes in order to monitor progress, effectiveness, and compliance with the injunction. The Department requests funds to meet its portion of these obligations.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State		2,680,000	2,680,000
Total Cost		2,680,000	2,680,000
Staffing	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
FTEs	.0	17.6	8.8

Package Description:

A recent US Court injunction against the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), and Washington State Parks mandates that fish blocking culverts be repaired within 3½ years (17 years for WSDOT) to remedy the loss in salmon productivity and the violation of Tribal treaty rights. In addition, the resulting court injunction requires that maintenance, recurring assessments, and communication with Tribes be conducted on all culverts, including newly corrected culverts, to ensure that they do not become barriers to salmon again.

WDFW will perform four categories of work in response to the injunction:

1. The Department has 116 culverts on its lands and will re assess them and those under State Parks' ownership (approximately 100) every five years using the court ordered WDFW fish passage barrier assessment protocol.
2. During those assessments, WDFW will conduct required routine maintenance activities. Larger scale maintenance requirements may be addressed through personal service contracts.
3. Building on the Department's well established, positive relationships with Tribes, WDFW will regularly communicate with 21 treaty Tribes on its assessments, monitoring activities, and barrier remedy strategies.
4. For WSDOT's many culverts, WDFW will perform stream surveys and help WSDOT identify the fish use for each culvert location, develop structural and biological mitigation options, and determine the best options to advance to scoping and engineering/design phases for each location.

In addition to these categories of work, WDFW will be correcting eight to ten of its culvert locations through the capital budget.

Funding was provided last session for most of the culvert corrections, and WDFW is submitting requests for the remaining two locations in the 2014 supplemental capital budget.

With this funding, WDFW will meet its obligations under the US Court injunction and assist other state agencies in meeting their obligations. Repairing fish passage barriers and maintaining culverts will both benefit depressed fish populations, which may ultimately provide for more harvestable fish and benefit local economies, and will respect the state's role in Tribal treaty rights.

Communication with Tribes and other state agencies has already been initiated. WDFW expects to start work on remaining injunction mandates in July 2014.

Name and Phone Number of Subject Matter Expert:
David Price, 360-902-2565

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

Consistent with the US Court injunction, WDFW expects to repair all its fish blocking culverts, ensure that all fish passable culverts do not become barriers with regular assessments and maintenance, quickly repair those culverts that become barriers, and maintain communication regarding these issues with Tribes.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A037Ecosystem Restoration**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package is essential to "Correct fish passage barriers on county and city lands and implement provisions from U.S. v. Washington case," which is a strategy under Goal 1 of the Agency's Strategic Plan. This decision package is necessary to achieve this outcome as there are no funds to implement this new activity.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This package supports Governor Inslee's Results Washington Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, under sub-topic Pacific Salmon, to "Increase number of fish passage barriers corrected per year from 375 to 500 by 2016," per leading indicator 2.2.b.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Restoring fish passage yields direct benefits to local economies by providing fishing opportunities once fish populations are restored and harvest opportunity is supported. This proposal is consistent with the Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda and the Treaty Tribes at Risk remedy actions.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

As this decision package is in response to a US Court injunction, the scope for alternatives is narrow. One alternative explored relates to working with WSDOT: as written, this decision package assumes that WDFW will get its own appropriation for its assistance on

WSDOT culverts. WSDOT has in the past contracted with WDFW for this sort of work, so an alternative is that WSDOT may receive the appropriation and contract for WDFW fish biology expertise, without which culvert repairs may not achieve the Court injunction's goals of free fish passage.

Another alternative is funding this work through the transportation budget. Because all culvert work relates to roads, this decision package could be considered for the transportation bill.

Lastly, just over half of the staff and costs in this decision package can be considered capital. See discussion below.

WDFW has put all of the request in a single operating budget package in order to show concisely what the total costs are to the Department (in addition to the WDFW only, capital only funding being requested in the capital budget). Ongoing negotiations can determine which budget(s) are best suited to this work.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

WDFW will be out of compliance with the US Court injunction without this package.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

WDFW estimates that it has between eight and ten fish passage barriers on its culverts. Repairs on these will be funded in the capital budget, and the Department's barrier correction program has submitted a separate capital funding request. This operating budget request is for re assessment, small repair, fish expertise consulting, and Tribal communications.

Some elements of this operating budget decision package could be funded under either the capital or operating budget, including scoping, engineering, and survey work. These elements total 9.6 FTE and \$1,362,000 in FY 2015.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

WDFW has an interagency agreement with Washington State Parks to identify their fish passage barriers, design remedies, and oversee construction to ensure compliance with the US Court injunction. This agreement would need to be extended and amended or a new agreement created to capture new work elements required under the injunction.

WDFW has an existing interagency agreement with WSDOT to assist that agency in meeting the US Court injunction. WDFW and WSDOT have maintained a similar agreement for more than 10 years. The current agreement with WSDOT is inadequate to meet the needs of the injunction.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

The majority of costs will be for staff. To perform the work described in this decision package, the Department will need 17.6 FTEs in FY 2015. In the 2015-17 biennium, FTE needs will increase to 28.2, and then decrease to 23.2 to assist WSDOT in its 17 year timeline and for ongoing assessment, maintenance, and Tribal communications.

