

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 2027 HB	Title: Law enf. certification
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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	217,000	0	0	434,000	0	0	434,000
Criminal Justice Training Commission	0	0	179,000	0	0	380,000	0	0	358,000
Total \$	0	0	396,000	0	0	814,000	0	0	792,000

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
Office of Attorney General	.8	0	0	217,000	1.5	0	0	434,000	1.5	0	0	434,000
Criminal Justice Training Commission	2.0	2,052,000	2,052,000	2,231,000	4.0	2,406,000	2,406,000	2,786,000	4.0	2,406,000	2,406,000	2,764,000
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	2.8	2,052,000	2,052,000	2,448,000	5.5	2,406,000	2,406,000	3,220,000	5.5	2,406,000	2,406,000	3,198,000

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			94,512			208,888			189,024
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			94,512			208,888			189,024

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Office of Attorney General	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Criminal Justice Training Commission	.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

Prepared by: Danya Clevenger, OFM	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date Published: Final 2/ 1/2024
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 2027 HB	Title: Law enf. certification	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		217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000
Total \$		217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	0	217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000
Total \$	0	217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000

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: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 01/04/2024
Agency Preparation: Dave Merchant	Phone: 360-753-1620	Date: 01/17/2024
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 01/17/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 01/18/2024

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—New Section. Purpose and intent.

Section 2 – Amends RCW 43.101.095 to specifically include sheriffs, marshals, police chiefs, and reserve officers. Provides a definition for “peace officer” and “reserve officer.”

Section 3 – Amends RCW 43.101.105 to add probation as a penalty and limits Criminal Justice Training Center enforcement options for sheriffs, chiefs, and marshals.

Section 4 – Amends RCW 43.101.200 to modify reserve officer training requirements.

Section 5 – Amends RCW 43.93.020 definition of “general authority Washington Peace Officer” to include sheriffs, chiefs, or marshals.

Section 6 – Amends RCW 35.21.333 requirements for persons seeking appointment as a police chief or marshal.

Section 7 – Amends RCW 35.21.334 to amend appointing agency investigation requirements.

Section 8 – Amends RCW 35.23.021 to reflect bill provisions.

Section 9 – Amends RCW 35.27.070 to reflect bill provisions.

Section 10 – Amends RCW 35.61.370 to reflect bill provisions and to alter date language.

Section 11 – Amends RCW 35.88.020 to reflect bill provisions.

Section 12 – Amends RCW 35.11.110 to reflect bill provisions.

Section 13 – Amends RCW 35A.12.020 to reflect bill provisions.

Section 14 – Amends RCW 36.28.010 to specifically authorize sheriff to call on volunteers for emergency assistance (non-police power and unarmed).

Section 15 – Amends RCW 36.28.025 to update language and modify requirements for persons seeking appointment or candidacy for sheriff.

Section 16 – Amends RCW 36.28.090 to modify requirements for filling a sheriff vacancy, to include meeting requirements in this bill.

Section 17 – New Section. Counties appointing sheriffs are subject to RCW 36.28.025 and chapter 43.101 RCW, and sheriffs must meet requirements in this bill.

Section 18 – Amends RCW 14.08.120 to make airport guards and police subject to chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 19 – Amends RCW 53.08.280 to update language and require airport peace officers to comply with chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 20 – Amends RCW 81.60.010 to require railroad peace officers to comply with chapter 43.101 RCW.

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 Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC). 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 agency’s fiscal note. Appropriation authority is necessary in the AGO budget.

AGO AGENCY ASSUMPTIONS:

CJTC will be billed for non-King County rates:

FY 2025: \$217,000 for 0.8 Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG) and 0.4 Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1)

FY 2026: \$217,000 for 0.8 AAG and 0.4 PL1 and each year 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:

This bill is assumed effective 90 days after the end of the 2024 legislative session.

Location of staffing is assumed to be in a non-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 (PL1) and 0.4 MA.

1) Assumptions for the AGO Government Compliance and Enforcement Division (GCE) Legal Services for the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC).

a) GCE litigates peace officer certification actions for CJTC.

b) This bill would amend existing law to expand the types of peace officers that are required to be certified by CJTC. Section 2 would require that sheriffs, marshals, police chiefs and reserve officers be certified. Sections 10, 18, and 20 would require peace officers employed by a metropolitan park district, airport guards or police, and railroad police officers also be certified.

c) CJTC assumes there would be approximately 300 new certifications for railroad and reserve officers. The number of new certifications for the other types of officers identified above is unknown, but CJTC assumes the number will be

negligible, as many of these types of officers are already certified. CJTC also assumes, based on past experience that approximately one certification investigation would result per 100 officers per year. CJTC estimates that it seeks charges in 50 percent of its investigations, and approximately 50 percent of charged officers request a hearing. Therefore, CJTC assumes that it would conduct three new investigations each year as a result of this bill. Beginning the second half of FY 2025, CJTC would refer charges on approximately two new certification actions each year, and one new hearing would result each year.

d) Based on past experience representing CJTC in peace officer certification actions, and assuming two new referrals each year, GCE assumes that each new referral would utilize 15 AAG hours for review and advice. This would result in an increase of 30 AAG hours each year. Additionally, GCE assumes that one of these new referrals would move forward to hearing and would utilize 80 AAG hours to litigate to conclusion.

e) Therefore, beginning FY 2025 and continuing each year thereafter, GCE assumes that this bill would result in an increase of 110 AAG hours of new work.

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

FY 2025 and each year thereafter: 110 AAG hours (review and litigation of peace officer certification actions).

GCE: Total non-King County workload impact:

FY 2025 and each year thereafter: \$217,000 for 0.8 AAG and 0.4 PL1.

2) The AGO Administration Division (ADM) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division's workload. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

3) The AGO Solicitor General's Office (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.

4) The AGO Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing CJTC because...

a) The bill amends existing law to require certification of sheriffs, marshals, police chiefs, and reserve officers. CJTC estimates that this will add about 300 officers to the number of certified officers in the State.

b) CJTC conducts about one investigation per year for every 100 certified officers. CJTC generally seeks charges on about 50 percent of investigations and about 50 percent of charged officers request a hearing.

c) As such, CJTC estimates it will conduct about three new investigations per year. Will refer charges on about one to two of those investigations per year, and that about one new certification hearing will be requested per year.

d) CRJ spends about 20 hours per requested hearing to advise the hearings panel. For the one hearing per year, this will require 20 AAG hours.

e) Section 1 of the bill requires CJTC to verify that background standards have been met for all sheriffs, chiefs, and marshals. Section 15 of the bill will also require CJTC to conduct background check investigations for sheriff candidates beginning January 1, 2025.

f) CJTC estimates that it will require 20 AAG hours per year to advise on the background check investigations.

g) Implementation of this bill will require rulemaking. CJTC estimates that it will require 60 AAG hours to advise on

implementation and rulemaking.

h) Advise on hearings and background investigations will not begin before January 1, 2025.

New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

5) The AGO Corrections Division (COR) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division’s workload. HB 2027 will not impact legal services COR provides to Department of Corrections (DOC) because the bill does not affect corrections personnel. Rather the bill requires sheriffs, police chiefs, marshals, and reserve officers to comply with certain requirements, including CJTC certification. 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	217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000
Total \$			0	217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5
A-Salaries and Wages		148,000	148,000	296,000	296,000
B-Employee Benefits		45,000	45,000	90,000	90,000
E-Goods and Other Services		23,000	23,000	46,000	46,000
G-Travel		1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Total \$	0	217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000

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	129,100		0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
Management Analyst 5	95,184		0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Paralegal 1	69,072		0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total FTEs			1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Government Compliance & Enforcement Division (GCE)		217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000
Total \$		217,000	217,000	434,000	434,000

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: 2027 HB	Title: Law enf. certification	Agency: 227-Criminal Justice Training Commission
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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
General Fund-Private/Local 001-7		179,000	179,000	380,000	358,000
Total \$		179,000	179,000	380,000	358,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	2,052,000	2,052,000	2,406,000	2,406,000
General Fund-Private/Local 001-7	0	179,000	179,000	380,000	358,000
Total \$	0	2,231,000	2,231,000	2,786,000	2,764,000

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: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 01/04/2024
Agency Preparation: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 01/18/2024
Agency Approval: Brian Elliott	Phone: 206-835-7337	Date: 01/18/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/18/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 2(1) adds sheriffs, marshals, police chiefs, and reserve officers to obtain certification as a condition of employment.

Section 2(7) requires the commission to provide verification that background checks and standards have been met for sheriffs, chiefs, and marshals.

Section 4(1) removes the exemption for volunteers and reserve officers to attend basic law enforcement training.

Section 4(3) requires all law enforcement personnel who are reserve officers whose employment commences on or after July 1, 2024, to complete basic training during the first 12 months of employment.

Section 4(3)(b)(1) state the commission shall review the training files of all law enforcement personnel who are reserve officers, whose employment commenced prior to July 1, 2024, and who have not successfully completed training that complies with the standards adopted by the commission, to determine what, if any, supplemental training is required to appropriately carry out the officers' duties and responsibilities. The Commission assumes 167 existing reserve officers will attend the Basic Law Enforcement Equivalency academy in order to meet training standards.

Section 6(1)(f) requires a police chief or marshal to obtain certification with 12 months of assuming office and maintain certification as required by RCW 43.101.

Section 6(1)(g) prior to appointment, the appointing authority must have received verification from the commission that the candidate met the state's standards, and such verification must be open for public inspections. The appointing authority is responsible for any fees associated with the background check.

Section 8 requires the chief of police to meet all the requirements of RCW 35.21.333 and chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 9 requires the marshal and police must meet all the requirements of RCW 35.21.333 and chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 10 requires metropolitan park district peace officers to meet all requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 11 requires special police officers described in this section must meet all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 12 requires any reserve officer to meet all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 13 amends RCW 35A.12.020 to require the chief law enforcement officer must meet all of the requirements of RCW 35.21.333 and chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 15(1) states as a condition of holding office, all sheriffs are required to comply with the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW and, within 12 months of assuming office, must have obtained certification and maintains certification as required by chapter 43.101 RCW and the rules of the Criminal Justice Training Commission.

Section 15(2) requires a person who files a declaration of candidacy for the office of sheriff, or a person who seeks appointment to the office of sheriff, after January 1, 2025, must also have completed the background check requirements under RCW 43.101.095 as a condition to appear on the ballot or be appointed.

Section 15(2)(a) requires the Criminal Justice Training Commission to administer the background check investigation and

provide the results to the county auditor of the county in which the candidate seeks to file for election or to the appointing authority.

Section 15(2)(c) states prior to authorizing a candidate for sheriff or appear on the ballot, the county auditor must have received, or prior to appointment the appointing authority must have received, verification from the commission that the candidate or appointee met the state's standards, and such verification must be open for public inspection. The candidate or the appointing authority is responsible for any fees associated with the background checks.

Section 18 states airport guards and police are subject to all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 19 requires port district peace officers to meet all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 20 states any railroad police officers whose railroad corporation has requested a commission from the Criminal Justice Training Commission must meet all the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

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.

It is assumed all the officers noted in this bill that must meet the requirements of RCW 43.101 must also pay 25% of the cost to attend the Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA).

Additional expense for 1 BLEA class is \$696,000.

25% of expense for additional class = \$174,000 revenue collected.

Section 15(2)(c) states prior to authorizing a candidate for sheriff or appear on the ballot, the county auditor must have received, or prior to appointment the appointing authority must have received, verification from the commission that the candidate or appointee met the state's standards, and such verification must be open for public inspection. The candidate or the appointing authority is responsible for any fees associated with the background checks.

Expenses associated with a background check include psychological exam, polygraph, and criminal background check. The total of these expenses is \$911.00 in fees that will be charged for a background check. It is estimated that 6 background checks will occur each year with the exception of every 4th year for sheriff elections where 30 background checks will be conducted.

Estimated fees are:

FY 2025 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).

FY 2026 = \$27,330 (\$911 * 30 background checks).

FY 2027 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).

FY 2028 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).

FY 2029 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).

FY 2030 = \$27,330 (\$911 * 30 background checks).

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.

Expenses related to the Certification Division for increased number of officers certified, investigations, de-certification actions, hearings, and requirement to administer background check investigations for all persons who files a declaration of candidacy for the office of sheriff are as follows:

Two Investigator 3 FTE at \$122,000 each for salary and benefits = \$244,000 annually.
Program Specialist 3 salary and benefits = \$105,200 annually.
Forms and Records Analyst 3 salary and benefits = \$93,000 annually. Position needed for increased number of law enforcement records, requests, and records related to background checks for sheriff candidates.
Travel = \$5,000 annually.
Office Expenses and supplies = \$6,000 annually.
Attorney General case review and hearings - Estimated 0.8 Assistant Attorney General, 0.3 Management Analyst, 0.4 Paralegal 1 = \$217,000 annually.
Office of Administrative Hearings law judge for hearings = \$10,000 annually.
IT equipment/furniture = \$20,000 in FY 2025.

Additional expenses to administer background checks for sheriff candidates: Assumed 6 per year with 30 each 4th year starting in 2026.

Psychological exam at \$500 each.
Polygraph exams at \$400 each.
Criminal background check at \$11 each.

Total additional expense per background check = \$911.00
FY 2025 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).
FY 2026 = \$27,330 (\$911 * 30 background checks).
FY 2027 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).
FY 2028 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).
FY 2029 = \$5,466 (\$911 x 6 background checks).
FY 2030 = \$27,330 (\$911 * 30 background checks).

It is assumed that 167 existing reserve officers will attend a Basic Law Enforcement Equivalency academy in order to meet the requirements and standards adopted by the commission per section 4(3). Six Basic Law Enforcement Academy Reserve Academy classes will be held in fiscal year 2025 to meet this training demand at regional training sites.

Equivalency Academy expenses include:
2 contracted TAC officers = \$368,000 - annually.

Outside instructors = \$10,000 per class.
Student meals = \$25,012 (26 students x \$74/day x 13 days).
Student lodging = \$30,758 (\$182/night x 13 rooms x 13 nights).
Training materials = \$1,000 per class.
Total cost per class = \$66,770.

Total equivalency class cost for TAC officers and 6 classes = \$768,620 in fiscal year 2025 only.

It is estimated that 30 additional students per year will attend the Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA) who are reserve officers, metropolitan park district officers, airport guards and police, port district peace officers, and railroad police. One addition BLEA session is needed per year to meet this increased training demand. This additional class will be held at an existing regional training location.

BLEA expenses are as follows:
TAC officer = \$184,000.
Ammunition = \$30,000.
Firearms instructors = \$33,000.

Defensive tactics instructors = \$31,000.
 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course = \$30,000.
 Patrol tactics and other outside instructors = \$100,000.
 Training materials = \$6,000.
 Student meals = \$79,920 (\$74/day x 72 days x 15 students).
 Student lodging = \$189,280 (\$182/night x 8 rooms x 130 nights).
 Taser cartridges = \$7,500 (150 cartridges at \$50/cartridge)
 Targets = \$750
 Training vehicles - fuel/maintenance = \$5,000.

Total BLEA expense annually = \$696,450.

Training vehicles - 4 at \$15,000 = \$60,000 in fiscal year 2025.

Total Expenditures rounded to nearest thousand:

FY 2025 = \$2,231,000
 FY 2026 = \$1,404,000
 FY 2027 = \$1,382,000
 FY 2028 = \$1,382,000
 FY 2029 = \$1,382,000

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	2,052,000	2,052,000	2,406,000	2,406,000
001-7	General Fund	Private/Local	0	179,000	179,000	380,000	358,000
Total \$			0	2,231,000	2,231,000	2,786,000	2,764,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
A-Salaries and Wages		323,000	323,000	646,000	646,000
B-Employee Benefits		119,000	119,000	238,000	238,000
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services		1,185,000	1,185,000	1,232,000	1,210,000
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services		604,000	604,000	670,000	670,000
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	0	2,231,000	2,231,000	2,786,000	2,764,000

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
Forms and Records Analyst 3	66,000		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Investigator 3	90,500		2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Program Specialist 3	76,200		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Total FTEs			4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0

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: 2027 HB	Title: Law enf. certification	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: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 01/04/2024
Agency Preparation: Ellen Hafer	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 01/08/2024
Agency Approval: Michael Steenhout	Phone: (360) 789-0480	Date: 01/08/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/09/2024

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.

This act applies to Washington peace officers and corrections officers. RCW 43.101.010(6) excludes individuals employed by state agencies from the definition of corrections officer. Consequently, this act has no fiscal impact to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

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

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: 2027 HB

Title: Law enf. certification

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

Legislation Impacts:

Cities: Approximately \$321,555 through fiscal year 2029 for BLEA training for reserve officers; indeterminate expenditure impact for training and staff backfilling if police chief certification revoked

Counties: Approximately \$172,869 through fiscal year 2029 for BLEA training for reserve officers and for additional background checks; indeterminate expenditure impact for training and staff backfilling if sheriff certification revoked; indeterminate expenditure impact for training for sheriffs to become certified peace officers

Special Districts:

Specific jurisdictions only:

Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

No fiscal impacts.

Expenditures represent one-time costs:

Legislation provides local option:

Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of police chiefs or sheriffs who may have certification revoked; number of sheriffs who may need training to become certified peace officers

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City		64,311	64,311	128,622	128,622
County		30,201	30,201	80,266	60,402
TOTAL \$		94,512	94,512	208,888	189,024
GRAND TOTAL \$					492,424

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: 02/01/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 01/04/2024
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/01/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/01/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

Section 2 of the proposed legislation would amend RCW 43.101.095, specifying that sheriffs, marshals, police chiefs and reserve officers are required to obtain and maintain certification as required by chapter 43.101 RCW as a condition of employment.

Section 3 would amend RCW 43.101.105, specifying that the Criminal Justice Training Commission may only deny or revoke certification from a sheriff, police chief or marshal.

Section 4 would amend RCW 43.101.200, removing the exemption of volunteers and reserve officers from the basic law enforcement training requirement. The amendments in this section would also require the Criminal Justice Training Commission to review the training files of all reserve officers hired before January 1, 2024, to determine what, if any supplemental training these officers may require.

Section 5 would amend RCW 10.93.020, adding sheriffs, police chiefs and marshals to the definition of general authority Washington peace officer.

Section 6 would amend RCW 35.21.333, requiring candidates for police chief or marshal positions to obtain and maintain certification as required by chapter 43.101 RCW within 12 months of taking office, complete the background check requirements under RCW 43.101.095, and comply with all other requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW in order to be eligible for appointment.

Section 7 would amend RCW 35.21.334, requiring that agencies appointing chiefs of police or marshals must verify as part of the public record of appointment that the requirements of RCW 35.21.333 have been met.

Sections 8 through 13 would amend various RCWs, specifying that sheriffs, police chiefs, marshals and reserve officers must meet the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 14 would amend RCW 36.28.010, specifying that the authority of volunteers called by sheriffs must be specified in agency policy, and that volunteers may be used only in certain circumstances.

Section 15 would amend RCW 36.28.025, specifying that sheriffs must comply with the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW and, within 12 months of assuming office, must obtain and maintain certification as required by chapter 43.101 RCW. After January 1, 2025, in order to be appointed or appear on the ballot for the office of sheriff, candidates would also be required to complete the background check requirements under RCW 43.101.095.

The amendments in this section would also require that candidates for the office of sheriff must provide a sworn statement under penalty of perjury to the auditor or appointing authority stating that they meet the requirements of this section, and the auditor or appointing authority would be required to verify that the requirements of this section have been met.

Section 17 would add a new section to chapter 36.32 RCW, specifying that counties that appoint sheriffs are subject to the requirements of RCW 36.28.025 and chapter 43.101 RCW, and such sheriffs must meet all of the requirements under those sections.

Section 18 would amend RCW 14.08.120, specifying that guards and police for airports operated by municipalities are subject to all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

Section 19 would amend RCW 53.08.280, specifying that police officers for airports operated by port districts are subject to all of the requirements of chapter 43.101 RCW.

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 result in an estimated expenditure increase of \$321,555 for cities and \$172,869 for counties through fiscal year 2029, in addition to other indeterminate costs.

BACKGROUND CHECKS:

According to the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC), the background check requirements of section 15 are estimated to result in an additional six background checks every year, with the exception of every fourth year for sheriffs' elections, where an additional 30 background checks would be required. Appointing counties would be assumed to be charged \$911 per background check. Total additional county background check expenditures are accordingly estimated as follows:

FY 2025: \$911 per background check X 6 background checks = \$5,466
FY 2026: \$911 per background check X 30 background checks = \$27,330
FY 2027: \$911 per background check X 6 background checks = \$5,466
FY 2028: \$911 per background check X 6 background checks = \$5,466
FY 2029: \$911 per background check X 6 background checks = \$5,466

Total county background costs fiscal year 2025 through 2029: \$49,149

ADDITIONAL TRAINING COSTS:

According to CJTC, an estimated 18 additional reserve officers would need to attend the Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA) each year as a result of the requirements of the proposed legislation. The local agency cost for attending BLEA is \$4,947. According to the 2022 Crime in Washington Report, 6,647 (75%) of the 8,896 commissioned law enforcement officers in the state are employed by cities, and 2,249 (25%) are employed by counties. Accordingly, 13 of the additional reserve officers that would need to attend BLEA each year are assumed to be employed by cities (75% of total), and five of these officers are assumed to be employed by counties (25% of total).

City training costs:

FY 2025: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 13 reserve officers = \$64,311
FY 2026: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 13 reserve officers = \$64,311
FY 2027: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 13 reserve officers = \$64,311
FY 2028: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 13 reserve officers = \$64,311
FY 2029: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 13 reserve officers = \$64,311

Total city BLEA costs fiscal year 2025 through 2029: \$321,555

County training costs:

FY 2025: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 5 reserve officers = \$24,735
FY 2026: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 5 reserve officers = \$24,735
FY 2027: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 5 reserve officers = \$24,735
FY 2028: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 5 reserve officers = \$24,735
FY 2029: \$4,947 per reserve officer X 5 reserve officers = \$24,735

Total county BLEA costs fiscal year 2025 through 2029: \$123,675

TOTAL COSTS:

City training costs:

FY 2025: \$64,311
FY 2026: \$64,311

FY 2027: \$64,311
FY 2028: \$64,311
FY 2029: \$64,311

Total city costs fiscal year 2025 through 2029: \$321,555

County background check and training costs:

FY 2025: \$5,466 background check costs + \$24,735 training costs = \$30,201
FY 2026: \$27,330 background check costs + \$24,735 training costs = \$52,065
FY 2027: \$5,466 background check costs + \$24,735 training costs = \$30,201
FY 2028: \$5,466 background check costs + \$24,735 training costs = \$30,201
FY 2029: \$5,466 background check costs + \$24,735 training costs = \$30,201

Total county costs fiscal year 2025 through 2029: \$172,869

INDETERMINATE COSTS:

In addition to the determinate costs above, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs indicates that some sheriffs may need to become certified peace officers as a result of the requirements of the proposed legislation, and that some police chiefs or sheriffs could have their certification removed. In these cases, there would be a cost to obtain or restore certification, as well as the additional cost of having another officer run an agency while a chief or sheriff was getting certified.

It is unknown how many such instances may arise, however, so the resulting expenditure impact is indeterminate.

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 Report, 2022
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission