

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Office of Attorney General	0	0	788,000	0	0	2,031,000	0	0	2,028,000
Department of Enterprise Services	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Total \$	0	0	788,000	0	0	2,031,000	0	0	2,028,000

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other	Fiscal note not available					
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Office of Attorney General	2.8	59,000	59,000	847,000	6.8	78,000	78,000	2,109,000	6.8	78,000	78,000	2,106,000
State Lottery	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Gambling Commission	Fiscal note not available											
Office of Insurance Commissioner	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Enterprise Services	.0	0	0	1,089,955	.0	0	0	2,179,910	.0	0	0	2,179,910
Liquor and Cannabis Board	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Utilities and Transportation Commission	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	Fiscal note not available											
Department of Social and Health Services	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
University of Washington	Fiscal note not available											
Washington State University	Fiscal note not available											
Eastern Washington University	Fiscal note not available											
Central Washington University	Fiscal note not available											
The Evergreen State College	.0	25,500	25,500	25,500	.0	15,000	15,000	15,000	.0	15,000	15,000	15,000
Western Washington University	Fiscal note not available											
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	2.8	84,500	84,500	1,962,455	6.8	93,000	93,000	4,303,910	6.8	93,000	93,000	4,300,910

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Fiscal note not available								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Office of Attorney General	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
State Lottery	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Gambling Commission	Fiscal note not available								
Office of Insurance Commissioner	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Enterprise Services	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Liquor and Cannabis Board	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Utilities and Transportation Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	Fiscal note not available								
Department of Social and Health Services	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
University of Washington	Fiscal note not available								
Washington State University	Fiscal note not available								
Eastern Washington University	Fiscal note not available								
Central Washington University	Fiscal note not available								
The Evergreen State College	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Western Washington University	Fiscal note not available								
State Parks and Recreation Commission	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Fiscal note not available								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Gaius Horton, OFM	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date Published: Preliminary 2/24/2023
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Angie Wirkkala	Phone: 360-704-5528	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/21/2023

184,452.00

Request # 207-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

The substitute would specify authorities which, if violated, give rise to cause of action against the violating officer and/or their employer, would limit employer defenses, and would expand grounds under which employers may be deemed liable.

The bill would add a new chapter to Title 7 RCW that would allow cause of action against peace officers.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

II. C - Expenditures

No fiscal impact is expected to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The bill would allow for individuals who are injured by peace officers to have legal remedy.

Impact on the courts due to increased filings is indeterminate. We do not have data about the increased caseload.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. D - FTE Detail

NONE

III. E - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

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

NONE

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

NONE

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

NONE

184,452.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 100-Office of Attorney General
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	243,000	545,000	788,000	2,031,000	2,028,000
Total \$	243,000	545,000	788,000	2,031,000	2,028,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	1.7	3.8	2.8	6.8	6.8
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	20,000	39,000	59,000	78,000	78,000
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	243,000	545,000	788,000	2,031,000	2,028,000
Total \$	263,000	584,000	847,000	2,109,000	2,106,000

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Amy Flanigan	Phone: 509-456-3123	Date: 02/23/2023
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 02/23/2023
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 02/24/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Sec. 1: Findings. Legislature intends to preclude the creation of the doctrine of qualified immunity as it has developed in litigation under 42 USC 1983.

Sec. 2: Definitions.

Sec. 3: Private right of action for injured persons when a peace officer engaged in conduct that is unlawful.

Defenses for officers based on substantial compliance with law, policy, guidance, procedure, or training established by the agency or approved and condoned by a superior officer. If officer proves the compliance was with an agency policy, guidance, or procedure, the employer is independently liable for harm unless the agency was following training by the criminal justice training center or was a model guidance drafted by the Attorney General's Office (AGO). Vicarious liability for employer of the peace officer. Allows for certain defenses for employer's independent liability if the training or regulation at issue was provided by the criminal justice training commission or if the policy confirmed to published guidance drafted by the AGO.

Defenses must provide notice within 30 days to the AGO and Director of the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC). AGO must provide annual reports to legislature starting December 1, 2025 regarding all defenses asserted. Employer can also be independently liable if employer failed to use reasonable care in retaining or disciplining the officer unless the action was appealed and reduced or overturned by independent arbitrator or court. No immunity or defense for rights privileges or immunities that were not clearly established or because that the state of the law was unknown at the time of the action

Sec. 4: Actual damages and costs and fees to prevailing plaintiff.

Sec. 5: Chapter is liberally construed.

Sec. 6: Statute of limitations of three years after the cause of action accrues.

Sec. 7: Preserves the right of a peace officer to have defense provided by their employer and having judgement satisfied by the employer in RCW 4.92 or 4.96.

Sec. 8: Not retroactive for actions prior to effective date.

Sec. 9: Amends RCW 4.24.420 to add reference to this act.

Sec. 10: Section 1 through 8 and 11 are new chapters in Title 7 RCW.

Sec. 11: Effective date Jan. 1, 2025.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

Cash receipts are assumed to equal the Legal Services Revolving Account (LSRA) cost estimates. These will be billed through the revolving account to the client agency.

The client agencies are the Department of Enterprise Services (DES), University of Washington (UW), Washington State Patrol (WSP), Eastern Washington University (EWU), Central Washington University (CWU), The Evergreen State College (TESC), Western Washington University (WWU) and Washington State University (WSU). The Attorney General's Office (AGO) will bill all clients for legal services rendered.

These cash receipts represent the AGO's authority to bill and are not a direct appropriation to the AGO. The direct appropriation is reflected in the client agencies' fiscal note. Appropriation authority is necessary in the AGO budget.

Tort defense costs are billed through the LSRA to the DES Risk Management Division through an Interagency Agreement (IAA). The Torts client agency is assumed to be DES. These costs are over and above the current 2021-23 IAA amount.

AGO AGENCY ASSUMPTIONS:

DES will be billed for Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$67,000 for 0.25 Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG), and 0.13 Legal Assistant 3 FTE (LA).

FY 2025: \$471,000 for 1.0 AAG, 0.5 LA, 0.75 Paralegal FTE (PL), 0.25 Investigator FTE (INV), and 0.5 Legal Office Assistant FTE (LOA)

FY 2026, and in each FY thereafter: \$943,000 for 2.0 AAG, 1.0 LA, 1.5 PL, 0.5 INV, and 0.5 LOA.

UW will be billed for Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$135,000 for 0.5 AAG, and 0.25 LA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$53,000 for 0.2 AAG, and 0.1 LA.

WSP will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

FY 2025: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

FY 2026: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

EWU will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$10,000 for 0.04 AAG, and 0.02 LA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$5,000 for 0.02 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

CWU will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$10,000 for 0.04 AAG, and 0.02 LA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$5,000 for 0.02 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

TESC will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$7,500 for 0.03 AAG, and 0.02 LA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$2,500 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

WWU will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$7,500 for 0.03 AAG, and 0.02 LA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$2,500 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

WSU will be billed for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

II. C - Expenditures

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

Attorney General's Office (AGO) Agency Assumptions:

This bill is effective January 1, 2025.

Location of staffing housed is assumed to be in statewide office buildings.

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

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

1. The AGO Torts (TOR) Division has reviewed this bill and determined the following impact related to the enactment of this bill:

TOR is funded through an interagency agreement with the Department of Enterprise Services (DES) that draws from the self-insured liability account. TOR client is DES for purposes of this analysis. Costs identified are over the current FY amounts allocated in the IAA.

Section 3 of this bill creates a cause of action for any violation of certain state law or the state constitution performed by a peace officer, a bystander peace officer who fails to intervene, and the peace officers' employers. Defenses are limited and it is no defense that the "rights, privileges, or immunities sued upon were not clearly established at the time of the act, omission, or decision by the peace officer or employer." Courts may award attorney's fees and costs associated with causes of action under this chapter to prevailing plaintiffs. The presence of fee-shifting associated with a new cause of action can be expected to incentivize the bringing of lawsuits and lends support to assumptions below about increase in claims. Typically at least 45 percent of TOR cases are dismissed by motion. Elimination of a qualified immunity defense will reduce this number and increase defense costs and payouts.

Under existing law, over the last five years Torts has seen an increase in cases against law enforcement. For the five year period between January 2016 and January 2021, agencies with peace officers resolved a total of 16 cases. Currently there are 35 active cases. This trend is expected to grow with the changes proposed in this bill as noted above.

TOR assumes that with this bill there will be at least half as many new cases (17) alleging some violation of the applicable state laws or the state constitution as there are currently cases alleging violation of the federal constitution. This is because under the federal constitution there is not vicarious liability for an employee's civil rights violations. In contrast, the bill expressly provides for vicarious liability (e.g., liability for employer) for employee's violations of the state constitution.

Based on the increases assumed above, as well as AAG caseloads for these kind of cases, the AGO anticipates 2.0 additional AAGs. Professional staff modeling to support 2 AAGs is 1.0 LA, 1.5 Paralegal 2 FTE (PL), 0.5 Investigator FTE (INV), and 0.5 Legal Office Assistant 3 FTE (LOA).

TOR assumes \$102,000 per FY in direct litigation costs, with no costs for the initial year, and half costs in FY 2025 because

the bill's effective date of January 1, 2025:

- A. Object C: \$62,000 for expert witnesses, mediations/arbitrations and litigation consultants.
- B. Object E: \$35,000 for court reporting services, court costs, records and copying fees.
- C. Object G: \$5,000 for statewide travel for depositions, court hearings and trial attendance.

TOR risk management advice/training would be expected for all agencies employing peace officers with 0.25 AAG beginning in FY 2024. The bill takes effect midway through FY 2025 and so half of all total FTE costs are projected for that year with full FTE costs required by FY 2026 and beyond.

TOR total FTE workload impact for Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$67,000 for 0.25 AAG, and 0.13 LA.

FY 2025: \$471,000 for 1.0 AAG, 0.50 LA, 0.75 PL, 0.25 INV, and 0.5 LOA, this includes direct litigation costs of \$51,000
FY 2026, and in each FY thereafter: \$943,000 for 2.0 AAG, 1.0 LA, 1.5 FTE PL, 0.5 INV, and 0.5 LOA, this includes direct litigation costs of \$102,000.

2. Assumptions for the AGO University of Washington Division's (UOW) Legal Services for the University of Washington (UW):

The AGO will bill UW for legal services based on the enactment of this bill.

The UOW DIV will bill approximately 900 hours for legal services based on the enactment of this bill. This bill will require bargaining with police officer unions and increased training. In FY 2024, 0.5 AAG will be required to provide legal advice and guidance on policing practice, interpretation, managing risk, and bargaining issues. In FY 2025 and subsequent years, 0.2 AAG will be required to provide ongoing legal advice and guidance related to policing practice, bargaining issues around updating policies or union bargaining proposals that seek to protect or indemnify their members, as well as individual employee discipline matters.

UOW total FTE workload impact for Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$135,000 for 0.5 AAG, and 0.25 LA.

FY 2025, and in each FY thereafter: \$53,000 for 0.2 AAG, and 0.1 LA.

3. Assumptions for the AGO Criminal Justice Division's (CRJ) Legal Services for the Washington State Patrol (WSP):

The AGO will bill WSP for legal services based on the enactment of this bill.

Section 3 of this bill may cause increased requests for client advice from WSP on how to train WSP's officers on new use of force laws. Sections 2 and 3 subject WSP and its commissioned employees to likely increased civil lawsuits for use of force incidents, but those lawsuits would be defended by the Torts Division.

CRJ total FTE workload impact for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

FY 2025: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

FY 2026: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

4. Assumptions for the AGO Education Division's (EDU) Legal Services for the Eastern Washington University (EWU), Central Washington University (CWU), The Evergreen State College (TESC), and Western Washington University (WWU):

The AGO will bill EWU, CWU, TESC and WWU for legal services based on the enactment of this bill.

EDU assumes no direct litigation costs, as it is assumed that Torts will handle any litigation. Section 3 of this bill creates a cause of action against peace officers and creates an un-tempered standard of vicarious liability on the part of the employer. Clients will likely seek advice about the implications and how to safeguard against liability. Injury is not defined, so the contours and scope of that term will require advice that will need to be revisited given that it will likely evolve through litigation.

EDU assumes that there will be an increase in requests for client advice, need for bargaining with police unions, need for advice around hiring, training, supervision, and discipline, need for additional clarity about the meaning of the term “injury,” etc. (See provisions of Section 3). While revisions to Section 3 help temper potential liability, and result in AGO drafting model policies, much of the advice needs are still anticipated to remain.

EDU assumes that ongoing legal advice and guidance related to policing practice, bargaining issues around updating policies or union bargaining proposals that seek to protect or indemnify their members, as well as individual employee discipline matters will be necessary moving forward.

EDU total FTE workload impact for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$35,000 for 0.14 AAG, and 0.07 LA.

FY 2025, and in each FY thereafter: \$15,000 for 0.06 AAG, and 0.03 LA.

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

ADM assumes enactment of this bill will require 0.25 Policy Analyst FTE (PA) for report drafting, compilation of records, and communications with peace officer employers.

ADM total FTE workload impact for Seattle rates:

FY 2024: \$20,000 for 0.13 PA.

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$39,000 for 0.25 PA.

6. Assumptions for the AGO Washington State University Division’s (AGO-WSU) Legal Services for the Washington State University (WSU):

The AGO will bill WSU for legal services based on the enactment of this bill.

The enactment of this bill will marginally impact the provision of legal services to WSU by the AGO-WSU Division. In making this determination AGO-WSU assumes that WSU Police Department’s low rate of complaints regarding injury will continue and that and additional resources from AGO-WSU will be in the form of additional training and legal advice regarding the bill, risk mitigation, and the definition of the term “injury.” Bill Sections 2 and 3 will likely increased civil lawsuits against WSU, but we assume those lawsuits would be defended by the Torts Division.

WSU total FTE workload impact for non-Seattle rates:

FY 2025 and in each FY thereafter: \$3,000 for 0.01 AAG, and 0.01 LA.

7. The AGO Government Compliance and Enforcement (GCE) Division has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Washington State Gambling Commission

(GMB) and the Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC). This bill would create a state law remedy for persons injured by peace officers, with the term “peace officer” defined to mean a general authority law enforcement officer. The enactment of this bill would not impact GCE’s provision of legal services to these GMB or OIC because both agencies are currently limited authority law enforcement agencies and employ only limited authority peace officers. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

8. The AGO Corrections (COR) Division has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Department of Corrections (DOC). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to the DOC because DOC is a limited authority law enforcement agency and employs only limited authority peace officers. The bill creates a state law remedy for persons injured by peace officers, with the term “peace officer” defined to mean a general authority law enforcement officer. DOC does not employ general authority officers. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

9. The AGO Public Lands and Conservation (PLC) Division has reviewed this bill and determined that new lawsuits occasioned by the new cause of action created by this bill will be defended by the Torts division. In terms of legal services provided by PLC, we assume that there will be a temporary uptick in client advice requests from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and a need for some refresher trainings but hours would be nominal and costs are not included in this request.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	20,000	39,000	59,000	78,000	78,000
405-1	Legal Services Revolving Account	State	243,000	545,000	788,000	2,031,000	2,028,000
Total \$			263,000	584,000	847,000	2,109,000	2,106,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	1.7	3.8	2.8	6.8	6.8
A-Salaries and Wages	176,000	350,000	526,000	1,246,000	1,244,000
B-Employee Benefits	57,000	116,000	173,000	415,000	414,000
C-Professional Service Contracts		31,000	31,000	124,000	124,000
E-Goods and Other Services	29,000	81,000	110,000	302,000	302,000
G-Travel	1,000	6,000	7,000	22,000	22,000
Total \$	263,000	584,000	847,000	2,109,000	2,106,000

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Assistant Attorney General	118,700	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assistant Attorney General-Seattle	124,635	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.2
Legal Assistant 3	55,872	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Legal Assistant 3-Seattle	67,044	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1
Management Analyst 5	91,524	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Office Assistant 3-Seattle	45,996		0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5
Paralegal 2-Seattle	75,096		0.8	0.4	1.5	1.5
Policy Analyst (Exempt)	95,000	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Senior Investigator-Seattle	98,532		0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5
Total FTEs		1.7	3.8	2.8	6.8	6.8

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Headquarters Administration Division (ADM)	20,000	39,000	59,000	78,000	78,000
Criminal Justice Division (CRJ)	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	
Education Division (EDU)	35,000	15,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Torts Division (TOR)	67,000	471,000	538,000	1,886,000	1,886,000
University of Washington Division (UOW)	135,000	53,000	188,000	106,000	106,000
Washington State University Division (WSU)	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total \$	263,000	584,000	847,000	2,109,000	2,106,000

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 116-State Lottery
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: John Iyall	Phone: 360-810-2870	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Josh Johnston	Phone: 360-810-2878	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Gwen Stamey	Phone: (360) 790-1166	Date: 02/22/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The intent of S HB 1025 is to establish “a more meaningful remedy through a civil cause of action by which victims of such misconduct by peace officers or their employers may obtain compensation for their injuries and an award of costs and attorney fees incurred in seeking the remedy.” Section 3 declares that it applies to “peace officers” as defined in RCW 43.101.010. That definition states, ““Peace officer” has the same meaning as a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020.” Washington’s Lottery is a limited authority Washington law enforcement agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020. Therefore, the definition of peace officer does not apply to Lottery staff.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 160-Office of Insurance Commissioner
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Michael Walker	Phone: 360-725-7036	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Michael Wood	Phone: 360-725-7007	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Jason Brown	Phone: (360) 742-7277	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

This bill intends to provide a meaningful legal remedy under state law for persons who are injured when a peace officer, or the officer's employer, violates the state Constitution or state law. The Office of Insurance Commissioner (OIC) employs limited authority WA peace officers which do not meet the bill's definition of peace officer. Therefore, no fiscal impact on the OIC.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 179-Department of Enterprise Services
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

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

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
Liability Account-Non-Appropriated 547-6	0	1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910
Total \$	0	1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Julie McVey	Phone: (360) 407-9334	Date: 02/23/2023
Agency Approval: Ashley Howard	Phone: (360) 407-8159	Date: 02/23/2023
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 02/23/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

This bill amends RCW 4.24.420 and adds a new chapter to Title 7 RCW.

Section 1 is a new section describes this chapter will provide a more meaningful remedy for victims of misconducts by peace officers or their employers.

Section 3 is a new section which creates a new cause of action against a peace officer acting under the "color of authority" for civil rights violations, allowing an individual to sue the peace officer and their employer for unlawful misconduct under: The state Constitution, RCW 10.93.160 (agency restrictions on enforcement and cooperation regarding federal immigration law), RCW 10.120.020 (permissible use of force). This is similar to federal Section 1983 actions, but with limits on the qualified immunities available under the federal provision.

Section 4 is a new section which allows courts to award damages, costs and attorneys' fees to prevailing plaintiffs in such cases.

Section 9 (3) amends RCW 4.24.420 and 2021 c 325 s 1 to add that nothing in this section shall affect a right of action under the new chapter 7 that was created in section 10 of this act.

Section 10 is a new section that creates a new chapter in Title 7 RCW consisting of Section 1 though 8 and 11 of this act.

Section 11 is a new section which states this does not go into effect until January 1, 2025, which will forestall increases in expenses to the self-insurance liability account for several years.

There are currently 35 active cases that fall under law enforcement. The Attorney General Office estimates there will be 17 new cases per year as a result of this legislation.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

Claims payouts and defense costs are paid from the Self Insurance Liability Account (SILA). The account is funded from premiums paid by state agencies, boards and commissions.

The account does not have capacity to absorb these new costs and premiums would need to be increased to cover them.

II. C - Expenditures

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

In reviewing historic claim filings against agencies with law enforcement duties (e.g. WSP, Fish and Wildlife, Parks), and the results of similar expansions of causes of action via legislation in the past, the Attorney General's Office estimates there will be 17 new claims per year as a result of this legislation. The average indemnity payout from similar lawsuits in the past is \$26,798 with an average legal defense cost per case of \$37,317.

Assuming the future anticipated cases would cost, on average, what past similar cases have, the total impact to the Police/private actions 179-Department of Enterprise Services Self-Insurance Liability Account would be \$1,089,955 beginning in January 2025

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
547-6	Liability Account	Non-Appropriated	0	1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910
Total \$			0	1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services		1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	0	1,089,955	1,089,955	2,179,910	2,179,910

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 195-Liquor and Cannabis Board
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Colin O Neill	Phone: (360) 664-4552	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Aaron Hanson	Phone: 360-664-1701	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Amy Hatfield	Phone: (360) 280-7584	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 3: allows a person injured in person or property by a peace officer acting under color of authority has a cause of action against the officer, and against any other peace officer who had the power through reasonable diligence to prevent or aid in preventing the injury from occurring and failed to do so, if the peace officer engaged in conduct that is unlawful under the state Constitution or RCW 10.93.160 (law enforcement restrictions regarding immigration and citizenship status), or RCW 10.120.020 (law enforcement restrictions on use of force).

Section 3(2): A plaintiff engaging in an action against a peace officer may name the officer's employer as a defendant.

Section 3(3d): Adds a requirement for employers asserting a qualifying training or policy defense to provide notice of the defense, and all relevant claims and facts, to the Attorney General and director of the Criminal Justice Training Commission
Section 3(3e): Adds a requirement for the Attorney General to provide the chairs of the House Civil Rights and Judiciary committee and Senate Law and Justice committee with an annual report regarding the assertion of qualifying training or policy defenses by employers.

Section 4: The court shall award to a prevailing plaintiff actual damages, and also award plaintiff costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

Section 6: A cause of action under section 3 of this act must be commenced within three years after the cause of action accrues.

Section 9: Modifies the felony bar statute by adding an exception for claims brought under the new chapter created by this act.

Section 11: This act takes effect January 1, 2025.

CHANGES MADE BY THE SUBSTITUTE:

- Section 3(1): Strikes language establishing a cause of action against peace officers for engaging in conduct unlawful under the state Constitution or state law and replaces it with language establishing a cause of action against peace officers for conduct unlawful under the state Constitution, RCW 10.93.160 (law enforcement restrictions regarding immigration and citizenship status), or RCW 10.120.020 (law enforcement restrictions on use of force).
- Section 3(3d): Adds a requirement for employers asserting a qualifying training or policy defense to provide notice of the defense, and all relevant claims and facts, to the Attorney General and director of the Criminal Justice Training Commission
- Section 3(3e): Adds a requirement for the Attorney General to provide the chairs of the House Civil Rights and Judiciary committee and Senate Law and Justice committee with an annual report regarding the assertion of qualifying training or policy defenses by employers.
- Section 4: Clarifies that regarding remedies to state it applies to actions brought under the new chapter created by this act.
- Section 9: Modifies the felony bar statute by adding an exception for claims brought under the new chapter created by this act.
- OLD Section 9 renumbered as Section 10.
- OLD Section 10 renumbered as Section 11.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

No fiscal impact to the agency. Section 7 indicates that the bill does not intend to limit the right of a peace officer to have a legal defense provided by his employer. Given that language, the agency assumes it would use the same process to consider whether a state paid defense was warranted, and anticipates that except for the most egregious circumstances, the agency would approve state defense.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 215-Utilities and Transportation Commission
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Amy Andrews	Phone: 360-481-1335	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Amy Andrews	Phone: 360-481-1335	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

UTC assumes there is no fiscal impact resulting from this legislation. The UTC is a limited law enforcement agency but does not commission employees as peace officers, nor does it enforce criminal law. UTC employees do not receive certification as criminal justice personnel.

Section 1 is a new section that speaks to peace officers authority. The section explains what this legislation does overall or the intent of the bill which is to provide a legal remedy under state law for people who are injured by a peace officer who violates the state constitution.

Section 2 provides definitions for the legislation.

Section 3 explains the cause of action that someone who is injured has in regard to the state constitution and statutes. It explains what defense the peace officer has. The section requires the AG office to provide a report on this matter annually to committees in the house and senate.

Section 4 speaks to damages that could be awarded to a plaintiff by the court.

Section 5 says this proposed legislation does not affect any other common laws or statutory rights of a plaintiff.

Section 6 provides a timeline for action (3 years)

Section 7 says this is not meant to limit the rights of a peace officer.

Section 8 implements an effective date.

Section 9 amends current statutes to refer to other sections in the bill.

Section 11 states the law is effective in January 2025.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

None.

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 300-Department of Social and Health Services
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Bill Jordan	Phone: 360-902-8183	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Approval: Dan Winkley	Phone: 360-902-8236	Date: 02/20/2023
OFM Review: Robyn Williams	Phone: (360) 704-0525	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

There is no fiscal impact to the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). This bill creates a private right of action for harm from violations of the state Constitution or state law by peace officers. DSHS does not have peace officers.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Stephanie Marty	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Ronell Witt	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Cynthia Hollimon	Phone: (360) 810-1979	Date: 02/22/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The purpose of this bill is to provide legal recourse when a person is injured by a peace officer and intends to hold employers of peace officers liable if caused by a regulation, practice, procedure, policy, or training approved or condoned by the employer.

SHB 1025 states the following:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise. (1)(a) "Employer" means: The state of Washington and all political subdivisions and agencies thereof that act as a peace officer's principal or supervisor; and (1)(b) Any private entity that, under a contract or agreement with the state or a subdivision of the state, supervises a peace officer or any other person exercising the powers of a peace officer. (2)(2) "Peace officer" has the meaning defined in RCW 43.101.010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. This act takes effect January 1, 2025.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

None.

II. C - Expenditures

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

We assume this bill will have no fiscal impact to DOC.

DOC community corrections officers and correctional officers do not fall under the peace officer definition in RCW 43.101.010, which defines a peace officer as a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 376-The Evergreen State College
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000
Total \$	18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Daniel Ralph	Phone: 360-867-6500	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Dane Apalategui	Phone: 360-867-6517	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Ramona Nabors	Phone: (360) 742-8948	Date: 02/22/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

S HB 1025 relates to creating a private right of action for violations of the state Constitution or state law by peace officers.

Section 1 revises the language from “suspected of violating criminal statutes” to “suspected of violating the law.”

Section 3 (3) (b) is revised to “the peace officer’s employer is independently liable for the injury of the injury was proximately caused by by a regulation, practice, procedure, policy, or training that was established by the employer or approved or condoned by superior officers.

Section 3 (3) (c) state that a peace officer’s employer has a defense against independent liability if the training was provided by CJTC, or if the policy at issue conformed to model guidance published by the attorney general at the specific request of the legislature.

Section 3 (4) (b) states that the employer is also independently liable for the injury if a proximate cause was the employer’s failure to use reasonable care in retaining or disciplining the officer unless the employer proves that it took disciplinary action against the officer which was reduced or overturned on appeal.

Section 9 states that it is a complete defense for personal injury of wrongful death if the person injured or killed was engaged in the commission of a felony at the time of the occurrence that was a proximate cause of their injury or death.

HB 1025 relates to creating a private right of action for harm from violations of the state constitution or state law by peace officers.

Section 2 defines “employer,” “peace officer,” and “person.”

Section 3 (1) states that any person injured in person or property by a peace officer has a cause of action against the police officer, and against any other police officer who had the power to prevent or aid in preventing the injury from occurring and failed to do so.

Section 3 (2) states that in an action against a police officer under subsection (1) the plaintiff may also name the officer’s employer as a defendant. The employer is vicariously liable if the unlawful conduct causing the injury was within the scope of the peace officer’s employment.

Section 3 (3) states than a peace officer has a defense against an action brought if, when the injury occurred, the officer substantially complied with a regulation, practice, procedure, policy, or training that was established by the employer or approved or condoned by superior officers.

Section 4 (4) states that the employer is also liable for the injury if the proximate cause of the injury was the employer’s failure to use reasonable care in hiring, training, supervising, or disciplining the peace officer, unless the department proves that it was not able to use reasonable care in retaining or disciplining the officer as a result of binding arbitration.

Section 6 requires that a course of action under section 3 must be commenced within three years of the cause of action.

Section 7 states that nothing in the chapter is intended to limit the right of a peace officer to have a legal defense provided

at the expense of his or her public employer.

Section 10 states that this act would take effect on January 1, 2025.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

This bill will require the need for legal services. We estimate the number of hours needed as follows: FY24 - 60 hours, FY25 through FY29 - 25 hours each year. At the current billing rate of \$300 per hour, the cost is: FY24 - \$18,000, FY25 through FY29 - \$7,500 each year. There is potential for a very large fiscal impact depending on litigation outcomes.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000
Total \$			18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts	18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	18,000	7,500	25,500	15,000	15,000

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 465-State Parks and Recreation Commission
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Robert Ingram	Phone: (360) 902-8615	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: Frank Gillis	Phone: (360) 902-8538	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Matthew Hunter	Phone: (360) 529-7078	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

This substitute bill creates a private right of action against peace officers and/or their employers for harm resulting from violations of the State law or constitution by an officer.

The fiscal impact of this legislation is indeterminate as it is impossible to predict such settlements or award amounts.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

None.

II. C - Expenditures

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

Peace officers performing discretionary functions during the course of their duties have immunity at a federal level from civil suits unless the plaintiff shows that an officer violated clearly established statutory or constitutional rights. This qualified immunity only applies to individual peace officers, not to their employers. However, the elimination of qualified immunity at a state level will likely result in increased suits against peace officers and subsequently increased settlements or awards for damages. Likewise, civil suits against their employers will likely similarly increase in number and settlement or award amounts.

Though it is reasonably foreseeable that passage of this legislation will result in the increased potential for civil suit against WSPRC and substantial negative fiscal impact, the dollar amount is indeterminant as it is not possible to predict such settlement or award amounts.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

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

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 02/21/2023
Agency Approval: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 02/21/2023
OFM Review: Matthew Hunter	Phone: (360) 529-7078	Date: 02/21/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

No changes from previous fiscal note. The changes in the proposed legislation do not change the fiscal impact.

The fiscal impact of this proposed legislation is indeterminate. This bill increases the scope of liability to the Department. The Department could see an increase in tort cases as “injury” to persons or property is not defined in the legislation. It is impossible to predict the fiscal impact of possible settlements or award amounts, and it is unknown the level of service that could be needed from the Attorney General’s Office to represent the Department.

Change Catalog:

Sections 1 and 2 make minor changes to the bill language, but do not provide more details on what constitutes an “injury” in this bill.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1025 S HB	Title: Police/private actions	Agency: 490-Department of Natural Resources
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/20/2023
Agency Preparation: Zoe Catron	Phone: 360-902-1121	Date: 02/22/2023
Agency Approval: Nicole Dixon	Phone: 360-902-1155	Date: 02/22/2023
OFM Review: Lisa Borkowski	Phone: (360) 742-2239	Date: 02/22/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

This bill places liability on individuals. Although it does include language establishing vicarious liability for the employer if the individuals unlawful conduct causing the injury was within the scope of the peace officer's employment, the agency would only be impacted should such a situation occur. No fiscal impact at this time.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

II. C - Expenditures

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

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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