The FY 2015 FTEs include the following: 4.0 FTE Scientific Technician 3, 2.0 FTE Fish and Wildlife Biologist 3, 4.0 FTE Fish and Wildlife Biologist 4, 3.0 FTE Environmental Engineer 3, 1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 5, 0.3 FTE Environmental Planner 5, 0.3 FTE Environmental Engineer 5, 2.0 FTE Engineering Aid 4, and 1.0 Environmental Planner 4.

In FY 2015, costs associated with staff will be \$1,691,000, and Attorney General costs will be \$35,000. Travel costs will be \$213,000, and software and equipment purchases will total \$23,000. The Department will contract for its own culverts' maintenance starting in FY 2015 at \$120,000 and add Parks' culverts in FY 2016 at an additional \$130,000 per year. Infrastructure and support costs of 28.06%, or \$598,000, are included in object E.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs will be ongoing, increasing and then decreasing over time as explained above regarding FTE, with the exception of Attorney General services and some initial staff costs.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
A Salaries And Wages		1,068,000	1,068,000
B Employee Benefits		392,000	392,000
C Professional Svc Contracts		120,000	120,000
E Goods\Other Services		883,000	883,000
G Travel		213,000	213,000
J Capital Outlays		4,000	4,000
Total Objects		2,680,000	2,680,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BP Managing Aquatic Invasive Species
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: PL - Performance Level

Recommendation Summary Text:

As boats and other types of aquatic conveyances travel among bodies of water, they can inadvertently pick up organisms and transport them to ecosystems that do not have natural defenses against invasion. These aquatic invasive species can cause significant harm to Washington's hydropower, agriculture, and natural habitat, including salmon recovery. Detection, eradication, and prevention of invasive species in Washington's waters are critical to state and regional environmental and economic wellbeing. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) requests funding to bring the state's Aquatic Invasive Species Program in line with the capacity of neighboring states' programs.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
09M-1	Aquatic Invasive Species Enf. Acct.-State		1,436,000	1,436,000
09N-1	Aquatic Invasive Sp Prevention Acct-State		2,285,000	2,285,000
104-1	State Wildlife Account-State		80,000	80,000
Total Cost			3,801,000	3,801,000
Staffing		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
	FTEs	.0	19.6	9.8
Revenue				
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
09M	Aquatic Invasive S E 0279 Vessel Regis Fee		320,000	320,000
09NA	Aquatic Inv Sp Prev 0279 Vessel Regis Fee		480,000	480,000
104	State Wildlife Accou 0420 Charges for Services		80,000	80,000
Total Revenue			880,000	880,000

Package Description:

The Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) program currently works to identify invasive species and deploy tools and management practices to minimize their introduction and spread. The program monitors water in lakes and bays, inspects vessels statewide, conducts research, and develops educational materials. Over the past five years, the following stakeholders have been particularly involved in identifying AIS gaps and needs: Washington Invasive Species Council, the Pacific Northwest Economic Region Coalition, the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, the Western Regional Panel of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, and numerous tribes and governmental organizations.

Current program funding for the 2013-15 biennium is \$946,000, approximately three quarters for prevention and one quarter for enforcement. In addition, the Washington State Patrol receives \$54,000 for enforcement at port entries. The funding source for both agencies is a \$2.00 surcharge on resident recreational watercraft (vessels at least 16 feet long, with at least 10 horsepower, owned by Washington residents).

The Concern:

Preventing the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species in Washington is challenging and unpredictable, requiring vigilance for known and unknown threats, rapid response to their discovery, and persistent, cost effective management of species that have established themselves. Currently, only one half of the water bodies considered to be high risks for contamination are inspected, and this inspection only occurs once per year. This limited monitoring provides opportunities for aquatic invasive species to establish and reproduce to a level that can cause major threats to local industry and environment.

Particularly at risk from aquatic invasive species are hydropower systems. For example, a species such as zebra mussels can choke the water flow through a dam. The Columbia River supplies electricity to a far reaching region, and its basin is the last major river basin in the U.S. without a zebra and quagga mussel invasion. Aquatic invasive species may also impede fish passage along the Columbia River, making salmon returns difficult and dangerous, and threatening restoration efforts that the state has prioritized for years.

Agriculture may also be impacted by aquatic invasive species, as they block irrigation channels and filters. Any body of water that becomes infested by an aquatic invasive species will have negative ecosystem and economic impacts. If contamination is left unchecked, mitigation costs will far exceed any preventive costs.

Because Washington State shares river basins with its neighboring states and vessels travel between states daily, managing and preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species is a regional issue. Reflecting this, several regional economic and environmental councils are actively involved, studying and advocating for a more robust and comprehensive regional approach to aquatic invasive species prevention and response. Yet Washington's current investment is significantly smaller than its neighbors. Idaho spends 2½ times more than our state, Oregon spends half again as much, and California spends 15 times more than we do. In all three of those states, fees that individuals pay on vessels and watercraft to combat the threat of AIS are significantly higher, as well.

This decision package is the result of coalescing efforts by the many organizations involved. It comprises the most efficient use of public resources to implement the recommendations identified during this stakeholder process, and it brings Washington's investment on par with our regional neighbors. For perspective: the prevention work proposed in this decision package is only two or three percent of potential mitigation costs, as described under the consequences of not funding this package section.

The Proposal:

Cost effective aquatic invasive species prevention relies on early detection and rapid response. With this in mind, WDFW proposes enhancing the current AIS program in three broad ways: further management and enforcement, public education, and grants to local governments and other groups.

Management and enforcement will include increased staffing to ensure the following:

- all bodies considered high risk are monitored three to four times a year (up from one-half the high risk bodies, once per year);
- rapid response and incident command when aquatic invasive species are detected;
- up to 250 check stations; and
- prompt and effective investigation of crimes involving aquatic invasive species.

Public education and outreach enhancements will include the following:

- training for other agencies that work with aquatic vessels and equipment and organizations interested in preventing aquatic invasive species;
- developing new methods for detecting and managing contaminations;
- working with stakeholders on management in new places; and
- implementing a media and outreach campaign.

A specific example of outreach is working with schools to encourage use of native species, not foreign and potentially invasive, in science curriculum projects.

Grants to local governments and other groups will assist them in building capacity to monitor, detect, and address AIS. Through these grants, WDFW can encourage a coordinated, state wide approach to aquatic invasive species management and help local governments avoid assessing their own water access fees.

Implementation will be immediate upon adoption of required rule making conducted within the first year. The proposed legislation identifies FY 2015 as the first year for the inspection and decontamination stations, rapid response teams, and increased enforcement activities. Additional staffing and purchases will begin in FY 2015, as will new permit fees.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The ultimate goal of an expanded AIS program is to prevent any aquatic invasive species from establishing in Washington waters and causing environmental or economic damage. This will be achieved through enhancing current management capabilities and significantly increasing authorities to address potential high risk aquatic invasive species, such as zebra or quagga mussels. The expansion of the AIS program will benefit citizens and taxpayers by reducing damage and maintenance costs for our native ecosystems, fish, and wildlife resources, and protecting agriculture, shellfish, forestry, fisheries, and outdoor recreation businesses from AIS incurred damages.

WDFW will increase efficiencies in preventing invasive species from contaminating Washington's land, water, and other natural resources. Prevention is significantly less costly than addressing a full blown infestation. WDFW will increase its ability to educate the public and enlist its assistance in avoiding infestations and the spread of invasive species. WDFW will increase its ability to respond to emergent situations through inspection and decontamination stations and rapid response management actions.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: A044Monitor and Control Aquatic Invasive Species

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

This decision package supports Goal 1 contained in the Department's 2013-2015 Strategic Plan to conserve and protect native fish and wildlife enhance laws and regulations to improve the implementation of aquatic invasive species (AIS) prevention standards to prevent the spread of AIS in Washington.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

The proposal supports the following Governor's Results Washington priorities:

- Goal 2: Prosperous Economy;
- Goal 4: Healthy and Safe Communities; and
- Goal 5: Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment

The proposal also supports the Western Governors' Association Policy Resolution 10-4 for combating invasive species and the Columbia River Basin Interagency Invasive Response Plan signed by Governor Gregoire in October of 2008.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

This request will implement:

- Washington State Invasive Species Council strategic plan legislative recommendation No. 22 to assess current laws and authorities and recommend legislation to address gaps and overlaps;

- Puget Sound Partnership's Action Agenda Near Term Action recommendations regarding preventing and rapidly responding to the introduction of invasive species; and developing plans to respond to a potential zebra/quagga mussel invasion in the Puget Sound Basin and limit the spread of New Zealand mud snails;
- NW Power and Conservation Council's Independent Economic Advisory Board "Economic Risk Associated with the Potential Establishment of Zebra and Quagga Mussels in the Columbia River Basin" report recommendations (2010);
- Western Regional Panel of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force's "Action Plan to implement legal and regulatory efforts to minimize expansion of invasive mussels through watercraft movements in the Western United States" recommendations 2.6, 3.2, and 4.0.
- Pacific Northwest Economic Region coalition's "Northwest Defense Against Mussels Declaration of Cooperation - June 2013" focus areas and policy priorities.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department has worked over the past five years with other state agencies and stakeholders to identify gaps and needs to our aquatic invasive species approach. This decision package, and accompanying proposed legislation, comprises the most efficient use of public resources to implement the recommendations identified during this stakeholder process.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

Failure to fund this request exposes the state to potentially hundreds of millions of dollars in annual management and mitigation costs, further imperils native salmon populations, and causes fundamental changes to whole water body ecosystems. Prevention is more effective and drastically less expensive.

According to the independent Economic Analysis Board, the primary costs for an infestation will occur at hydropower and fish passage facilities at dams, hatcheries, impacts on habitat and valuable species, and water diversion and pumping facilities. The board estimates:

- Increased monitoring and cleaning at hatcheries by \$1 million annually.
- \$50 million annually for increased costs to maintain water supplies where mussels interfere with diversion, pumping, conveyance and distribution of water.
- Applying antifouling paint at fish ladders at dams would cost annually \$64,000 per dam.
- Filtration systems for hatcheries are estimated to cost \$1million each at the 88 hatcheries in Washington State.
- Estimates for sampling and surveys, control of spread, treatment and logistical costs are estimated at \$7.5 million per incident.

Based on these estimates, the prevention work proposed in this decision package is only two or three percent of potential mitigation costs.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

This request is submitted in tandem with proposed legislation that addresses all statutory changes. In addition, three rules will need amending and one new rule will be developed.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

REVENUE

Two new permits will provide approximately \$1 million of fee revenue annually after an initial ramp up. The resident aquatic conveyance fee is estimated to raise \$500,000 per year, though only \$400,000 in the first year, FY 2015, as people learn about the new fee and adapt to paying it. The fee of \$10 applies to the majority of payers, those with small recreational boats, kayaks, canoes, and the like. Calculations are based on the number of permits sold in Oregon multiplied by \$10. Other payers, those with small commercial watercraft and seaplanes, are subject to a range of fees, but those are not part of this revenue's calculations because the number of them is not known.

The non-resident aquatic conveyance fee is also estimated to raise \$500,000 per year, though only \$400,000 in the first year, FY 2015, as

people learn about the new fee and adapt to paying it. Calculations are based on a \$25 non resident permit fee for the same types of recreational watercraft listed above.

Permits will be offered through the Department's WILD online licensing system, and there will be a 10% per permit transaction fee. Based on the assumptions for permit fee revenue, this will generate \$80,000 in the first year (FY 2015) and \$100,000 per year thereafter. Revenue will be deposited in the State Wildlife Account (104) and those revenues will pay for the transaction costs incurred by the Department.

Note: The majority of this enhanced program's funding will come from revenues collected by the Motor Vessel Excise Tax. The associated proposed legislation re directs 20 percent of revenues from General Fund-State to the Aquatic Invasive Species Enforcement account (09M) and the Aquatic Invasive Species Management account (09N). Because this is a re-direction of revenues already collected by the state, not new state receipts, this funding is not included in the revenue figures.

EXPENDITURES

This request's expenditures are composed of three distinct components: Management, Enforcement, and Licensing. None on its own can accomplish the goals of the legislative package.

MANAGEMENT

Staffing: \$488,000 in salaries and benefits to support 7.5 FTEs.

1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 4: Lead on the ground program manager with emphasis on rapid response and infested site management projects and coordination with enforcement program.

1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 3: Lead education/outreach project manager, Westside manager for AIS local management grant project, and assist with other AIS management activities.

1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 3: Stationed in Spokane, statewide zebra/quagga mussel early detection lead, Eastside manager for AIS local management grant project, and assist with other AIS management activities.

1.0 FTE Environmental Specialist 2: Focus on field gear and aquatic conveyance decontamination protocols and actions, assist with rapid response management project, perform as agency diver, and assist with other AIS management activities.

1.5 FTE Scientific Technician 2: Stationed in Spokane, one full time and one seasonal staff to assist leads implementing AIS management actions.

2.0 FTE Scientific Technician 2: one full-time and two seasonal staff to assist leads implementing AIS management actions.

Contracts: \$54,000 FY 2015 and ongoing as follows:

\$4,000 to fund ongoing sample analysis for zebra/quagga mussel early detection.

\$20,000 to fund semi-annual rapid response preparedness trainings.

\$30,000 to fund an ongoing education/outreach media campaign.

Goods and Services: \$534,000 FY 2015; \$495,000 FY 2016 and ongoing as follows:

\$44,000 for ongoing standard employee costs;

\$8,000 for projected 2 annual public hearings and 2 rule adoptions (implement rule making directives in act; ongoing species classifications) at standard costs of \$2,500 and \$1,500 each respectively;

\$190,000 ongoing funding for supplies and materials to implement AIS management projects;

\$30,000 in one-time standard costs for new cubicle construction;

\$261,000 FY 2015 and \$253,000 FY 2016 and ongoing for agency infrastructure and support costs.

Equipment: \$35,000 FY 2015 and ongoing to purchase new or replace worn out prevention and rapid response equipment.

Travel: \$81,000 FY 2015 and ongoing for extensive statewide travel for new staff to implement AIS programs and provide public outreach and training.

Grants: \$1,050,000 FY 2015 and ongoing as follows:

\$1,000,000 to fund an AIS local management grant project;

\$50,000 to fund a European green crab early detection monitoring project.

Total AIS Management Costs: \$2,242,000 in FY 2015 and \$2,203,000 each subsequent fiscal year.

ENFORCEMENT

Staffing: \$843,000 in salaries and benefits to support 10.5 FTE and a \$100,000 overtime budget for AIS emphasis patrols and check stations, including:

3.0 FTE Fish and Wildlife Police Officer 2s (FWO2): This will provide an additional .0.5 FTE in each WDFW Region to provide specialized response for crimes involving AIS and enforce the two new permits established by this legislation. The Department estimates that up to 70,000 new permits may be issued each year (50,000 Resident Aquatic Conveyance Permits and 20,000 Non Resident Aquatic Conveyance Permits). Additional officer presence will be needed to support compliance efforts. Officers will also plan, organize and coordinate patrols to focus on various pathways to include internet sales, commercial markets, pet trade, and intentional releases. The additional officer presence will also support the agency's outreach and education efforts related to the two new permits.

3.0 FTE Scientific Technician 4s: Will plan, organize, and run AIS related check stations in each of the three WDFW Regions that contain the most popular travel corridors for contaminated vessels to enter the state. They will provide training and assistance to other agencies and organizations that want to minimize and prevent the spread of invasive species.

4.5 FTE Scientific Technician 1s: Will be AIS Check Station experts in the various regions and provide needed staffing for AIS check stations. Up to five inspection stations will be held each week in the three different regions focusing on popular travel routes for out of state boats.

Officer OT Coverage: Fish and Wildlife police officers will conduct AIS emphasis patrols and check stations during peak times of the year.

Goods and Services: \$403,000 in FY 2015 and \$379,000 in subsequent years for training, equipment maintenance, inspection certificates, signs, equipment maintenance, seals; office and field supplies/materials; and standard Fish and Wildlife police officer equipment. This also includes infrastructure and program support costs of 28.06 percent and some central service agency costs.

Equipment: \$103,000 in FY 2015 and \$5,000 ongoing, as follows:

- \$72,800 in one-time outfitting costs for Fish and Wildlife officers;
- one-time cost of \$10,000 for 4 cargo trailers to transport AIS equipment and establish mobile check stations;
- \$5,000 per year in ongoing costs for AIS related equipment;
- one-time cost of \$15,000 for a trailered electronic reader board to alert travelers to AIS check stations and patrols.

Travel: \$25,000 for extensive statewide and regional travel costs for the scientific technicians to implement AIS management plans (includes vehicle costs from motor pool); \$3,000 standard travel costs for officers.

Debt service: \$31,300 for vehicle and radio leases in FY 2015 and ongoing.

Total Enforcement Costs: \$1,408,000 in FY 2015 and \$1,287,000 each subsequent fiscal year.

LICENSING

Staffing: \$88,000 in salaries and benefits to support 1.6 FTE in FY 2015; \$55,000 in salaries and benefits to support 1.0 FTE in FY 2016 and beyond. For the first year, the Division's call center will require 1.6 FTE Customer Service Specialist 2 to support increased call volumes with questions about the new fees. The staffing requirement will decrease to 1.0 FTE per fiscal year starting in FY 2016 as the program becomes established.

Contracts:

The Department's licensing division will incur one-time costs of \$15,000 in FY 2015 to change the electronic WILD system so that it can accommodate the new permits.

Goods and Services:

The Department estimates on-going costs of \$6,000 each FY for general supplies and materials to support the new permit. Standard staff costs as well as infrastructure and program support costs of 28.06 percent are also included in goods and services, totaling \$42,000 in FY 2015 and \$25,000 each subsequent fiscal year.

Total Licensing costs: \$151,000 in FY 2015 and \$85,000 in FY 2016 and ongoing.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs are ongoing unless otherwise specified.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
A Salaries And Wages		1,010,000	1,010,000
B Employee Benefits		409,000	409,000
C Professional Svc Contracts		69,000	69,000
E Goods\Other Services		985,000	985,000
G Travel		109,000	109,000
J Capital Outlays		138,000	138,000
N Grants, Benefits & Client Services		1,050,000	1,050,000
P Debt Service		31,000	31,000
Total Objects		3,801,000	3,801,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BQ Preventing Wildlife Conflict
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: PL - Performance Level

Recommendation Summary Text:

Human population growth in Washington State has led to increased conflicts with wildlife. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) currently has appropriation authority to compensate livestock owners and commercial crop owners for property damage caused by wolves, deer, and elk. Other large carnivores, such as cougar and bear, also cause property damage, and this agency request legislation provides a funding mechanism to compensate landowners for damages from these animals. Compensating land owners after property damage occurs is reactive and costly. Therefore, WDFW also requests funding to implement preventative measures to reduce incidents of livestock and agriculture loss before they occur.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
001-1 General Fund - Basic Account-State	50,000	50,000	100,000
Total Cost	50,000	50,000	100,000

Package Description:

The Legislature currently authorizes WDFW to compensate livestock owners for losses to wolves (\$50,000 per year) and commercial crop producers for deer and elk damage (\$150,000 per year). In FY 2013, the Legislature provided one-time funding for the Department to compensate livestock owners for losses caused by cougar and bears. Legislation passed during the 2013 Legislative Session, E2SSB 5193 (Wolf Conflict Management), provided funding for the Department to work with livestock producers to implement preventative measures to minimize livestock losses to wolves. The funding for these wolf management activities come from an annual ten dollar increase in the cost of personalized license plates.

Under E2SSB 5193, \$50,000 from the State Wildlife Account is provided for compensation for livestock losses due to wolf predation each year. Any unspent funds from the \$50,000 (via language in Section 2) are transferred each year into the non-appropriated Wolf Conflict Account that can be used to compensate future losses or for preventative measures. Examples of preventative measures include fencing, sanitation (such as removing carcasses and bones), and scare devices (such as motion triggered light or sound). This can be used for wolf management activities only. This package requests a similar funding mechanism to make compensation payments to landowners for bear and cougar damage to livestock or crops.

When the Wildlife Conflict Chapter 77.36 was established during the 2009 Legislative Session, the Legislature directed the Department and the Fish and Wildlife Commission to make recommendations in the 2014 Legislative Session for refining the management of wildlife conflict. As is clear from the history detailed in this decision package, several refinements have been made over the last few years, but there are still gaps regarding proactive prevention and also regarding large carnivore damage done to livestock. This proposal fills those gaps.

There is currently no funding authorized for livestock losses to cougar or bear, and there is limited funding for working with landowners to implement measures to prevent losses.

Wildlife conflicts are likely to become one of the most challenging wildlife management issues in the future of the state. As the human population increases over the next several years, conflicts with wildlife are expected to increase substantially. The most commonly used method to mitigate property damage is lethal removal of the offending wildlife. When damage is done, the current policy is to pay livestock and commercial crop owners for their losses. The combination of lethal removal and compensation are expensive and will not be adequate to maintain public support for healthy wildlife populations.

With authorization, the Department will have funds dedicated for compensation for bear and cougar damage to livestock, and the potential for dedicated funds that can be used for future livestock or crop losses if they exceed the annual allocation, as well as for funding proactive measures to minimize losses. This proposal will continue the efforts initiated last session with wolf legislation that created a funding mechanism for proactive work with affected landowners. This proposed legislation creates the Wildlife Conflict Account, which will be managed similarly to the Wolf Conflict Account.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

The Department expects lower compensation costs due to livestock loss with the implementation of mitigation efforts. These mitigation efforts would foster better relationships with landowners and, thus, would increase WDFW's ability to work with landowners. The end result would be greater support for healthy wildlife populations.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: **A038 Provide Sustainable Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Opportunities**

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

Effectively managing wildlife conflicts with our increasing human population directly supports three of the four goals in the Department's strategic plan. Effective wildlife conflict management promotes healthy fish and wildlife populations, sustainable outdoor experiences, and support for a strong economy and social values. The most direct strategy supported by this proposal is the second strategy listed under Goal 3: "Timely and effective measures are provided in response to wildlife related conflicts."

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This proposal supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 4, Healthy and Safe Communities because conflicts with large predators such as wolves, cougars, and bears often include concerns for public safety. Addressing these types of conflicts proactively helps prevent interactions and provides information to the public on what to do if large wild animals are encountered. This package also contributes to Goal 2, Prosperous Economy, by mitigating and preventing resource losses to livestock businesses and and Goal 3, Sustainable Energy and a Clean Environment, sub-topic Protect and Restore Washington's Wildlife.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The Department could continue to only compensate commercial crop owners under specific conditions as it has done for many years without dedicated funding, but public satisfaction has been low. Also, due in large part to lethal actions taken to address property damage problems, several elk herds have not been meeting population objectives. Proactive measures were implemented in two areas of

the state, and the result has been better public support, fewer lethal removals, and these elk populations are now meeting or exceeding objectives.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

There are several areas of the state where conflicts have been chronic and public tolerance of the wildlife causing the conflicts is low. In many cases, it is a challenge to maintain wildlife populations at levels that could be supported by available habitat. Examples include elk populations in the Skagit River Valley; elk, deer, black bear, and cougar numbers in northeast Washington; or black bears in areas containing industrial timberlands.

Not funding this project would maintain these populations' low levels, and would allow the public's attitude towards wildlife to decline further, particularly as population growth pushes the boundaries of wildlife habitat, and make it more difficult to sustain appropriate wildlife populations.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

The statutes dealing with wildlife conflicts (RCW chapter 77.36) will need to be modified to create a conflict account and allow funds to be used to implement proactive measures.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

The expenditure calculations are based only on the funds requested for compensation of livestock losses to large carnivores. Any funds not expended for compensation at the end of a fiscal year will roll into a non-appropriated account to be used in the future for proactive measures or for compensation needs in excess of the annual appropriation. In FY 2013, with the one-time funding given, the Department received between eight and ten claims. As more prevention measures are put in place, the number of claims are expected to decrease.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs are ongoing.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
E Goods\Other Services	50,000	50,000	100,000

Agency: 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
Decision Package Code/Title: BR Sustaining Hunter Education
Budget Period: 2013-15
Budget Level: PL - Performance Level

Recommendation Summary Text:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) provides free courses to citizens throughout the state on hunting safety as a prerequisite for obtaining a hunting license. Course instructors are volunteer and often pay for materials out of their own pockets. This proposal, along with agency request legislation, will allow WDFW to collect course fees and reimburse instructors for their costs, such as training room/range rental fees, teaching supplies and equipment, and instructor travel expenses. The requested legislation will also increase the safety of all hunters and outdoor enthusiasts by requiring hunters to be at least 8 years of age, and those under 14 to be accompanied by a licensed hunter at least 18 years old.

Fiscal Detail

Operating Expenditures		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>	
001-2	General Fund - Basic Account-Federal		204,000	204,000	
104-1	State Wildlife Account-State		68,000	68,000	
Total Cost			272,000	272,000	
Staffing		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	
	FTEs	.0	.5	.3	
Revenue					
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>	
001	General Fund		204,000	204,000	
104	State Wildlife Accou	0299	Other Licenses Permi	68,000	68,000
Total Revenue			272,000	272,000	

Package Description:

The Hunter Education Division, currently funded by federal Pittman Robertson dollars, relies on a small staff of 6.5 FTEs to administer the program and more than 900 certified Hunter Education volunteer instructors to deploy training statewide. The Division's main focus is on delivering the legislatively mandated Basic Hunter Training, which is a minimum of 10 hours and covers:

- hunting accident prevention
- handling firearms safely
- rifle/shotgun/handgun mechanics and use
- muzzle loading firearms operations
- archery/bow hunting techniques and safety
- outdoor survival and basic first aid

- wildlife conservation
- sportsmanship and ethics
- wildlife identification
- general hunting regulations
- outdoor navigation/orienteering

The state averages approximately 13,000 hunter education students annually.

A course registration fee will address two program budget issues: limited access to hunter education classes and volunteer instructors having to pay for their costs of teaching.

Hunter Education classes are currently offered at no cost to course attendees. Students can register for a class but then not attend without losing any money. This results in empty seats in each class, despite a frequent waitlist for most classes and complaints from the public about not enough course offerings.

For instructors, the funding received through the Pittman-Robertson grant each year is not able to fully support the level of hunter education training activities conducted each year. To cover unfunded costs, volunteer instructors have collect donations during classes, which is contrary to Department policy and should be unnecessary to provide this important public service.

A duplicate training certificate fee will also help cover costs incurred. Approximately 1,200 requests for duplicate hunter education training certificates are received each year for a variety of reasons. Printing and mailing the duplicates requires staff time, supplies, and postage.

The requested legislation amends RCW 77.32.155 to allow the Department to collect a registration fee of not more than \$20 for any hunter education program training course and a fee of no more than \$10 for a duplicate hunter education training certificate. This decision package requests the associated expenditure and revenue authority.

Narrative Justification and Impact Statement

What specific performance outcomes does the agency expect?

First, the Hunter Education class registration fee will deter students from not showing up for a class or require them to cancel ahead of time, thus providing more opportunities for all prospective students to obtain training.

Additionally, the program income derived from the fees, along with those on duplicate Hunter Education training certificates, will ensure that the instruction provided by the Department and its volunteers is deployed effectively and efficiently. This revenue will be used to cover training costs that are currently either unfunded or under-funded. These costs could include, but are not limited to, training room/range rental fees, teaching supplies and equipment, and instructor travel expenses. Funds obtained from the duplicate certificate fee will be used to offset staff time and other costs associated with producing and mailing the duplicates.

By encouraging students to attend the class they have signed up for, hunter education instructors will be better able to better prepare to meet the demand for Hunter Education classes and provide effective training to their students. Understanding class size and composition will enable instructors to ensure they have the proper facilities, training materials, and supplies on hand to address the students' needs.

Performance Measure Detail

Activity: A038Provide Sustainable Hunting and Wildlife Viewing Opportunities

Incremental Changes

No measures submitted for package

Is this decision package essential to implement a strategy identified in the agency's strategic plan?

Goal 2: Provide sustainable fishing, hunting, and other wildlife related recreational and commercial experiences. Objective: Fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor activities are enhanced and expanded.

Goal 3: Promote a healthy economy, protect community character, maintain an overall high quality of life, and deliver high quality customer service. Strategy: Increase recruitment and retention of customers by improving the marketing of fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching opportunities.

Does this decision package provide essential support to one of the Governor's priorities?

This decision package supports the Governor's Results Washington Goal 5: Efficient, Effective and Accountable Government, Goal Topic: Customer Satisfaction and Confidence. It will do so by increasing customer satisfaction, with both the volunteer instructors and those on hunter education course waitlists being served better by state government.

Does this decision package make key contributions to statewide results? Would it rate as a high priority in the Priorities of Government process?

What are the other important connections or impacts related to this proposal?

Hunter education is the first step for citizens to become active hunters in Washington. Hunting related activity in Washington plays a significant role in the economic vitality of our state. Based on the data from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, hunting related expenditures in Washington totaled \$313 million in 2006. Trip related expenses, such as food and lodging, transportation, and other trip expenses, totaled \$74 million, or 24 percent of total expenditures. Expenditures for food and lodging were \$33 million and transportation expenditures were \$37 million. The average trip related expenditure per hunter was \$407.

What alternatives were explored by the agency, and why was this alternative chosen?

The options available to the Department for increasing funding for hunter education are limited. The Pittman-Robertson grant funding the Department receives each year is based on a federal apportionment, so the Department has no control over the changes to that funding year to year. Other funding sources are not possible as long as the program receives federal Pittman-Robertson funds due to the program income requirements explained below.

What are the consequences of not funding this package?

If this package is not funded and the agency request legislation is not adopted, the Department will be unable to adequately fund the current level of hunter education instruction needed statewide, and may lose quality volunteer instructors due to the level of out-of-pocket costs, in addition to their donated time and experience.

What is the relationship, if any, to the state's capital budget?

None.

What changes would be required to existing statutes, rules, or contracts, in order to implement the change?

The requested legislation amends RCW 77.32.155 to allow the agency to collect a registration fee of not more than \$20 for any hunter education program training course, and a fee of no more than \$10 for providing a duplicate hunter education training certificate.

Changes to Washington Administrative Code (WAC) will also be needed.

Expenditure and revenue calculations and assumptions

REVENUE: Fee collection for hunter education training courses is estimated to generate \$260,000 in revenue annually, based on a projection of approximately 13,000 hunter education students each year at \$20 per student.

The Hunter Education Division processes approximately 1,200 applications for duplicate certificates annually. At \$10 per application, the Department is projected to generate \$12,000 annually.

NOTE: The current Hunter Education program is funded entirely by federal Pittman-Robertson grants and is subject to US Fish and

Wildlife grant regulations. The fee revenue generated by this bill will be collected as "Program Income" as defined in 50 CFR Sec. 80.120 (Code of Federal Regulations). Program income will be added to the funds committed to the grant agreement and shall be used for the purposes and under the conditions of the grant agreement. Because the income is added to the grant, the Code of Federal Regulations requires the revenue to be collected as 75 percent General Fund-Federal (001-020) and 25 percent Wildlife Fund-State (104-130), so as to align with the annual Pittman Roberts Hunter Education grant. Expenditures will also be coded using the same fund split.

EXPENDITURES: The revenue generated from the proposed fees will be used to cover both new costs and costs currently under funded through the Department's annual Pittman-Robertson grant: reimbursing volunteer instructors for the cost of training room/range rentals, teaching supplies and equipment, and travel expenses.

When the Department begins collecting new revenue, it will need to increase staff by 0.5 FTE Fiscal Specialist 1 to manage the cost reimbursement process for volunteer instructors. A portion of the revenue generated from fees will be used to reimburse volunteer instructors for the cost of training room/range rentals, teaching supplies and equipment, and travel expenses. The new FTE will be responsible to ensuring volunteer instructors submit the required paperwork in a timely and appropriate manner and that the Department reimburses them for those out-of-pocket expenses. The new position will also be responsible for coordinating with the Fiscal Office to gather the required documentation for the Department's Grant Close Report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Salary and benefit costs for the position will be \$30,000 per year starting in FY 2015 and ongoing.

Good and services costs will include the following:

\$20,000 Development of an online payment option and process for students when they register for hunter education classes. This will be a one-time cost in FY 2015 paid to the Department's vendor who currently manages the registration process for all hunter education classes.

\$10,000 The Department estimates that the credit card fees will be approximately three percent of the annual revenue it expects to earn each year. This will be an ongoing cost starting in FY 2015.

\$130,000 Cost reimbursement in FY 2015 for out-of-pocket expenses relating to room/range rental fees and course supplies and materials. Starting in FY 2016 and ongoing, the amount devoted to cost reimbursement increases by \$20,000 given the development of the online payment option is a one-time cost in FY 2015.

\$3,000 WDFW standard FTE costs, which are intended to cover an average employee's supplies, communications, training, and subscription costs per year.

\$59,000 Infrastructure and program support costs of 28.06% are included in object E.

Total goods and services costs: \$222,000.

Travel costs for volunteer instructors are estimated at \$20,000 per year. This is an ongoing cost starting in FY 2015.

Which costs and functions are one-time? Which are ongoing? What are the budget impacts in future biennia?

All costs and functions are ongoing.

<u>Object Detail</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
A Salaries And Wages		20,000	20,000
B Employee Benefits		10,000	10,000
E Goods\Other Services		222,000	222,000
G Travel		20,000	20,000
Total Objects		272,000	272,000