

# Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

<b>Bill Number:</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title:</b> Firearm purchase
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## Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	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	1,008,000	0	0	1,452,000
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,452,000</b>

Agency Name	2025-27		2027-29		2029-31	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	Fiscal note not available					
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

## Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27				2027-29				2029-31			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	Fiscal note not available											
Office of Attorney General	1.0	0	0	217,000	3.3	0	0	1,008,000	4.5	0	0	1,452,000
Washington State Patrol	Fiscal note not available											
Department of Licensing	.0	48,000	48,000	48,000	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,000</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,452,000</b>

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	Fiscal note not available								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

## Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	Fiscal note not available								
Office of Attorney General	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	Fiscal note not available								
Department of Licensing	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	Fiscal note not available								
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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# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title:</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency:</b> 100-Office of Attorney General
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## Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

### Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000
<b>Total \$</b>	10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000

### Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	0.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	4.5
<b>Account</b>					
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000
<b>Total \$</b>	10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000

### 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: Edie Adams	Phone: 360-786-7180	Date: 01/10/2025
Agency Preparation: Cassandra Jones	Phone: 360-709-6028	Date: 01/15/2025
Agency Approval: Leah Snow	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 01/15/2025
OFM Review: Gwen Stamey	Phone: (360) 790-1166	Date: 01/17/2025

## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 1—Amends RCW 9.41.090. Prohibits a dealer from delivering a firearm to a purchaser or transferee until the purchaser or transferee produces a valid permit to purchase firearms. Establishes duties for the Washington State Patrol (WSP) Firearms Background Check Program (Program) in cases where the applicant has an outstanding warrant or in cases where the applicant has open criminal charges or other circumstances are present.

Section 2—New section. Establishes a process for application to the Program for a permit to purchase firearms. Requires the Program to report annually to the Legislature certain information regarding permit applications.

Section 3—Amends RCW 9.41.1132. Modifies training requirements for firearms purchasers.

Section 4—New section. Requires the WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs.

Section 5—Amends RCW 43.43.590. Modifies an account.

Section 6—New Section. Allows local law enforcement agencies taking fingerprints for permit applications to charge a reasonable fee.

Section 7—Amends RCW 9.41.047. Requires the Program to revoke the permit of any person convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to possess a firearm or a person whose charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial.

Section 8—Amends RCW 9.41.070. Provides that a person be disqualified from obtaining a concealed pistol license if the person has failed to produce a certificate of completion from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program. Requires written notice of a denial of a license. Requires issuing authorities to annually submit application data to the Program. Requires the Program to annually submit a report to the Legislature regarding licenses.

Section 9—Amends RCW 9.41.075. Allows a person aggrieved by revocation of their concealed pistol license to seek review of the denial in superior court.

Section 10—Amends RCW 9.41.097 to add a reference to Section 2 of the Act.

Section 11—Amends RCW 9.41.0975 to add references to a permit to purchase firearms.

Section 12—New section. Establishes an appeal process for denials or revocations of permits to purchase firearms and concealed pistol licenses.

Section 13—Amends RCW 9.41.110. Applies certain requirements of the section to transferees as well as purchasers of firearms. Modifies requirements for recordkeeping of firearms sold.

Section 14—Amends RCW 9.41.129. Modifies the recordkeeping duties of Department of Licensing (DOL) with respect to purchase of firearms.

Section 15—Amends RCW 9.41.270. Requires a person convicted of a certain crime to lose their permit to purchase firearms. Requires the court of conviction to notify the Program of revocation of the permit.

Section 16—RCW 7.105.350. Requires the Program to revoke the permit to purchase firearms of a person subject to an extreme risk protection order.

Section 17—RCW 43.43.580. Repeals legislative intent language related to fees.

Section 18—New section. Severability.

Section 19—New section. Effective date.

## 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) Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) and Government Compliance & Enforcement Division (GCE) will bill 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:

WSP will be billed for King County and non-King County rates:

FY 2026: \$10,000 for 0.1 King County Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG) and 0.1 King County Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1)

FY 2027: \$207,000 for 0.7 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King AAG, 0.4 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2028: \$450,000 for 1.5 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County AAG, 0.8 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2029: \$558,000 for 1.9 King County AAG and 1.0 King County PL1

FY 2030: \$669,000 for 2.2 King County AAG and 1.1 King County PL1

FY 2031: \$783,000 for 2.6 King County AAG and 1.3 King County PL1

## 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:

Legal services associated with the enactment of this bill will begin on November 1, 2026.

Location of staffing is assumed to be in non-King County and 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 Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) Legal Services for Washington State Patrol (WSP).

AGO will bill WSP for legal services based on the enactment of this bill. CRJ provides legal services to WSP. CRJ expects to provide the programmatic legal services relating to this bill as described in paragraphs four and six below, AGO has not determined which division would provide the high volume litigation legal services relating to the petitions to the superior court described in paragraphs 12 and 14. This analysis includes both the legal services that CRJ assumes as well as legal services where it is uncertain which division would provide the work. The proposed bill would take effect on November 1, 2026.

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 like the existing standards for a background check. One notable 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 be valid for a period of five years, unless revoked.

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. Subsection 2(7) would require WSP to provide written notice of the specific grounds upon which a permit was denied. Subsection 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. Subsection 2(14) would require WSP to provide written notice of a permit revocation. AGO assumes WSP would seek legal advice during the establishment of the permitting program and relating to the development of rules for the permitting program. AGO further assumes that 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 2026, 50 AAG hours of work in FY 2027, and 20 AAG hours per year beginning in FY 2028.

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 we do not anticipate that this would be a heavily regulated program, AGO 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 that the advice would be provided by CRJ as follows: 20 AAG hours in FY 2026, 35 AAG hours in FY 2027, and 10 AAG hours per year beginning in FY 2028. Additionally, we assume that most training programs currently in operation would seek certification in FY 2026 and FY 2027. Applicants denied certifications would be entitled to a hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which would be handled by GCE.

Section 12 would allow an individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked to seek appeal by petition to the superior court. There is no filing fee for this action and the court would be required to provide an expedited de novo hearing within 30 days of filing.

Although it is unclear whether the drafters intended for a petition to the superior court to be the sole remedy for a denial or revocation of a permit, for the following reasons we assume it is. If the drafters intended the permit denials and revocations to be reviewable under the APA, all administrative remedies would have to be exhausted before the petition to superior court could be sought. This would conflict with the language in Section 12, which seems to give any party the right to seek a petition as an initial matter. Additionally, if the administrative process had to be exhausted first, there would be no need for an expedited, 30-day hearing in superior court. Also, unlike a court, most constitutional issues could not be decided in an APA action, and we anticipate the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase a firearm likely would raise constitutional issues. Therefore, for purposes of this fiscal note response, we assume that the drafters intended to foreclose APA review of denials and revocations in favor of a petition to the superior court. WSP assumes that it would begin issuing permits the second half of FY 2027 and would begin annual permit reviews the second half of FY 2028.

WSP assumes that they would receive approximately 200,000 applications for permits to purchase firearms each FY. 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 2027, WSP assumes it would receive 100,000 permit applications in FY 2027 and would receive 200,000 permit applications beginning FY 2028 and continuing each year thereafter.

Based on information compiled with the assistance of its federal law enforcement partners, during 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 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 that it would experience similar denial and appeal rates for permits to purchase firearms. Therefore, WSP assumes that in FY 2027, 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 2028 and continuing each year thereafter, WSP assumes that it would deny 2,000 permit applications, and of those 2,000 denials, 25 percent or 500 applicants would seek to challenge their denials.

Due to the conditions that could result in ineligibility to purchase a firearm are temporary in nature and could be subject to correction, WSP assumes that it would create an informal internal appeal process, similar to 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 12 of this bill. Therefore, in FY 2027, 15 percent of 250 denials or approximately 37 denials would be challenged in court.

Beginning in FY 2028, 15 percent of 500 denials or 75 denials would be challenged in court on an annual basis. We assume that each petition 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 2027 and 2,250 AAG hours (75 x 30) of new work beginning in FY 2028 and continuing each year thereafter. Beginning the second half of FY 2028, 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 a half percent of existing permit holders would be revoked on an annual basis. WSP assumes that 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 that only 15 percent of the revocations would appeal. Finally, as with the initial denials, WSP assumes that 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 12 of this bill. Therefore, in FY 2028, 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 2029, 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 2030, 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 2031, 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. In FY 2032, 883,115 issued permits would yield approximately 4,416 revocations, with approximately 662 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 99 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. As with the denials, AGO assumes each revocation action would utilize an average of 30 AAG hours to litigate to completion, resulting in the following new work.

CRJ total FTE workload impact for King County rates:

FY 2026: \$10,000 for 0.1 AAG and 0.1 PL1  
FY 2027: \$202,000 for 0.7 AAG and 0.4 PL1  
FY 2028: \$445,000 for 1.5 AAG and 0.8 PL1  
FY 2029: \$558,000 for 1.9 AAG and 1.0 PL1  
FY 2030: \$669,000 for 2.2 AAG and 1.1 PL1  
FY 2031: \$783,000 for 2.6 AAG and 1.3 PL1

2. The AGO Government Compliance & Enforcement Division (GCE) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing the WSP. This proposal would create a new requirement for an individual to obtain a permit before being able to purchase a firearm or have one transferred into their possession. 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 additional requirement to obtain a permit would be the completion of a firearms safety training program that is certified by WSP.

Section 2 would establish the permitting program within the WSP firearms background check program and sets forth both the requirements for obtaining a permit and the bases upon which a permit could be denied. A permit to purchase firearms would be valid for a period of five years. The WSP firearms background check program would be authorized to revoke a permit for any reason that would prevent issuance. An individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked could file a petition in superior court to challenge the decision, as described in Section 12 of the bill. The court would be required to provide a hearing at the earliest practicable date and no later than 30 days following the filing of the petition for review. This bill would also permit an individual who is denied a concealed pistol license or whose concealed pistol license is revoked to file a petition in superior court to challenge the decision, as described in Section 12 of the bill.

Although it is yet to be determined which AGO division would handle the litigation arising from denials or revocations of permits to purchase firearms and concealed pistol licenses, as the hearings would be held before the superior courts and not before the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), GCE assumes that that it would not handle the litigation and would not experience any workload increase as a result.

Section 4 requires WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements contained in Section 3. Based on information from WSP, AGO assumes that this would not be a heavily regulated program. Because this bill would have a delayed effective date of November 1, 2026, we assume that implementation of the program would occur immediately, and that legal advice sought to implement the program would be provided by the AGO Criminal Justice Division (CRJ). Once established, AGO assumes that most training programs currently in operation would seek certification within the second half of FY 2027 and in FY 2028. AGO further assumes 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 cured by amending the instructional components of the program, AGO assumes that GCE would receive no more than 1 new litigation referral in each of FY 2027 and FY 2028, which would utilize 30 AAG hours in each of those years.

GCE total FTE workload impact for non-King County rates:

FY 2027: \$5,000 for 0.1 AAG and 0.1 PL1

FY 2028: \$5,000 for 0.1 AAG and 0.1 PL1

3. The AGO Licensing & Administrative Law Division (LAL) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload in representing the Department of Licensing (DOL). The bill impacts WSP and not DOL responsibilities. Therefore, no costs are not included in this request.

AGO: Total King County and non-King County workload impact:

FY 2026: \$10,000 for 0.1 King County Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG) and 0.1 King County Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1)

FY 2027: \$207,000 for 0.7 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King AAG, 0.4 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2028: \$450,000 for 1.5 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County AAG, 0.8 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2029: \$558,000 for 1.9 King County AAG and 1.0 King County PL1

FY 2030: \$669,000 for 2.2 King County AAG and 1.1 King County PL1

FY 2031: \$783,000 for 2.6 King County AAG and 1.3 King County PL1

## Part III: Expenditure Detail

### III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
405-1	Legal Services Revolving Account	State	10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000
<b>Total \$</b>			10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000

### III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	
FTE Staff Years	0.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	4.5	
A-Salaries and Wages	7,000	142,000	149,000	693,000	999,000	
B-Employee Benefits	2,000	42,000	44,000	206,000	297,000	
E-Goods and Other Services	1,000	22,000	23,000	103,000	148,000	
G-Travel		1,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	
<b>Total \$</b>		10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000

### 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 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Assistant Attorney General	132,912		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Assistant Attorney General-King County	139,558	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.4
Management Analyst 5	98,040	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9
Paralegal I	71,148		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Paralegal I-King County	74,700	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.2
<b>Total FTEs</b>			0.3	1.6	3.3	4.5

### III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	
Criminal Justice Division (CRJ)	10,000	202,000	212,000	1,003,000	1,452,000	
Government Compliance & Enforcement Division (GCE)		5,000	5,000	5,000		
<b>Total \$</b>		10,000	207,000	217,000	1,008,000	1,452,000

## 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

<b>Bill Number:</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title:</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency:</b> 240-Department of Licensing
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## Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

### Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

### Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund-State 001-1	48,000	0	48,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>	48,000	0	48,000	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: Edie Adams	Phone: 360-786-7180	Date: 01/10/2025
Agency Preparation: Michael Bancroft	Phone: 360-902-0118	Date: 01/17/2025
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (564) 669-9190	Date: 01/17/2025
OFM Review: Kyle Siefering	Phone: (360) 995-3825	Date: 01/17/2025

## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 13 sets new recordkeeping requirements for DOL to begin storing all firearm applications rather than just pistols and semiautomatic rifles, and requires the Washington State Patrol to submit daily firearm sale and transfer records to DOL.

### 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.

There will be no revenue transactions within the Department of Licensing. All fees or revenue resulting from the permitting and licensing will go through Washington State Patrol.

### 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

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
001-1	General Fund	State	48,000	0	48,000	0	0
<b>Total \$</b>			48,000	0	48,000	0	0

### III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	48,000		48,000		
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-					
<b>Total \$</b>	48,000	0	48,000	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: HB 1163

Bill Title: Firearm purchase transfer and possession of firearms

**Part 1: Estimates**

**No Fiscal Impact**

**Estimated Cash Receipts:**

There will be no revenue transactions within the Department of Licensing. All fees or revenue resulting from the permitting and licensing will go through Washington State Patrol.

Revenue	Fund	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
<b>Account Totals</b>		-	-	-	-	-

**Estimated Expenditures:**

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
General Fund	001	48,000	-	48,000	-	-
<b>Account Totals</b>		<b>48,000</b>	-	<b>48,000</b>	-	-

*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: Mike Bancroft	Phone: (360) 634-5432	Date: 1/16/2025
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (360) 634-5384	Date:

Request #	1
Bill #	1163

## Part 2 – Explanation

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

Section 13 sets new recordkeeping requirements for DOL to begin storing all firearm applications rather than just pistols and semiautomatic rifles, and requires the Washington State Patrol to submit daily firearm sale and transfer records to DOL.

### 2.B - Cash receipts Impact

There will be no revenue transactions within the Department of Licensing. All fees or revenue resulting from the permitting and licensing will go through Washington State Patrol.

Revenue	Fund	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
	Account Totals	-	-	-	-	-

### 2.C – Expenditures

#### **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 the WSP SAFE Interface to accept Permit to Purchase Identification Number.
- Update the Firearms System to display Permit to Purchase Identification Number on Individual Records in the Purchase History section.
- Add the Permit to Purchase Identification Number to the ACCESS (SWITCH) Interface.
- Add two new firearm types (Long Gun and Shot Gun) to the Firearms Database.
- Add Permit to Purchase Identification Number to the Firearms Database.
- Create 2 new reports to display data related to the new firearm types.
- Update WSP and ACCESS interface control documents.

Description		Rate	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total Cost
	Test to verify individual components meet requirements; ensure that other business transactions have not been impacted.	\$ 27,144	16,300	-	-	-	-	-	16,300
	Determine business requirements; translate requirements into what changes are needed to various systems including account codes, inventory codes, testing considerations, etc.	\$ 19,836	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
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	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	Modify programming and coding to all major systems	\$ 22,968	16,100	-	-	-	-	-	16,100
	Trains business partners and employees in new system processes and capabilities.	\$ 27,144	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
	Office of the Chief Information Officer designated rate of 10%	\$ 27,394	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	4,400
<b>Totals</b>			<b>48,200</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>48,200</b>

\*Note - Rounding used in subsequent tables.

### Part 3 – Expenditure Detail

#### 3.A – Operating Budget Expenditures

Operating Expenditures	Fund	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
General Fund	001	48,000	-	48,000	-	-
<b>Account Totals</b>		<b>48,000</b>	-	<b>48,000</b>	-	-

#### 3.B – Expenditures by Object or Purpose

Object of Expenditure	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
Goods and Services	48,000	-	48,000	-	-
<b>Total By Object Type</b>	<b>48,000</b>	-	<b>48,000</b>	-	-

#### 3.D – Expenditures by Program (Optional)

Program	FY 26	FY 27	25-27 Total	27-29 Total	29-31 Total
100 - Mgmt & Support Services	MSS	5,000	-	5,000	-
200 - Information Services	ISD	43,000	-	43,000	-
<b>Totals by Program</b>		<b>48,000</b>	-	<b>48,000</b>	-

### Part 4 – Capital Budget Impact

None.

### Part 5 – New Rule Making Required

None.

# Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title:</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency:</b> 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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## Part I: Estimates

**No Fiscal Impact**

**Estimated Cash Receipts to:**

NONE

**Estimated Operating Expenditures from:**

NONE

**Estimated Capital Budget Impact:**

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact: Edie Adams	Phone: 360-786-7180	Date: 01/10/2025
Agency Preparation: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 01/15/2025
Agency Approval: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 01/15/2025
OFM Review: Matthew Hunter	Phone: (360) 529-7078	Date: 01/15/2025

## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

Section 2 Describes the requirement to get a firearms purchase permit through the Washington State Patrol firearms background check program. The application must include:

1. A completed permit application.
2. A set of fingerprints taken by local law enforcement.
3. A certificate of completion of a certified firearms safety training program within the last five years or proof of exemption
4. The permit application fee.

The application must also include the applicant's full name, place and date of birth, residential and mailing addresses, driver's license or state ID number, physical description, race, gender, optional phone number and email address, and electronic signature.

Section 8 References the existing fee for renewing concealed pistol licenses as outlined in RCW 9.41.070 of the concealed pistol renewal fee, three dollars shall be deposited in the limited fish and wildlife account and used primarily for printing and distributing a pamphlet on firearm laws and safety, and then to support volunteer instructors in the basic firearms safety training program. The pamphlet will be given to each license applicant.

WDFW does not process, or issue firearms permits and there is no fiscal impact associated with this bill.

### II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

### II. C - Expenditures

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

## Part III: Expenditure Detail

### III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

### III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

### III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

## Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

### IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

### IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

### IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

## Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1163 HB

Title: Firearm purchase

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

### Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: Indeterminate expenditure impact resulting from new firearms safety training program, new concealed pistol license application and reporting requirements
- Counties: Same as above, but for counties
- 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: 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 staff time that may be necessary to comply with new concealed pistol license application and reporting requirements

### Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

### Estimated expenditure impacts to:

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

## Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: James Vogl	Phone: 360-480-9429	Date: 01/17/2025
Leg. Committee Contact: Edie Adams	Phone: 360-786-7180	Date: 01/10/2025
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 01/17/2025
OFM Review: Maria Thomas	Phone: (360) 229-4717	Date: 01/20/2025

## **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 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 safety 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 8 would amend RCW 9.41.070, adding the requirement that in order to be issued a concealed pistol license by a local law enforcement agency, a person must provide a certificate of completion from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program. This training would be required to be from a conceal carry firearms safety training program certified under section 4 of the proposed legislation that includes live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range. The amendments in this section would add a new requirement that local law enforcement agencies send written notices of denial stating the specific grounds on which an application was denied to unsuccessful applicants.

The amendments in this section would also require agencies that issue concealed pistol licenses to submit aggregate license application data annually to WSP, beginning no later than one year after the proposed legislation goes into effect.

Section 9 would amend RCW 9.41.075, adding the requirement that law enforcement agencies must revoke concealed pistol licenses if they discover a person has become ineligible for such a license after it was issued.

Section 12 would add a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW, specifying that a person aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase firearms or a concealed pistol license may appeal by petition to the appropriate superior court.

Section 19 specifies that the proposed legislation would take effect November 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 indeterminate ongoing local law enforcement costs.

Section 3 would require that applicants for a permit to purchase firearms provide a certificate of completion of a certified firearms safety training program, which must include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range. The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (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 updating 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 2025 Local Government Fiscal Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, the average annual salary, plus benefits and overhead, for a commissioned local law enforcement officer is \$74. 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 \$2,960 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 \$296 per program per year.

40 hours of commissioned officer time for five-year recertification X \$74 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$2,960

4 hours of commissioned officer time for annual updates X \$74 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$296

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.

Additionally, the provisions of the bill regarding concealed pistol licenses (CPLs) could create indeterminate new local government expenditures. Section 8 of the proposed legislation would require that local law enforcement agencies annually submit aggregated CPL application data to WSP, beginning no later than one year after the effective date of the bill. This new reporting requirement could require additional staff time from local law enforcement agencies, however it is unknown what the specific WSP reporting requirements for local agencies might be or how much staff time this reporting may require, so any resulting local government expenditure impact is indeterminate.

Section 8 would also require that applicants provide a certificate of completion from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program in order to be eligible for a CPL and would require local law enforcement agencies to provide a written denial notice containing the specific grounds for denial to unsuccessful applicants. Section 9 would require that local law enforcement agencies revoke a person's CPL if the agency discovers a person has become ineligible after receiving their license. Taken together, these three new requirements could require additional staff time to provide the required denial notices and to revoke additional CPLs if law enforcement agencies discover that existing licensees have not provided a certification of completion from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program. It is unknown, however, how much additional staff time may be necessary to comply with these new requirements, so any resulting local government 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:**

Local government fiscal note for HB 1902, 2024

Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, 2025

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs



# Multiple Agency Ten-Year Analysis Summary

<b>Bill Number</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title</b> Firearm purchase
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This ten-year analysis is limited to the estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases.

## Estimated Cash Receipts

Office of Attorney General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Licensing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Fish and Wildlife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>										



# Ten-Year Analysis

<b>Bill Number</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency</b> 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**

<b>Name of Tax or Fee</b>	<b>Acct Code</b>												
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Agency Preparation: Cassandra Jones	Phone: 360-709-6028	Date: 1/15/2025 8:36:05 pm
Agency Approval: Leah Snow	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 1/15/2025 8:36:05 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



# Ten-Year Analysis

<b>Bill Number</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency</b> 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**

<b>Name of Tax or Fee</b>	<b>Acct Code</b>												
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Agency Preparation: Michael Bancroft	Phone: 360-902-0118	Date: 1/17/2025 12:16:24 pm
Agency Approval: Collin Ashley	Phone: (564) 669-9190	Date: 1/17/2025 12:16:24 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



# Ten-Year Analysis

<b>Bill Number</b> 1163 HB	<b>Title</b> Firearm purchase	<b>Agency</b> 477 Department of Fish and Wildlife
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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**

<b>Name of Tax or Fee</b>	<b>Acct Code</b>												
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Agency Preparation: David Hoeverler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 1/15/2025 11:55:15 an
Agency Approval: David Hoeverler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 1/15/2025 11:55:15 an
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date: