

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer
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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	10,000	0	0	647,000	0	0	1,227,000
Washington State Patrol	0	0	0	0	0	15,300,000	0	0	20,400,000
Washington State Patrol	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Total \$	0	0	10,000	0	0	15,947,000	0	0	21,627,000

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	.8	302,000	302,000	302,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Office of Attorney General	.2	0	0	10,000	2.1	0	0	647,000	3.9	0	0	1,227,000
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Health Care Authority	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	1.9	996,955	996,955	996,955	59.3	3,197,284	3,197,284	18,979,762	69.0	1,495,737	1,495,737	21,921,861
Washington State Patrol	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Department of Licensing	.0	165,000	165,000	165,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Social and Health Services	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.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
Total \$	2.9	1,463,955	1,463,955	1,473,955	61.4	3,197,284	3,197,284	19,626,762	72.9	1,495,737	1,495,737	23,148,861

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts			22,000			44,000			44,000
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other						633,865			
Local Gov. Other	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Local Gov. Total						633,865			

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
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Health Care Authority	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Social and Health Services	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

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Prepared by: Tiffany West, OFM	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date Published: Final 1/23/2024
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
State FTE Staff Years		1.7	.8		
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1		302,000	302,000		
State Subtotal \$		302,000	302,000		
COUNTY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
County FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Counties		22,000	22,000	44,000	44,000
Counties Subtotal \$		22,000	22,000	44,000	44,000
CITY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Cities					
Cities Subtotal \$					

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Contact	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Jackie Bailey-Johnson	Phone: 360-704-5545	Date: 01/16/2024
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 01/16/2024
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 01/17/2024

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Bill # 6004 SB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

This bill would have fiscal impact to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Courts by amending Chapter 9.41 RCW – Firearms and Dangerous Weapons and Chapter 7.105 RCW – Civil Protection Orders.

Section 1 of the bill would prohibit a dealer from delivering a firearm to a purchaser until the purchaser produces a valid permit to purchase firearms. In the following cases, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) would advise a dealer that the delivery of the firearm is delayed:

- Section 1(3)(a) Existence of Outstanding Warrants.
- Section 1(3)(b)(a) Open criminal charges.
- Section 1(3)(b)(b) Pending criminal proceedings.
- Section 1(3)(b)(c) Pending commitment proceedings.
- Section 1(3)(b)(d) Arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

Section 2(7)(a)(iii) would require an application for a permit to purchase firearms be denied if a person is free on bond or personal recognizance.

Numerous sections throughout the bill would require minor updates to protection order, extreme risk protection order, weapons surrender, and no contact order forms. The sections would also include requirements for clerks and court administrators to send additional documents to law enforcement and/or the WSP (Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27).

Section 36 establishes the effective date as January 1, 2026.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

II. C - Expenditures

Generally, this fiscal note only assumes fiscal impact from Section 2(7)(a)(iii) and the impact of forms updates. The WSP would have other data sources available to them through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Washington State Health Care Authority, existing WSP databases, and other local law enforcement agencies.

However, a description of either no fiscal impact or a range of costs is provided for Section 1 if AOC were required to change business processes, collect, and report data that is currently unavailable.

FISCAL IMPACT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS AND THE COURTS

Section 2(7)(a)(iii) would require an application for a permit to purchase firearms be denied if a person is free on bond or personal recognizance. This information should be already included in pending charges. However, the AOC cannot distinguish it because there is not a specific event code identifying persons released on bond and persons released on personal recognizance. Also, bond information is not specific enough to get meaningful data.

If the AOC needs to provide this information, it would require creating new codes in the case management systems to distinguish bond and personal recognizance and changing current court business processes that facilitate a requirement for entry of this data. This would be a new business requirement to rework the existing WSP/AOC response schema, development, testing, etc. The cost would be about \$293,000 using the following assumptions:

Business Analyst. Beginning July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 0.4 FTE and 2,088 staff hours (one-year) at an average of approximately \$104 per hour across multiple job classifications on the Enterprise Data Repository (EDR) Team needed to complete the interface (Business Analyst, System Integrator, Senior System Integrator, IT Supervisor, and Manager).

Assuming unique order codes are made available to identify if a person is released with a bond requirement or released on personal recognizance, clerks would spend an additional 5 minutes entering and processing pleadings.

Superior Courts Criminal and Juvenile = \$22,000 per fiscal year, assume one-half in FY 2026 considering the effective date of the bill.

Average Number of Pleadings per Year = 5,332

Minutes per Charge = 5

Additional Clerk Hours = 444

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Cost per Hour = \$50

Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 would require minor updates to protection order, extreme risk protection order, weapons surrender, and no contact order forms. This is estimated to cost \$9,000.

Legal Services Senior Analyst. Beginning July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 0.02 FTE to update and translate court forms.

The AOC costs are assumed in FY 2025 so the work would be completed in advance of the bill's implementation date of January 1, 2026. Court costs would not be incurred until January 1, 2026.

AOC STAFF IMPACTS INCLUDE STANDARD COSTS

Salary estimates are current biennium actual rates at Step L.

Benefits are the agency average of 30.59% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$3,600 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,000 per direct program FTE.

Ongoing Equipment is the agency average of \$1,800 per direct program FTE.

One-time IT Equipment is \$4,800 for the first fiscal year per direct program FTE.

Agency Indirect is calculated at a rate of 25.86% of direct program salaries and benefits.

INDETERMINATE IMPACT TO SUPERIOR COURTS AND COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

There is no anticipated impact to Courts due to an increase in case filings. However, there are indeterminate and possible impacts to clerks and court administrators. Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 would require an additional 15 minutes document that would need to be sent to law enforcement and/or the WSP. However, there is not estimate available for the additional number of documents.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS AND SUPERIOR/COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION NO FISCAL IMPACT OR POSSIBLE COSTS

Section 1 outlines circumstances when the WSP would advise that the delivery of the firearm is delayed:

- **POSSIBLE COSTS:** Section 1(3)(a) Existence of Outstanding Warrants. AOC assumes no impact. This information could be obtained from alternative sources, i.e., sheriff's office. WSP should be accessing warrant information directly from law enforcement agencies that possess the information before it reaches the courts.

If the AOC were required to provide this information, it would require significant changes to the court business process, the EDR, and WSP/AOC firearms data exchange. This would be a new business requirement to rework the existing WSP/AOC response schema, development, testing, etc. The cost would be about \$51,000 using the following assumptions:

Business Analyst. Beginning July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 0.1 FTE and 300 staff hours at an average of approximately \$104 per hour across multiple job classifications on the EDR Team needed to complete the interface (Business Analyst, System Integrator, Senior System Integrator, IT Supervisor, and Manager).

- **NO IMPACT:** Section 1(3)(b)(a) Open criminal charges. AOC assumes no fiscal impact because this is already in place. If there was a hit from the AOC data query, then the AOC would send all criminal and juvenile case data to the WSP Secure Automated Firearms E-check (SAFE) team.
- **NO IMPACT:** Section 1(3)(b)(b) Pending criminal proceedings. AOC assumes no fiscal impact because the data is currently pending development. The WSP SAFE team would be receiving all criminal and juvenile cases that meet the person matching (case history for an individual) criteria.
- **NO IMPACT:** Section 1(3)(b)(c) Pending commitment proceedings. AOC assumes no impact because person record data is not available for civil commitment proceeding actions from the AOC. This information could be obtained from Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA).
- **NO IMPACT:** Section 1(3)(b)(d) Arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm. AOC and the Courts assume no fiscal impact because arrest data is not collected and entered into the case management systems. This information

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could be obtained from alternative sources, i.e., law enforcement agencies.

If AOC were required to send this data, then it would require a change in court business process to enter the arrest date. The change would require arrest data to be part of criminal case filing information, making arrest data sent from the AOC not available until case filing is completed. Assuming the all arrest date is provided at the time of case filing and no further action was needed by clerks or court administrators, it would take 15 additional minutes per charge to enter the arrest data.

Superior Courts Criminal and Juvenile = \$986,000 per fiscal year
 Average Number of Charges per Year = 78,879
 Minutes per Charge = 15
 Additional Clerk/Court Administrator Hours = 19,720
 Cost per Hour = \$50

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction = \$2,619,000 per fiscal Year
 Average Number of Charges per year = 210,524
 Minutes per Charge = 15
 Additional Clerk/Court Administrator Hours = 52,381
 Cost per Hour = \$50

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

<u>State</u>	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		1.7	.8		
Salaries and Wages		174,400	174,400		
Employee Benefits		53,300	53,300		
Professional Service Contracts					
Goods and Other Services		10,100	10,100		
Travel		2,800	2,800		
Capital Outlays		2,500	2,500		
Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
Debt Service					
Interagency Reimbursements					
Intra-Agency Reimbursements		58,900	58,900		
Total \$		302,000	302,000		

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

<u>County</u>	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
Salaries and Benefits					
Capital					
Other		22,000	22,000	44,000	44,000
Total \$		22,000	22,000	44,000	44,000

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

<i>City</i>	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
Salaries and Benefits					
Capital					
Other					
Total \$					

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

NONE

III. D - FTE Detail

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Business Analyst	108,300		0.5	0.3		
Legal Services Senior Analyst	122,600		0.0	0.0		
Project Manager	128,600		1.2	0.6		
Total FTEs			1.7	0.8		0.0

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

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: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	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		10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000
Total \$		10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	3.9
Account					
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	0	10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000
Total \$	0	10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000

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:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Chad Standifer	Phone: 3605863650	Date: 01/10/2024
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 01/10/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 01/10/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 1: Amending RCW 9.41.090 – relating to the obligations of a firearms purchaser to produce a valid permit to purchase firearms; requiring the Washington State Patrol (WSP) to advise dealers of applicants with valid outstanding arrest warrants that the firearms transfer is denied; requiring WSP to delay the delivery of firearms based on pending criminal or commitment proceedings.

Section 2: New Section added to RCW 9.41 – authorizing persons to apply for permits to purchase firearms with the WSP firearms background check program; application requires fingerprints, completion of a certified firearms safety program or proof of exemption from such requirement; WSP must issue or deny applications within certain time periods; specifying the grounds for WSP's denial of applications; requiring WSP to develop procedures for revoking permits; specifying that permits are valid for five years, subject to renewal; requiring WSP to mail or email renewal notices to permit holders.

Section 3: Amending RCW 9.41.1132 – requiring firearms safety programs to include live-fire shooting exercises.

Section 4: New Section added to RCW 43.43 – requiring WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs.

Section 5: Amending RCW 43.43.590 – authorizing receipts from permit applications to be deposited to the state firearms background check system account.

Section 6: New Section added to RCW 9.41 – authorizing local law enforcement agencies to charge fees for fingerprints.

Section 7: Amending RCW 9.41.047 – requiring the WSP firearms background check program to revoke or restore permits under certain circumstances.

Section 8: Amending RCW 9.41.049 – requiring the WSP firearms background check program to suspend permits under certain circumstances.

Section 9: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.097.

Section 10: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.0975.

Section 11: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.110.

Section 12: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.270.

Section 13: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.280.

Section 14: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.282.

Section 15: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.284.

Section 16: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.345.

Section 17: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.800.

Section 18: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.801.

Section 19: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.802.

Section 20: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.804.

Section 21: Technical amendments to RCW 9.41.815.

Section 22: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.305.

Section 23: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.310.

Section 24: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.330.

Section 25: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.335.

Section 26: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.340.

Section 27: Amending RCW 7.105.350 – requiring the WSP firearms background check program to revoke permits under certain circumstances.

Section 28: Technical amendments to RCW 7.105.570.

Section 29: Technical amendments to RCW 10.31.100.

Section 30: Technical amendments to RCW 10.99.030.

Section 31: Technical amendments to RCW 10.99.040.

Section 32: Technical amendments to RCW 11.130.257.

Section 33: Technical amendments to RCW 26.09.060.

Section 34: Technical amendments to RCW 71.05.182.

Section 35: Technical amendments to RCW 72.23.080.

Section 36: Providing an effective date of January 1, 2026.

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 agency is the Washington State Patrol (WSP). 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.

AGO AGENCY ASSUMPTIONS:

Washington State Patrol (WSP) will be billed for King County rates:

FY 2025: \$10,000 for 0.1 Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG) and 0.1 Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1)

FY 2026: \$202,000 for 0.7 AAG and 0.4 PL1

FY 2027: \$445,000 for 1.5 AAG and 0.8 PL1

FY 2028: \$558,000 for 1.9 AAG and 1.0 PL1

FY 2029: \$669,000 for 2.2 AAG and 1.1 PL1 in each FY thereafter

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:

The proposed bill would take effect on January 1, 2026.

Location of staffing is assumed to be in a King County office building.

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 FTE (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 Paralegal 1 FTE (PL 1) and 0.4 MA.

1. Assumptions for the AGO Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) Legal Services for the Washington State Patron (WSP). Both CRJ and AGO Government Compliance and Enforcement Division (GCE) provide legal services to the Washington State Patron (WSP). While CRJ would expect to provide the programmatic legal services relating to this bill as described in the paragraphs below, the AGO does not currently know which division would provide the high volume litigation legal services relating to the mandamus actions described below. This analysis includes both the legal services that CRJ assumes that it would provide, as well as the legal services where it is uncertain which division would provide the work.

This bill would create a new requirement for an individual to obtain a permit before being able to purchase a firearm. Although the permit to purchase would be in addition to the background check already required in existing law, the requirements for obtaining a permit would be substantially the same or similar to the existing standards for a background check. One additional requirement to obtain a permit is that an individual must first complete a firearms training program that is certified by WSP. A permit would valid for a period of five years, unless revoked.

Section 2 of this bill would establish the permitting program within WSP firearm background check program, and sets forth both the requirements for obtaining a permit and the bases upon which a permit could be denied. Section 2(7) would require WSP to provide written notice of the specific grounds upon which a permit was denied. Section 2(9) would require WSP develop a process to verify on an annual basis that permit holders continue to meet the eligibility requirements for a permit, and if no longer eligible, to revoke the permit. Section 2(14) would require WSP to provide written notice of a permit revocation.

Section 4 of the bill would require WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements contained in Section 3 of the bill. Although CRJ does not anticipate this would be a heavily regulated program, CRJ assumes WSP would seek legal advice during the establishment of the program, most of which would occur prior to the effective date of the act, and the advice would be provided by CRJ as follows: 20 AAG hours in FY 2025, 35 AAG hours in FY 2026, and 10 AAG hours per year beginning in FY 2027. Additionally, CRJ assumes most training programs currently in operation would seek certification in FY 2026 and FY 2027, and that applicants denied

certification would be entitled to a hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which would be handled by GCE.

CRJ assumes WSP would seek legal advice during the establishment of the permitting program and relating to the development of rules for the permitting program. CRJ further assumes the advice would be provided by CRJ mostly prior to the effective date of the act, and would generate 25 AAG hours of work in FY 2025, 50 AAG hours of work in FY 2026, and 20 AAG hours per year beginning in FY 2027.

Section 10 would allow an individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked to seek a writ of mandamus in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court would be required to provide an expedited hearing and an individual who was granted a writ of mandamus would be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

Although it is unclear whether the drafters intended for a writ of mandamus to be the sole remedy for a denial or revocation of a permit, for the following reasons, CRJ assume it is. Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy that is not available for actions reviewable under the APA. If the drafters intended the permit denials and revocations to be reviewable under the APA, all administrative remedies would have to be exhausted before mandamus could be sought. This would conflict with the language in Section 10, which seems to give any party the right to seek mandamus as an initial matter. Additionally, if the administrative process had to be exhausted first, there would be no need for an expedited hearing on a mandamus action. Also, unlike a court, most constitutional issues could not be decided in an APA action, and CRJ anticipates the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase a firearm likely would raise constitutional issues. Therefore, for purposes of this fiscal note response, CRJ assumes the drafters intended to foreclose APA review of denials and revocations in favor of a right to seek mandamus. WSP assumes it would begin issuing permits the second half of FY 2026 and would begin annual permit reviews the second half of FY 2027.

WSP assumes WSP would receive approximately 200,000 applications for permits to purchase firearms each fiscal year. This assumption is based on the historic rate of annual concealed pistol permit applications received by WSP. Like the permit to purchase firearms created by this bill, concealed pistol permits require a background check and are valid for a period of five years. Therefore, because this act takes effect the second half of FY 2025, WSP assumes it would receive 100,000 permit applications in FY 2026 and would receive 200,000 permit applications beginning FY 2027 and continuing each year thereafter.

Based on information compiled with the assistance of its federal law enforcement partners, during FY 2022, WSP received approximately 502,000 firearm background check requests. Of those requests, 5,426 were denied, resulting in a denial rate of approximately one percent. In FY 2022, WSP's federal law enforcement partners experienced an appeal rate of approximately 25 percent of its denials (460 of 1,700 denials were appealed). WSP assumes it would experience similar denial and appeal rates for permits to purchase firearms. Therefore, WSP assumes in FY 2026, one percent of the 100,000 applications or 1,000 annual applications would be denied, and of those 1,000 denials, 25 percent or 250 applicants would seek to challenge their denials. Beginning FY 2027 and continuing each year thereafter, WSP assumes it would deny 2,000 permit applications, and of those 2,000 denials, 25 percent or 500 applicants would seek to challenge their denials.

Because some of the conditions may result in ineligibility to purchase a firearm are temporary in nature and may be subject to correction, WSP assumes it would create an informal internal appeal process, similar to that created for firearm background check denials. WSP further assumes that approximately 85 percent of the applicants seeking to challenge their denials would avail themselves of that process exclusively, and that the remaining 15 percent of the denied applicants would pursue a legal challenge as allowed by Section 10 of this bill. Therefore, in FY 2026, 15 percent of 250 denials or approximately 37 denials would be challenged in court. Beginning in FY 2027, 15 percent of 500 denials or 75 denials would be challenged in court on an annual basis. CRJ assumes each mandamus action would utilize an average of 30 AAG hours to litigate to completion, resulting in 1,110 AAG hours (37 x 30) of new work in FY 2026 and 2,250 AAG hours (75 x 30) of new work beginning in FY 2027 and continuing each year thereafter.

Beginning the second half of FY 2027, WSP would begin annual permit reviews. WSP assumes denials from annual

reviews would occur at a lower rate than upon initial application and that approximately 0.5 percent of existing permit holders would be revoked on an annual basis.

WSP assumes the revocations of permits would experience a lower rate of appeals than the initial denials because many of the individuals would have already purchased a firearm by the time their permit was revoked, and only 15 percent of the revocations would appeal. Finally, as with the initial denials, WSP assumes of the appeals, the majority would be resolved through an informal process, with the remaining 15 percent seeking to challenge the revocation in court, as allowed by Section 10 of this bill. Therefore, in FY 2027, 99,000 issued permits would yield 495 revocations, with approximately 74 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 11 of those seeking to litigate their action in court. In FY 2028, 296,505 issued permits would yield approximately 1,482 revocations, with approximately 222 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 33 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. In FY 2029, 493,023 issued permits would yield approximately 2,465 revocations, with approximately 370 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 55 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. In FY 2030, 688,558 issued permits would yield approximately 3,443 revocations, with approximately 516 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 77 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court.

As with the denials, CRJ assumes each revocation action would utilize an average of 30 AAG hours to litigate to completion, resulting in the following new work:

FY 2027 – 330 AAG hours (11 x 30)

FY 2028 – 990 AAG hours (33 x 30)

FY 2029 – 1,650 AAG hours (55 x 30)

FY 2030 – 2,310 AAG hours (77 x 30).

As a result of this legislative proposal, CRJ assumes the AGO would see the following total workload increases:

FY 2025 – 45 AAG hours (20 + 25)

FY 2026 – 1,195 AAG hours (35 + 50 + 1,110)

FY 2027 – 2,610 AAG hours (10 + 20 + 2,250 + 330)

FY 2028 – 3,270 AAG hours (10 + 20 + 2,250 + 990)

FY 2029 – 3,920 AAG hours (10 + 20 + 2,250 + 1650)

FY 2030 – 4,590 AAG hours (10 +20 + 2,250 + 2310)

CRJ: Total Seattle workload impact:

FY 2025: \$10,000 for 0.1 AAG and 0.1 PL 1

FY 2026: \$202,000 for 0.7 AAG and 0.4 PL 1

FY 2027: \$445,000 for 1.5 AAG and 0.8 PL 1

FY 2028: \$558,000 for 1.9 AAG and 1.0 PL 1

FY 2029: \$669,000 for 2.2 AAG and 1.1 PL 1 in each FY thereafter

2. The AGO Licensing & Administrative Law Division (LAL) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload. The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to the Department of Licensing (DOL) because this bill does not impose new duties or responsibilities related to firearms purchase permits on DOL. Possible LAL AAG impacts are limited to constituent correspondence related to the new firearms requirements, especially prior to and immediately after the bill becomes effective. However, if these requests arise, the fiscal impact to LAL is not expected to result in more than 90 AAG hours. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

3. The AGO Government Compliance and Enforcement Division (GCE) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing the Washington State Patrol (WSP). GCE represents WSP in administrative litigation matters and would bill WSP for legal services based on the enactment of HB 1902. HB 1902 would create a new requirement for an individual to obtain a permit before being able to purchase a firearm. Although the permit to purchase would be in addition to the background check already required in existing law, the requirements for obtaining a permit would be substantially the same or similar to the existing standards for a background

check. One notable requirement to obtain a permit would be the completion of a firearm safety training program that is certified by WSP. Section 2 of this bill would establish the permitting program within the WSP firearm background check program, and sets forth both the requirements for obtaining a permit and the bases upon which a permit could be denied. Section 10 would allow an individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked to seek a writ of mandamus in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court would be required to provide an expedited hearing and an individual who was granted a writ of mandamus would be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Although it is unclear whether the drafters intended for a writ of mandamus to be the sole remedy for a denial or revocation of a permit, GCE assumes it is. Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy that is not available for actions reviewable under the APA. If the drafters intended the permit denials and revocations to be reviewable under the APA, all administrative remedies would have to be exhausted before mandamus could be sought. This would conflict with the language in Section 10, which seems to give any party the right to seek mandamus as an initial matter. Additionally, if the administrative process had to be exhausted first, there would be no need for an expedited hearing on a mandamus action. Also, unlike a court, most constitutional issues could not be decided in an APA action, and GCE anticipates the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase a firearm likely would raise constitutional issues. Therefore, for purposes of this fiscal note response, GCE assumes the drafters intended to foreclose APA review of denials and revocations in favor of a right to seek mandamus, GCE does not anticipate any new administrative litigation would result from the permitting program. Section 4 would require WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements of RCW 9.41.1132. Safety programs would be required to recertify every five years. This bill would take effect January 1, 2026. Based on information from WSP, GCE assumes this would not be a heavily regulated program. GCE assumes implementation of the program would occur immediately, during the second half of FY 2026, and that legal advice sought during the implementation of the program would be provided by CRJ. Once established, GCE assumes most training programs currently in operation would seek certification within the first two years (FY 2027 and FY 2028), and that applicants denied certification would be entitled to a hearing under the APA, which would be handled by GCE. However, because a denial of a training certification could be easily cured by amending the instructional components of the program, GCE assumes to receive no more than one new litigation referral in each of FY 2027 and FY 2028. GCE assumes each litigation referral would utilize 30 AAG hours. Therefore, new legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

4. The AGO Solicitor General's Office Division (SGO) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division's workload. Therefore, no costs are 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
405-1	Legal Services Revolving Account	State	0	10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000
Total \$			0	10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		0.3	0.2	2.1	3.9
A-Salaries and Wages		7,000	7,000	445,000	844,000
B-Employee Benefits		2,000	2,000	132,000	251,000
E-Goods and Other Services		1,000	1,000	66,000	125,000
G-Travel				4,000	7,000
Total \$	0	10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000

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-Seattle	135,555		0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1
Management Analyst 5	95,184		0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8
Paralegal 1-Seattle	72,528		0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1
Total FTEs			0.3	0.2	2.1	3.9

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Criminal Justice Division (CRJ)		10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000
Total \$		10,000	10,000	647,000	1,227,000

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: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 101-Caseload Forecast Council
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/12/2024
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/12/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/16/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

See attached.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

None.

II. C - Expenditures

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

See attached.

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.

SB 6004

ENHANCING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR TRANSFER OF FIREARMS

**101 – Caseload Forecast Council
January 11, 2024**

SUMMARY

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

Section 1 The bill establishes a process for a person to have a permit to purchase firearms. The bill sets requirements for the established permit and states no dealer may deliver a firearm until the purchaser produces a valid permit established in Section 2 of the bill.

EXPENDITURES

Assumptions.

None.

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council.

None

Impact Summary

This bill:

- Requires dealers to verify the purchaser has a valid permit to purchase firearms.

As no specific punishment is established for dealers who deliver a firearm to a purchaser who does not have a valid permit, it is assumed the penalty for such a violation would be a misdemeanor under RCW 9.41.810.

The Caseload Forecast Council has no information concerning how many incidents of existing misdemeanor may occur, nor any information concerning how such offenses would be sentenced. As such, the Caseload Forecast Council cannot reliably estimate bed impacts resulting from these provisions of the bill.

Impacts on prison and jail beds.

However, as a misdemeanor offense, the newly established offense would be punishable by a term of confinement of 0-90 days in jail for individuals sentenced as adults. Therefore, any impact would be on jail beds only.

Local detention and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds; and DOC supervision population.

None, if it is assumed that a dealer of firearms would be 18 years of age or older.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 107-Washington State Health Care Authority
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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:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Alexa Price	Phone: 360-725-0000	Date: 01/09/2024
Agency Approval: Megan Atkinson	Phone: 360-725-1222	Date: 01/09/2024
OFM Review: Arnel Blancas	Phone: (360) 000-0000	Date: 01/13/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

See attached narrative.

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.

See attached narrative.

II. C - Expenditures

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

See attached narrative.

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

See attached narrative.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

HCA Fiscal Note

Bill Number: **6004**

HCA Request #: 24-021

Title: **Firearms Purchase/Transfer**

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.

HCA Fiscal Note

Bill Number: **6004**

HCA Request #: 24-021

Title: **Firearms Purchase/Transfer**

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 enhances requirements for the purchase or transfer of firearms by requiring a permit that specifies firearms safety training standards and specific circumstances in which a firearm purchase or transfer may be delayed.

New Section 1 designates Health Care Authority (HCA) to maintain an electronic database that sends and receives mental health background check requests from Washington State Patrol (WSP) firearms system (SAFE). Although this system already exists, due to the increased number of transactions HCA would potentially need to increase the server computing and storage capacity. The estimated annual cost would be approximately \$2,000 annually and HCA should be able to absorb the cost.

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. Distinguish 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. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

NONE

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditure

NONE

HCA Fiscal Note

Bill Number: **6004**

HCA Request #: 24-021

Title: **Firearms Purchase/Transfer**

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.

NONE

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Revised

Bill Number: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
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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
Fingerprint Identification Account-State 225-1				6,900,000	9,200,000
State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct-State 24T-1				8,400,000	11,200,000
Total \$				15,300,000	20,400,000

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

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	3.8	1.9	59.3	69.0
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	996,955	996,955	3,197,284	1,495,737
Fingerprint Identification Account-State 225-1	0	0	0	7,382,478	9,226,124
State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct-State 24T-1	0	0	0	8,400,000	11,200,000
Total \$	0	996,955	996,955	18,979,762	21,921,861

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Thomas Bohon	Phone: (360) 596-4044	Date: 01/16/2024
Agency Approval: Shawn Eckhart	Phone: 360-596-4083	Date: 01/16/2024
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 01/22/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The proposed legislation has an indeterminate fiscal impact to the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

Section 1(1)(a) changes the requirement of dealers needing to verify that prospective buyers have proof of completing a recognized firearms safety course, to needing to verify that they hold a permit to purchase a firearm, further described in section 2.

Section 1(3) states the WSP Firearms Background Check Program (hereafter referred to as the Firearms Background Division or “FBD”) shall advise dealers on the delay of firearms to applicants based on outstanding warrants for a felony or misdemeanor arrest, open criminal charges, pending criminal proceedings, pending commitment proceedings, or an arrest for an offense making person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040.

Section 1(4)(a)(iv) requires a purchaser to include the identification number of their permit to purchase firearms on a firearm purchase application.

Sections 2(1) through 2(3) outline the process of obtaining a permit to purchase firearms from FBD. Included with the permit application, the applicant must also submit a set of fingerprints taken by the local law enforcement agency in which the applicant resides, a certificate of completion for a firearms safety training program within the last five years or proof of exemption from such training, the permit application fee, and various personal identification information.

Section 2(4) states the permit application must contain questions about the applicant’s eligibility to possess a firearm under state and federal law and whether the applicant is a United States citizen, as well as the nuances surrounding persons who are not United States citizens.

Section 2(5) states a signed application constitutes a waiver of confidentiality and a written request that relevant information to the applicant’s eligibility for a permit to purchase a firearm be released by health care facilities to an inquiring court or the FBD.

Section 2(6) requires FBD to issue or deny purchase permits within 30 days of the date the application was filed, or 60 days if the applicant does not possess a valid permanent Washington driver’s license or Washington identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous 90 consecutive days.

Section 2(7) outlines the only reasons an application for a permit to purchase firearms is allowed to be denied and requires the FBD to notify applicants in writing of the specific grounds on why the application was denied.

Section 2(8) requires WSP to check various national and state databases, including a federal fingerprint check, to ensure there are no open or pending cases that may result in a denial of application outlined in section 2(7).

Section 2(9) mandates the FBD to conduct annual reviews of persons issued permits to purchase to verify they remain eligible. If a person is determined to no longer be eligible, the FBD shall revoke the permit.

Section 2(10) outlines the required elements the FBD must include on the permit form.

Section 2(11) states the valid period of a permit to purchase firearms is five years, outlines the renewal timeline, stipulates how the FBD will establish and update permit application fees, and states the applicant must also pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742.

Section 2(12) mandates that the FBD mails renewal notices to permit holders 90 days before the expiration date of their permit and describes required elements of the renewal notice.

Section 2(14) mandates the FBD to revoke permits to purchase firearms on any occurrence that would prevent the issuance of a permit. This is done by written notification to the permit holders including the specific grounds for revocation

Section 3 amends current law to clean up language surrounding a person applying to purchase a firearm, adding additional specifications in the required firearms safety training.

Section 4 mandates the WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearm safety training programs and requires those programs to recertify every five years.

Section 5 includes the revenue from the permit to purchase firearms program in the state firearms background check system account.

Sections 7 and 8 add language for the FBD to revoke permits to purchase firearms in certain cases.

Section 10 adds permits to purchase firearms to the liability waiver for the state, local government entities, any public or private agency, and the employees of such organizations acting in good faith.

Sections 12 through 15 add language to mandate that courts send notice of a required revocation of any permit to purchase firearms to the FBD.

Section 16 requires that before a firearm may be returned to its owner, a law enforcement agency must verify the person meets the eligibility requirements for a permit to purchase firearms.

Sections 17 and 18 add language surrounding the surrender of permits to purchase in various situations.

Sections 22 through 35 add language surrounding surrendering permits to purchase firearms in cases involving protection orders and other law enforcement activities where a permit to purchase may need to be surrendered.

Section 36 states the act takes effect January 1, 2026.

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.

Projected cash receipts are indeterminate as we are unable to determine how many permit applications might be submitted annually.

For illustrative purposes, if we assume 100,000 permit applicants in FY 2026, it would result in \$2.8M cash receipts. 200,000 permit applications annually thereafter would result in cash receipts of \$5.6M annually.

Applying the example volume of permit applications and the rate of \$28 per application will result in a negative variance between revenue and projected expenditures.

Section 2(11)(b)(iii) states that an applicant for an original permit must also pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742. Section 2(8)(b) requires the fingerprint based background check to be run through the federal database. We currently charge \$34.25 for federal fingerprint-based background check, \$11.25 of which goes towards the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fee while we retain \$23. Using the same assumption of application volume will result in cash receipts of \$2.3M in FY2026 and \$4.6M thereafter annually deposited into the State Fingerprint Identification Account. That does not include any fees for fingerprinting services that local jurisdictions might charge.

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.

Projected expenditures from the proposed legislation are indeterminate. To illustrate potential expenditure impacts, we are using the same 100,000 checks in FY 2026 and 200,000 annually thereafter that we used as an example in the cash receipts section of this fiscal note.

Section 2 will require a new operating unit within the FBD to meet the required permit application documentation handling, review, verification, and notification processes. This work will be done by 38 FTEs: one WMS 3 (Unit Coordinator), four Program Specialist 5s, four Program Specialist 3s, 28 Program Specialist 2s, and one IT System Administration - Journey. Our plan to stand up the unit uses a phased hiring approach to ensure we have a fully trained and prepared unit for an effective date of January 1, 2026. The unit will be responsible for receiving completed permit applications, fingerprints, and certificates of completion of a certified firearms safety training program as well as the applicable application fee (\$28). Upon processing the permit application, we would issue the permit per section 2(6), or provide denial notification as outlined in section 2(7). Additionally, per section 2(9) we are required to conduct an annual review of permit holders' eligibility to possess a permit to purchase firearms. During annual review, if a permit holder has an occurrence of any action or condition that would prevent permit issuance, per section 2(14) we will revoke the permit via a written notice. Section 2(11) (a) states that a permit to purchase firearms is valid for a period of five years, at which point permit holders are eligible to renew their permit. Section 2(12) states that within approximately 90 days of their permit expiring, we are to notify permit holders of their opportunity to renew.

Section 2(2)(b) states a person applying for a permit to purchase firearms must submit a complete set of fingerprints taken by the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the applicant resides. Section 2(8)(b) requires us to run the fingerprints through the FBI. Using the same assumption of application volume, that will result in the need for 14 FTEs in FY2026 (five Fingerprint Technician 1s, five Fingerprint Technician 2s, one Fingerprint Lead Technician, one Fingerprint Supervisor, and two IT Application Development – Journeys) and 30 FTEs in subsequent years (ten Fingerprint Technician 1s, ten Fingerprint Technician 2s, three Fingerprint Lead Technicians, three Fingerprint Supervisors, and 4 IT Application Development – Journeys).

Section 2(10) specifically mandates us to create a permit that meets the prescribed stipulations. We would outsource this task to a vendor, with an estimated annual cost of \$20,000.

Section 4 mandates us to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements laid out in section 3. We will require one Management Analyst 3 to act as training program certification coordinator. This position will be responsible for establishing program processes that certify, track, and communicate the stats of firearms safety training programs delivered across the state. The coordinator position would also be responsible for maintaining procedures and the overall system function through which trainers apply for certification. Additionally, they would maintain a website listing of certified programs, act as customer support for current and prospective training programs and address general inquiries from the public. Section 4 also mandates us to develop the form and manner of documentation for permit to purchase firearms applicants to provide proof of completion of a certified firearms safety training program or proof of exemption, which will be another duty of the certification coordinator. The certification program would reside under the FBD, alongside the new operating unit mentioned above.

Section 10 of the proposed legislation would allow an individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked to seek a writ of mandamus in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court would be required to provide an expedited hearing and an individual who was granted a writ of mandamus would be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. The Office of the Attorney General (AGO) assumes the writ of mandamus is the sole remedy for a denial or revocation of a permit. The AGO estimates they will bill us at an increasing rate as the total number of permits issued increases, becoming stable after five years, resulting in estimated costs of \$10,000 in FY25, \$202,000 in FY26, \$445,000 in

FY27, \$558,000 in FY28, and \$669,000 in FY29 and subsequent years.

Section 21 states the information regarding permits to purchase firearms be available to prosecuting attorneys' offices, city attorneys' offices, public defender agency staff, probation services personnel, and judicial officers and staff of municipal, district, and superior courts. This requires an upgrade to our Secure Automated Firearms E-Check (SAFE) system, which will be an estimated \$100,000 one-time cost.

We base requested FTEs on July 1, 2023, salary rates, and benefits on current fiscal year 2024 rates. We also include the 3% salary increase scheduled for fiscal year 2025 as well as the increased state share of health insurance costs that year. We estimate goods and services, equipment, and travel on our budget rule-of-thumb costs per FTE, which we derive from historical expenditures.

We compute estimated support expenditures such as supplies & materials, communications, computer costs (hardware and software), vehicle and vehicle operating costs, among others, using average costs to support agency FTEs. We adjust the estimated support costs to reflect the needs of individual divisions or positions within the agency.

We base our estimate for agency indirect costs on the federally approved indirect cost rate of 33.41 percent, effective July 01, 2023. We apply this indirect cost rate percentage to all categories of expenditure with only two exceptions: capital equipment and expenditures after \$25,000 of each projected contract. Indirect costs include, but are not limited to computer and telecommunications support, payroll processing, vendor payments, general accounting, procurement administration, inventory control, and human resource management.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	996,955	996,955	3,197,284	1,495,737
225-1	Fingerprint Identification Account	State	0	0	0	7,382,478	9,226,124
24T-1	State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct	State	0	0	0	8,400,000	11,200,000
Total \$			0	996,955	996,955	18,979,762	21,921,861

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29	
FTE Staff Years		3.8	1.9	59.3	69.0	
A-Salaries and Wages		296,100	296,100	8,153,082	9,539,736	
B-Employee Benefits		107,733	107,733	3,156,320	3,683,546	
C-Professional Service Contracts		120,000	120,000	40,000	40,000	
E-Goods and Other Services		146,060	146,060	2,366,401	3,030,600	
G-Travel		7,000	7,000	147,000	170,400	
J-Capital Outlays		124,600	124,600	759,075	233,100	
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers						
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services						
P-Debt Service						
S-Interagency Reimbursements						
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements						
9-Indirect Costs		195,462	195,462	4,357,884	5,224,479	
Total \$		0	996,955	996,955	18,979,762	21,921,861

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

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
Fingerprint Lead Technician	72,924				2.3	3.0
Fingerprint Supervisor	80,460				2.3	3.0
Fingerprint Technician 1	62,892				7.5	10.0
Fingerprint Technician 2	69,396				7.5	10.0
IT Application Development - Journey	107,148				3.0	4.0
IT System Administration - Journey	112,536		0.3	0.2	1.0	1.0
Management Analyst 3	74,724		0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0
Program Specialist 2	56,880		1.8	0.9	26.3	28.0
Program Specialist 3	74,724		0.3	0.1	3.8	4.0
Program Specialist 5	88,800		0.3	0.1	3.8	4.0
Unit Administrator (WMS 3)	124,248		0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
Total FTEs			3.8	1.9	59.3	69.0

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: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 240-Department of Licensing
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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	0	165,000	165,000	0	0
Total \$	0	165,000	165,000	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Gina Rogers	Phone: 360-634-5036	Date: 01/11/2024
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (564) 669-9190	Date: 01/11/2024
OFM Review: Kyle Siefering	Phone: (360) 995-3825	Date: 01/11/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Sec. 1 – Amends RCW 9.41.090

- (1)(a) Strikes the requirement that purchasers provide proof of firearm safety training programs (now required as part of a permit to purchase firearms application) and replaces it with the requirement to hold a valid permit to purchase firearm:
- (3)(a) After notification of a firearm application, the WSP background check program shall check for outstanding warrants and advise the firearms dealer of the status or if a firearm is denied
 - o (b) WSP may notify a dealer that firearm delivery has been delayed if they need to confirm an applicant’s identity or existing records based on open or pending criminal proceedings
- (4)(a)(iv) Firearm purchase applications must include a requirement for the identification number of the applicant’s permit to purchase firearms

Sec. 2 – Adds a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW

- (1) Individuals may apply for a permit to purchase firearms with the WSP firearms background check program
 - o Details on requirements, permit issuance, and denial provided throughout the section
- (8)(a) When determining an applicant’s eligibility, WSP shall check with the national instant criminal background checks system, WSP electronic database, HCA electronic database, the AOC, LinX-NW, and other appropriate agencies/resources
- (9) The WSP firearms background check program shall develop procedures to verify individuals issued a permit to purchase firearms remain eligible to possess, on an annual basis
- (11)(a) A permit to purchase firearms is valid for 5 years
 - o Details on renewal requirements provided throughout the section
 - o Fees are deposited in the state firearms background check system account under RCW 43.43.590
- (13) A permit to purchase firearms does not authorize the holder to carry a concealed pistol

Sec. 3 – Amends RCW 9.41.1132

- Includes new requirements for certified firearms safety training programs

Sec. 4 – Adds a new section to chapter 43.43 RCW

- Requires WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs

Sec. 6 – Adds a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW

- Allows LEA’s taking fingerprints to charge a fee

Sec. 7 – Amends RCW 9.41.047

- Provides requirements for WSP permit revocations and restoration

Sec. 8 – Amends RCW 9.41.049

- Provides requirements for WSP permit suspension

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.

Please see attached fiscal note.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	165,000	165,000	0	0
Total \$			0	165,000	165,000	0	0

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services		165,000	165,000		
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	165,000	165,000	0	0

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Agency 240 – Department of Licensing

Bill Number: SB 6004

Bill Title: Firearm purchase and transfer

Part 1: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts:

None.

Estimated Expenditures:

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
General Fund	001	-	165,000	165,000	-	-
Account Totals		-	165,000	165,000	-	-

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

Legislative Contact: Steven Puvogel	Phone: (360) 701-6459	Date:
Agency Preparation: Gina Rogers	Phone: (360) 634-5036	Date: 1/8/2024
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (360) 634-5384	Date: 1/11/2024

Request #	1
Bill #	6004

Part 2 – Explanation

This bill implements a permit to purchase system where required to purchase or transfer a firearm.

2.A – Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Sec. 1 – Amends RCW 9.41.090

- (1)(a) Strikes the requirement that purchasers provide proof of firearm safety training programs (now required as part of a permit to purchase firearms application) and replaces it with the requirement to hold a valid permit to purchase firearms
- (3)(a) After notification of a firearm application, the WSP background check program shall check for outstanding warrants and advise the firearms dealer of the status or if a firearm is denied
 - (b) WSP may notify a dealer that firearm delivery has been delayed if they need to confirm an applicant’s identity or existing records based on open or pending criminal proceedings
- (4)(a)(iv) Firearm purchase applications must include a requirement for the identification number of the applicant’s permit to purchase firearms

Sec. 2 – Adds a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW

- (1) Individuals may apply for a permit to purchase firearms with the WSP firearms background check program
 - Details on requirements, permit issuance, and denial provided throughout the section
- (8)(a) When determining an applicant’s eligibility, WSP shall check with the national instant criminal background checks system, WSP electronic database, HCA electronic database, the AOC, LinX-NW, and other appropriate agencies/resources
- (9) The WSP firearms background check program shall develop procedures to verify individuals issued a permit to purchase firearms remain eligible to possess, on an annual basis
- (11)(a) A permit to purchase firearms is valid for 5 years
 - Details on renewal requirements provided throughout the section
 - Fees are deposited in the state firearms background check system account under RCW 43.43.590
- (13) A permit to purchase firearms does not authorize the holder to carry a concealed pistol

Sec. 3 – Amends RCW 9.41.1132

- Includes new requirements for certified firearms safety training programs

Sec. 4 – Adds a new section to chapter 43.43 RCW

- Requires WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs

Sec. 6 – Adds a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW

- Allows LEA’s taking fingerprints to charge a fee

Sec. 7 – Amends RCW 9.41.047

- Provides requirements for WSP permit revocations and restoration

Sec. 8 – Amends RCW 9.41.049

- Provides requirements for WSP permit suspension

Sec. 36 – New Section

- Effective January 1, 2026

2.B – Expenditures

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
General Fund	001	-	165,000	165,000	-	-
Account Totals		-	165,000	165,000	-	-

Information Services:

The agency will use appropriated funds to hire contract programmers to accomplish this work or to support current staff implementing this legislation within the required timeline. Appropriated funds may also be used to hire agency temporary staff to support permanent staff assigned to this legislative effort.

Any change requires a process to ensure changes are correctly applied to the system. This involves Project Managers that manage the team that completes the update, business analyst that documents and reviews the system changes, architect services that analyzes how the update could have an effect on other systems or DOL processes, developers who create the change, and testers and quality assurance teams that ensure the update is working correctly.

What IS Will Implement:

- Update Firearms System configuration to capture and store the permit to purchase number.
- Create / update reports.

Cost Category	Description	Rate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Cost
TESTER	Test to verify individual components meet requirements; ensure that other business transactions have not been impacted.	\$ 27,144	-	51,600	-	-	-	-	51,600
BUSINESS ANALYST	Determine business requirements; translate requirements into what changes are needed to various systems including account codes, inventory codes, testing considerations, etc.	\$ 19,836	-	9,900	-	-	-	-	9,900
PROJECT MANAGER	Manage schedule and contracts	\$ 34,452	-	13,800	-	-	-	-	13,800
QUALITY ASSURANCE	Plan and carry out activities to assure project deliverables; e.g. preventative defect activities, align quality measures and business objectives.	\$ 44,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECURITY AND ARCHITECT SERVICES	Create the conceptual model that defines the structure, behavior and framework of a computerized system including a breakdown of the system into components, the component interactions and interfaces (including with the environment, especially the user), and the technologies and resources to be used in the design.	\$ 19,836	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
SERVER & NETWORK SUPPORT	Services such as network infrastructure, cloud infrastructure, firewall and load balancing. Installations, maintenance, troubleshooting of server systems, and management of Windows-based systems to ensure reliability for clients.	\$ 19,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEVELOPERS	Modify programming and coding to all major systems	\$ 22,968	-	55,100	-	-	-	-	55,100
CONTRACTED FAST DEVELOPER / TESTER	Updates to the DRIVES system will require additional vendor hours outside of the contracted maintenance to make system updates to implement this bill.	\$ 37,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trainer	Trains business partners and employees in new system processes and capabilities.	\$ 27,144	-	13,600	-	-	-	-	13,600
Organizational Change Management	Prepares stakeholders for the change and develops strategies to ensure the changes are fully adopted.	\$ 44,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Contingency	Office of the Chief Information Officer designated rate of 10%	\$ 29,824	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Totals			-	165,000	-	-	-	-	165,000

Part 3 – Expenditure Detail

3.A – Operating Budget Expenditures

Object of Expenditure	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
Goods and Services	-	165,000	165,000	-	-
Total By Object Type	-	165,000	165,000	-	-

3.B – Expenditures by Object or Purpose

Object E - Description	FY 24	FY 25	23-25 Total	25-27 Total	27-29 Total
ER - Application Programmers	-	165,000	165,000	-	-
Total Goods & Services	-	165,000	165,000	-	-

Part 4 – Capital Budget Impact

None.

Part 5 – New Rule Making Required

None.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	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:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Douglas Hoffer	Phone: 360-902-8187	Date: 01/08/2024
Agency Approval: Dan Winkley	Phone: 360-902-8236	Date: 01/08/2024
OFM Review: Arnel Blancas	Phone: (360) 000-0000	Date: 01/16/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

There is no fiscal impact to the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The bill would enhance requirements for purchasing or transferring firearms by requiring purchasers to receive a permit to purchase firearms and to complete firearm safety training. The bill also specifies circumstances where the transfer of a firearm can be delayed.

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: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Katherine Anderson	Phone: (360) 790-9033	Date: 01/10/2024
Agency Approval: Sarah Emmans	Phone: 360-628-1524	Date: 01/10/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/16/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

The bill establishes and requires a permit for the purchase or transfer of firearms and has no bed impact to Department of Youth, Children and Families (DCYF) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR).

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.

None

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

No Fiscal impact to DCYF

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: 6004 SB	Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer	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:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Preparation: Jaysanna Wang	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 01/22/2024
Agency Approval: Michael Steenhout	Phone: (360) 789-0480	Date: 01/22/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/22/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

None.

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.

Senate Bill 6004 requires dealers to verify the purchaser has a valid permit to purchase firearms.

As no specific punishment is established for dealers who deliver a firearm to a purchaser who does not have a valid permit, it is assumed the penalty for such a violation would be a misdemeanor under RCW 9.41.810. However, as a misdemeanor offense, the newly established offense would be punishable by a term of confinement of 0-90 days in jail for individuals sentenced as adults. Therefore, any impact would be on jail beds only; the Department of Corrections (DOC) assumes no fiscal impact.

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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 6004 SB

Title: Firearms/purchase & transfer

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

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities:** \$471,937 to provide training to law enforcement officers on changes to existing law enforcement duties, documentation and notification requirements, and the surrender requirements that would concern permits to purchase firearms; indeterminate expenditure impact as a result of increased demand for jail beds; indeterminate law enforcement, prosecution and public defense expenditure impact as a result of processing incidents of expanded misdemeanor offense
- Counties:** \$161,928 to provide training to law enforcement officers on changes to existing law enforcement duties, documentation and notification requirements, and the surrender requirements that would concern permits to purchase firearms; indeterminate expenditure impact as a result of increased demand for jail beds; indeterminate law enforcement, prosecution and public defense expenditure impact as a result of processing incidents of expanded misdemeanor offense
- Special Districts:**
- Specific jurisdictions only:**
- Variance occurs due to:**

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:** \$633,865 to provide training to law enforcement officers on changes to existing law enforcement duties, documentation and notification requirements, and the surrender requirements that would concern permits to purchase firearms
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time:** Additional surrender orders that may result from the proposed legislation; time required to update local law enforcement policies and procedures; whether local law enforcement agencies may incur costs as a result of sponsoring firearms training programs, and what these costs might be; WSP firearms safety training program certification and recertification details; number of local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs statewide; additional incidents of expanded misdemeanor offense that may occur

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City				471,937	
County				161,928	
TOTAL \$				633,865	
GRAND TOTAL \$					633,865

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

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: James Vogl	Phone: 360-480-9429	Date: 01/12/2024
Leg. Committee Contact:	Phone:	Date: 01/07/2024
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 01/12/2024
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 01/15/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

The proposed legislation would create a requirement for a permit to purchase firearms and would amend several RCW sections relating to firearms, or situations where a court may order the surrender of firearms and other dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol licenses.

Section 1 would amend RCW 9.41.090, specifying that firearms dealers may not deliver a firearm unless a purchaser produces a valid permit to purchase firearms under section 2 of the proposed legislation.

Section 2 would add a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW, outlining the application requirements for a permit to purchase firearms, and the process the Washington State Patrol (WSP) must follow in assessing such applications. Applicants would be required to submit a complete set of fingerprints taken by local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the applicant lives, as well as a certificate of completion of a certified firearms training program within the last five years.

Section 3 would amend RCW 9.41.1132, requiring applicants for permits to purchase firearms to submit a certificate of completion of a certified firearms safety training program within the last five years. This section would add a requirement that a certified firearms safety training program must include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range. Certified firearms safety training programs must be sponsored by a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement agency, or certain other specified entities.

Section 4 would add a new section to chapter 43.43 RCW, requiring WSP to establish a certification program for firearms safety training programs, and requiring that firearms safety training programs apply for recertification every five years.

Section 6 would add a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW, allowing local law enforcement agencies taking fingerprints for an applicant for a permit to purchase firearms to charge a reasonable fee to recover the costs of taking and transmitting the fingerprints.

Section 7 would amend and reenact RCW 9.41.047 and Chapter 295, Section 5, Laws of 2023 and Chapter 161, Section 3, Laws of 2023, requiring that people found not guilty by reason of insanity of certain offenses, committed by court order under certain RCW sections, or who have had charges dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 with a court finding of a history one or more violent acts, must surrender permits to purchase firearms.

Sections 12 through 15 would amend certain existing weapons law offenses, specifying that people convicted of these offenses would have any permits to purchase firearms revoked for specified amounts of time.

Section 16 would amend RCW 9.41.345, adding permits to purchase firearms to the existing procedure for returning concealed pistol licenses that have been surrendered to or impounded by a law enforcement agency.

Section 17 would amend RCW 9.41.800, requiring that a respondent to specified no-contact, protection or restraining orders who meets certain additional conditions must surrender any permit to purchase firearms, in addition to any firearms and other dangerous weapons, and any concealed pistol license.

Section 18 would amend RCW 9.41.801, adding permits to purchase firearms to the requirements for surrendering concealed pistol licenses, and firearms and other dangerous weapons as a result of certain no-contact, protection or restraining orders. The amendments to this section would also add permits to purchase firearms to the requirements for assessing and enforcing compliance with surrender orders.

Section 20 would amend RCW 9.41.804, adding permits to purchase firearms to the existing firearm surrender compliance requirements under RCW 9.41.800.

Section 22 would amend RCW 7.105.305, adding permits to purchase firearms to the requirements for surrendering concealed pistol licenses, and firearms and other dangerous weapons in the case of ex parte temporary protection orders.

Section 23 would amend RCW 7.105.310, adding permits to purchase firearms to the language concerning the ability of courts to order the surrender of concealed pistol licenses, and firearms and other dangerous weapons in the case of specified protection orders.

Section 26 would amend RCW 7.105.340, adding permits to purchase firearms to the requirements for surrendering concealed pistol licenses, and firearms and other dangerous weapons in the case of temporary extreme risk protection orders and extreme risk protection orders.

Law enforcement agencies would be required to transfer a permit to purchase firearms surrendered under this section to the WSP firearms background check program.

Section 29 would amend RCW 10.31.100, requiring that a police officer shall arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that person is a respondent to an extreme risk protection order, has knowledge of the order, and has violated the terms of the order relating to a permit to purchase firearms.

Section 30 would amend RCW 10.99.030, adding references to permits to purchase firearms to the duties, documentation requirements and required notification statements for police officers responding to incidents of domestic violence.

Sections 32 through 34 detail other situations in which the surrender of permits to purchase firearms, in addition to firearms and other dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol licenses, may be ordered.

Section 36 specifies that the proposed legislation would take effect on January 1, 2026.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments with the expenditure provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The proposed legislation would require approximately \$633,865 in one-time costs for law enforcement training, as well as additional indeterminate one-time and ongoing costs.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), all local law enforcement officers would need to go through training regarding the modification this bill would make to existing law enforcement duties, documentation and notification requirements, and the surrender requirements that would concern permits to purchase firearms. WASPC estimates that approximately 60 minutes of training would be required per law enforcement officer. This training would require a one-time cost of \$471,937 for cities and \$161,928 for counties, for a total one-time cost to local governments of \$633,865.

The 2022 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that there are 6,647 commissioned officers in police departments and 2,249 commissioned officers in sheriff's departments, for a total of 8,896 commissioned law enforcement employees that would require training. The 2024 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates the average hourly salary (including benefits and overhead) for an officer employed by a city to be \$71, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$72. If every officer in Washington had to complete approximately 60 minutes of training, the cost to local governments would be:

Cities: 6,647 officers X 1 hour X \$71 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$471,937

Counties: 2,249 officers X 1 hour X \$72 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$161,928

Total: \$471,937 + \$161,928 = \$633,865

In addition to these costs, WASPC indicates that as a result of the requirements of section 18 of the proposed legislation, law enforcement agencies would need to update existing policies and procedures for the acceptance, storage and return of firearms and other dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol licenses that a court has ordered to be surrendered, to include permits to purchase firearms. These updates would create additional one-time costs. Policies vary by department, so the total one-time costs of updates are indeterminate, but likely minimal given that applicable policies already exist for firearms and other dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol licenses.

Section 3 would require that applicants for a permit to purchase firearms provide a certificate of completion of a certified firearms training program, which must include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range. WASPC indicates that this could create additional ongoing costs for local law enforcement agencies depending on how these programs are structured. If agencies could charge a fee to participants in agency-sponsored programs, or agency-sponsored programs use non-law enforcement trainers, there would likely not be law enforcement cost impacts, but these implementation details are unknown. Accordingly, whether the requirements of section 3 would have an expenditure impact on local law enforcement agencies, and what the magnitude of that impact might be, is unknown.

Section 4 would require the Washington State Patrol (WSP) to establish a certification program for firearms safety training programs, and require that firearms safety training programs apply for recertification every five years. While the requirements of the WSP certification and recertification processes are unknown, WASPC indicates that if these processes were to include similar requirements to those that apply to the firearms safety training programs mandated by I-1639 (2019), recertification could require up to 40 hours of staff time every five years for programs sponsored by local law enforcement agencies. According to WASPC, during the I-1639 process, this time included updated program curriculum and presentation materials, and undergoing a legal review process with local prosecuting attorneys. WASPC anticipates that similar activities could be required to recertify local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs under the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Additionally, WASPC indicates that local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs would likely need to be updated annually to reflect changing firearms rules and regulations. WASPC estimates these updates could require up to four hours of staff time annually.

According to the 2024 Local Government Fiscal Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, the average annual salary, plus benefits and overhead, for a commissioned local law enforcement officer is \$71. If 40 hours of staff time was required for the five-year recertification of local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs, the average cost of that recertification would be \$2,840 per program. If four hours of staff time was required annually to update local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs to reflect new firearms rules and regulations, the average cost of those updates would be \$284 per program per year.

40 hours of commissioned officer time for five-year recertification X \$71 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$2,840

4 hours of commissioned officer time for annual updates X \$71 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$284

The WSP certification and recertification program details, and the total number of local law enforcement sponsored firearms safety training programs statewide is unknown, however, so the total statewide expenditure impact of certification and recertification is unknown.

Sections 7, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, and 32 through 34 all would add permits to purchase firearms to existing requirements concerning the surrender of firearms and other dangerous weapons, and concealed pistol licenses. The Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts does not anticipate any significant increase in surrender orders in the cases of

no-contact, protection or restraining orders as a result of the proposed legislation. Any increase in surrender orders in these cases would result from instances where a person has a permit to purchase firearms, but no firearms or other dangerous weapons, or a concealed pistol license. It is reasonable to assume that this analysis would also hold for the additional situations detailed in sections 7, and 32 through 34.

It is unknown, however, how many additional surrender orders may result from situations where a person has a permit to purchase firearms, but no firearms or other dangerous weapons, or a concealed pistol license. It is also unknown how much law enforcement time these additional surrenders may require. Accordingly, the law enforcement expenditure impact of additional surrender orders is indeterminate, but likely minimal.

According to the Washington State Caseload Forecast Council's (CFC) fiscal note for this bill, as a result of the amendments in section 1 of the proposed legislation, firearms dealers would be guilty of a misdemeanor if they delivered a firearm to a purchaser who did not produce a valid permit to purchase firearms. However, the CFC has no information about how many existing misdemeanors result from dealers violating the provisions of RCW 9.41.090, and cannot predict how many additional misdemeanors may occur as a result of the provisions of section 1. Accordingly, the bed impacts from any increase in the number of these misdemeanors are indeterminate. Since misdemeanors are punishable by between zero and 90 days in jail, any indeterminate increased demand for confinement beds would be limited to jails.

The 2024 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates that the average daily cost of occupying a jail bed is \$145, and the average combined law enforcement, prosecution and public defense costs of processing a misdemeanor offense are \$2,117.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, with the revenue provisions identified by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The proposed legislation would have no impact on local government revenues.

SOURCES:

Crime in Washington Annual Report, 2022

Local government fiscal note for H-0001.2, 2024

Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, 2024

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts

Washington State Caseload Forecast Council



Multiple Agency Ten-Year Analysis Summary

Bill Number	Title
6004 SB	Firearms/purchase & transfer

This ten-year analysis is limited to the estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases.

Estimated Cash Receipts

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031	Fiscal Year 2032	Fiscal Year 2033	2024-33 TOTAL
Administrative Office of the Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Attorney General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington State Health Care Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol Partially Indeterminate Impact	0	0	5,100,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	76,500,000
Department of Licensing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Social and Health Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	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
Total	0	0	5,100,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	76,500,000



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 055 Administrative Office of the Courts
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts

 Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts

 Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Jackie Bailey-Johnson	Phone: 360-704-5545	Date: 1/16/2024 4:40:46 pm
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 1/16/2024 4:40:46 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 100 Office of Attorney General
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Chad Standifer	Phone: 3605863650	Date: 1/10/2024 12:26:29 pm
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 1/10/2024 12:26:29 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 101 Caseload Forecast Council
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 1/12/2024 2:34:48 pm
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 1/12/2024 2:34:48 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 107 Washington State Health Care Authority
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Alexa Price	Phone: 360-725-0000	Date: 1/9/2024 3:37:19 pm
Agency Approval: Megan Atkinson	Phone: 360-725-1222	Date: 1/9/2024 3:37:19 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 225 Washington State Patrol
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts
 Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts
 Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Estimated Cash Receipts

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031	Fiscal Year 2032	Fiscal Year 2033	2024-33 TOTAL
Federal Fingerprint Background Check Fee	225			2,300,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	34,500,000
Permit to Purchase Firearms Fee	24T			2,800,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	42,000,000
Total				5,100,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	76,500,000
Biennial Totals				15,300,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	20,400,000	76,500,000

Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

Projected cash receipts for the Washington State Patrol (WSP) are indeterminate. We are unable to determine how many permit applications might be submitted annually.

The proposed legislation requires the WSP Firearms Background Division (FBD) to issue, review, and deny as necessary permits to purchase firearms. The application fee for both new and renewed permits to purchase firearm is \$28 dollars, as stated in section 2(11)(b)(i), deposited in the State Firearms Background Check Account to cover costs incurred in administering the permit to purchase firearms program. Included in the application process for both new and renewed permits to purchase firearms are checks of various national and state criminal history databases. Per Section 2(8)(b), one of those databases requires a set of fingerprints submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Section 2(11)(b)(iii) states that an applicant for an original permit must also pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742, which is \$34.25. That \$34.25 fee, \$11.25 covers the FBI's fee while \$23 is deposited into the State Fingerprint Identification Account for covering costs incurred in our Criminal Records Division (CRD).

For illustrative purposes, if we assume 100,000 permit applicants in FY 2026 it would result in cash receipts of \$2.8M in the State Firearms Background Check Account and \$2.3M in the State Fingerprint Identification Account. 200,000 permit applications in FY2027 and thereafter would result in cash receipts of \$5.6M in the State Firearms Background Check Account and \$4.6M in the State Fingerprint Identification Account annually.



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 225 Washington State Patrol
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Agency Preparation: Thomas Bohon	Phone: (360) 596-4044	Date: 1/16/2024 2:29:19 pm
Agency Approval: Shawn Eckhart	Phone: 360-596-4083	Date: 1/16/2024 2:29:19 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 240 Department of Licensing
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Gina Rogers	Phone: 360-634-5036	Date: 1/11/2024 12:42:48 pm
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (564) 669-9190	Date: 1/11/2024 12:42:48 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 300 Department of Social and Health Services
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts

 Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts

 Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Douglas Hoffer	Phone: 360-902-8187	Date: 1/8/2024 3:10:54 pm
Agency Approval: Dan Winkley	Phone: 360-902-8236	Date: 1/8/2024 3:10:54 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 307 Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Katherine Anderson	Phone: (360) 790-9033	Date: 1/10/2024 9:08:07 am
Agency Approval: Sarah Emmans	Phone: 360-628-1524	Date: 1/10/2024 9:08:07 am
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 6004 SB	Title Firearms/purchase & transfer	Agency 310 Department of Corrections
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

No Cash Receipts **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code												
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Agency Preparation: Jaysanna Wang	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 1/22/2024 5:09:02 pm
Agency Approval: Michael Steenhout	Phone: (360) 789-0480	Date: 1/22/2024 5:09:02 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date: