

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title: 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	545,000	0	0	1,508,000	0	0	1,494,000
Washington State Patrol	0	0	11,800,000	8,700,000	8,700,000	29,500,000	0	0	23,600,000
Washington State Patrol	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Total \$	0	0	12,345,000	8,700,000	8,700,000	31,008,000	0	0	25,094,000

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	1.9	0	0	545,000	4.8	0	0	1,508,000	4.7	0	0	1,494,000
Washington State Patrol	27.3	0	0	13,675,247	48.0	0	0	19,603,644	47.0	0	0	19,299,348
Washington State Patrol	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Department of Licensing	Fiscal note not available											
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	29.2	0	0	14,220,247	52.8	0	0	21,111,644	51.7	0	0	20,793,348

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	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Licensing	Fiscal note not available								
Department of Fish and Wildlife	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	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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<div> <div>Prepared by:</div> <div>Maria Thomas, OFM</div> </div>	<div> <div>Phone:</div> <div>(360) 229-4717</div> </div>	<div> <div>Date Published:</div> <div>Preliminary 4/ 3/2025</div> </div>
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title: Firearm purchase	Agency: 100-Office of Attorney General
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Part I: Estimates

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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	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000
Total \$	10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	0.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	4.7
Account					
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000
Total \$	10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000

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:

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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.

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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).

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Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

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Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/28/2025
Agency Preparation: Amy Flanigan	Phone: 509-456-3123	Date: 04/02/2025
Agency Approval: Leah Snow	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 04/02/2025
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3073	Date: 04/02/2025

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 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 WSP to adopt rules and undertake actions necessary for the implementation and administration of sections 2, 4, and 5 of the Act.

Section 7 – New section. Allows local law enforcement agencies taking fingerprints for permit applications to charge a reasonable fee.

Section 8—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 9—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. Allows an applicant to seek judicial review 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 10—Amends RCW 9.41.075. Requires written notice of a revocation of a license. Allows a person aggrieved by revocation of the person's concealed pistol license to seek review of the denial in superior court. Allows a license holder to seek judicial review of the revocation decision.

Section 11—Amends RCW 9.41.097 to add a reference to Section 2 of the Act.

Section 12—Amends RCW 9.41.0975 to add references to a permit to purchase firearms. Restores language relating to applications for writs of mandamus.

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— Amends 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—Amends RCW 43.43.580. Repeals legislative intent language related to fees.

Section 18—New section. Severability clause.

Section 19—New section. The act takes effect November 1, 2026, except for Section 6.

Section 20 – New section. The act is null in void if not funded in the budget by June 30, 2025.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

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

through the revolving account to the client agency.

The client 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: \$535,000 for 1.8 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King AAG, 0.9 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2028: \$842,000 for 2.8 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County AAG, 1.4 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2029: \$666,000 for 2.2 King County AAG and 1.1 King County PL1

FY 2030: \$721,000 for 2.4 King County AAG and 1.2 King County PL1

FY 2031: \$773,000 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 expects to provide the programmatic legal services relating to this bill as described below. The AGO has not determined which division would provide the high-volume litigation legal services relating to the petitions to the superior court. 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 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. AGO does not anticipate that this would be a heavily regulated program, AGO assumes that 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, AGO assumes that most training programs currently in operation would seek certification in FY 2026 and FY 2027, and that applicants denied certifications would be entitled to a hearing under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which would be handled by GCE as described in GCE's FN.

Section 2 of this bill would establish the permitting program within WSP firearm background check program and sets forth both the requirements for obtaining a permit and the bases upon which a permit could be denied. 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 to 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 that 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 2(15) in this version of the bill provides that an individual whose application for a permit to purchase firearms was denied or whose permit was revoked could file a petition for a writ of mandamus in superior court, as described in RCW 9.41.0975 (as amended in Section 12). Section 12(2) would allow an individual whose application for a permit was denied or whose permit was revoked to seek a writ of mandamus directing WSP to issue a permit to purchase or to reinstate a permit to purchase wrongfully revoked.

Although it is unclear whether the drafters intended for a writ of mandamus to be the sole remedy for a denial or revocation of a permit, for the following reasons 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 for a writ 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 writ as an initial matter. 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 could 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 for a writ of mandamus 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 100,000 applications for permits to purchase firearms each fiscal year. This assumption is based on the historic rate of annual concealed pistol permit applications and firearms background checks 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. WSP also assumes that there will be some increase of applications closer to when the permits first become available. Therefore, even though this act takes effect the second half of FY 2027, WSP assumes it would still receive 100,000 permit applications in FY 2027 and that it would receive 150,000 permit applications beginning FY 2028. WSP assumes that it will receive 100,000 applications for FY 2029 through FY 2032.

Based on information compiled with the assistance of its federal law enforcement partners, during 2024 WSP received approximately 250,000 firearm background check requests. Of those requests, about 3,400 were denied, resulting in a denial rate of approximately 1.35 percent. In 2024, WSP received about 1,700 appeals and experienced an appeal rate of approximately 50 percent of its denials. Of those 1,700 appeals, 546 of them were upheld with the original denial, 32 percent of the appeals. WSP assumes that it would experience similar denial and appeal rates for permits to purchase firearms.

Therefore, WSP assumes that in FY 2027, 1.35 percent of the 100,000 applications or 1,350 annual applications would be denied, and of those 1,350 denials, 50 percent or 675 applicants would seek to challenge their denials. For FY 2028, WSP assumes that it would deny 2,025 permit applications, and of those 1,000 denials, 50 percent or 1,012 applicants would seek to challenge their denials. For FY 2029, FY 2030, and FY 2031, WSP assumes there would be 675 applicants that seek to challenge their denials, the same as for FY 2027.

Because some of the conditions that may result in ineligibility to purchase a firearm are temporary in nature and may be subject to correction, WSP assumes that it would create an informal internal appeal process, like that created for firearm background check denials. WSP further assumes that approximately 85 percent of the applicants seeking to challenge their denials would avail themselves of that process exclusively, and that the remaining 15 percent of the denied applicants would pursue a petition for a writ of mandamus as apparently allowed by Section 12 of this bill. Therefore, in FY 2027, 15 percent of 675 denials or approximately 101 denials would be challenged in court. In FY 2028, 15 percent of 1,012 denials or 152 denials would be challenged in court. In FYs 2029 through 2031, 15 percent of 675 denials or approximately 101 denials would be challenged in court each FY. AGO assumes that each petition would utilize an average of 30 AAG hours to litigate to completion, resulting in 3,030 AAG hours (101 x 30) of new work in FY 2027; 4,560 AAG hours (152 x 30) of new work in FY 2028 and 3,030 AAG hours (101 x 30) of new work in each of FY 2029, FY 2030, and FY 2031.

Beginning the second half of FY 2028, WSP would begin annual permit reviews. WSP assumes that denials from annual reviews would occur at a lower rate than upon initial application and that approximately half a 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 an estimated 98,650 issued permits would yield 493 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 an estimated 246,132 issued permits would yield approximately 1,231 revocations, with approximately 185 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 28 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. In FY 2030 an estimated 342,326 issued permits would yield approximately 1,712 revocations, with approximately 257 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 39 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. In FY 2031 an estimated 439,264 issued permits would yield approximately 2,196 revocations, with approximately 329 of those revocations seeking to appeal, and approximately 49 of those seeking to litigate their actions in court. As with the denials, we assume that each revocation action would utilize an average of 30 AAG hours to litigate to completion,

CRJ total workload hours:

FY 2026: 45 AAG hours

FY 2027: 3,115 AAG hours

FY 2028: 4,920 AAG hours

FY 2029: 3,900 AAG hours

FY 2030: 4,230 AAG hours

FY 2031: 4,530 AAG hours

CRJ total FTE workload impact for King County rates:

FY 2026: \$10,000 for 0.1 AAG and 0.1 PL1

FY 2027: \$530,000 for 1.8 AAG and 0.9 PL1

FY 2028: \$837,000 for 2.8 AAG and 1.4 PL1

FY 2029: \$666,000 for 2.2 AAG and 1.1 PL1

FY 2030: \$721,000 for 2.4 AAG and 1.2 PL1

FY 2031: \$773,000 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.

This bill would establish the permitting program within the WSP firearms background check program and would set forth both the requirements for obtaining a permit and the bases upon which a permit could be denied. Completion of a certified firearms safety training program would be required for issuance of a permit to purchase. 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 who is denied a permit to purchase or a concealed pistol license, or whose permit to purchase or concealed pistol license is revoked, would be authorized to seek relief in superior court by applying for writ of mandamus pursuant to RCW 9.41.0975. Although it is currently unclear which division would handle the litigation arising from denials or revocations of permits to purchase firearms, because the hearings would be held before the superior courts and not before the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), GCE assumes that CRJ would handle the litigation and GCE would not experience any resulting workload increase.

This bill would also require 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, we assume 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 CRJ. Once established, we assume that most training programs currently in operation would seek certification within the second half of FY 2027 and in FY 2028. We further assume 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, we assume that GCE would receive no more than one new litigation referral in each of FY 2027 and FY 2028, which would utilize 30 AAG hours in each of those years. Section 6 would authorize the WSP to engage in rulemaking to implement sections 2, 4 and 5 of the bill. GCE assumes most of the rulemaking advice would be provided by CRJ but anticipate we may be asked for some small amount of input.

GCE total workload hours:

FY 2027: 30 AAG hours

FY 2028: 30 AAG hours

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 workload hours:

FY 2026: 45 AAG hours

FY 2027: 3,145 AAG hours

FY 2028: 4,950 AAG hours

FY 2029: 3,900 AAG hours

FY 2030: 4,230 AAG hours

FY 2031: 4,530 AAG hours

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: \$535,000 for 1.8 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King AAG, 0.9 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2028: \$842,000 for 2.8 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County AAG, 1.4 King County PL1, and 0.1 non-King County PL1

FY 2029: \$666,000 for 2.2 King County AAG and 1.1 King County PL1

FY 2030: \$721,000 for 2.4 King County AAG and 1.2 King County PL1

FY 2031: \$773,000 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	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000
Total \$			10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	0.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	4.7
A-Salaries and Wages	7,000	368,000	375,000	1,037,000	1,028,000
B-Employee Benefits	2,000	109,000	111,000	308,000	305,000
E-Goods and Other Services	1,000	55,000	56,000	154,000	153,000
G-Travel		3,000	3,000	9,000	8,000
Total \$	10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000

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	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.5
Management Analyst 5	98,040	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
Paralegal 1	71,148		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Paralegal 1-King County	74,700	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.3
Total FTEs		0.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	4.7

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Criminal Justice Division (CRJ)	10,000	530,000	540,000	1,503,000	1,494,000
Government Compliance & Enforcement Division (GCE)		5,000	5,000	5,000	
Total \$	10,000	535,000	545,000	1,508,000	1,494,000

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: 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title: Firearm purchase	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
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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
General Fund-State 001-1				8,700,000	
Fingerprint Identification Account-State 225-1		2,300,000	2,300,000	5,750,000	4,600,000
State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct-State 24T-1		9,500,000	9,500,000	15,050,000	19,000,000
Total \$		11,800,000	11,800,000	29,500,000	23,600,000

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

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	12.0	42.5	27.3	48.0	47.0
Account					
Fingerprint Identification Account-State 225-1	0	467,132	467,132	1,451,485	1,161,188
State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct-State 24T-1	4,246,783	8,961,332	13,208,115	18,152,159	18,138,160
Total \$	4,246,783	9,428,464	13,675,247	19,603,644	19,299,348

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/28/2025
Agency Preparation: Lindsey Ulrich	Phone: 360-596-4072	Date: 04/01/2025
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 04/01/2025
OFM Review: Maria Thomas	Phone: (360) 229-4717	Date: 04/03/2025

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.

This version of proposed legislation strikes everything after the enacting clause.

The proposed legislation has an indeterminate fiscal impact to the WSP.

The proposed legislation would enhance requirements relating to the purchase, transfer, and possession of firearms.

Section 1(1) is amended and changes the requirement of dealers from needing to verify that a purchaser or transferee, has proof of completing a recognized firearms safety course, to needing to verify that they hold a permit to purchase a firearm, as described in section 2.

Section 1(3)(a) states when an applicant has an outstanding warrant for their arrest, WSP shall advise the dealer that the delivery of the firearm is delayed. WSP shall then confirm the existence of the warrant after the application is received and upon warrant confirmation, WSP will advise the dealer that the transfer of the firearm is denied.

Section 1(3)(b) states in any case where WSP has grounds based on criminal information, if the records of disposition have not yet been reported or entered sufficiently to determine eligibility to receive a firearm, WSP shall notify the dealer that delivery of the firearm is delayed in order to confirm existing records in this state or elsewhere, or to confirm the identity of the applicant.

Section 1(4)(a)(iv) states when a person is applying to purchase a firearm, they must include their permit identification number.

New Section 2(1-3) outlines the process of obtaining a permit to purchase firearms from WSP. Included with the permit application, the applicant must also submit a set of fingerprints taken by the local law enforcement agency in which the applicant resides, a certificate of completion for a firearms safety training program within the last five years or proof of exemption as provided in RCW 9.41.1132, the permit application fee, and various personal identification information.

New Section 2(4) states the permit application must contain questions about the applicant's eligibility to possess a firearm under state and federal law and whether the applicant is a United States citizen. If the applicant is not a US citizen, the various requirements are listed for compliance.

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

New Section 2(6) requires WSP to issue or deny the completed application within 30 days of filing. If the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or identification card or has not been a resident for the previous consecutive 90 days, WSP will have 60 days to act on the application, unless additional time is necessary to obtain all required information.

New Section 2(7) outlines the reasons why an applicant would be disqualified from receiving a permit. If an applicant is denied, WSP is required to send applicants written notice of the specific grounds on why the application was denied.

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

New Section 2(9) requires WSP to develop procedures to verify on an annual basis that persons with permits to purchase firearms remain eligible. If a person is determined to be ineligible, WSP shall revoke the permit and provide notice to local law enforcement agencies so they can take steps to ensure the permit holder is not illegally in possession of a firearm.

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

New Section 2(11)(a) states a permit is valid for five years. A person is able to renew their permit, and the renewed permit will take effect on the expiration date of the prior permit.

New Section 2(11)(b) WSP may charge permit application fees that will cover the cost of the permit to purchase firearms program. WSP will transfer fees to the state treasurer for deposit in the state firearms background check system account created in RCW 43.43.590. The applicant is also required to pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742.

New Section 2(12) requires WSP to mail a renewal notice approximately 90 days before the expiration date of the permit.

New Section 2(14) mandates WSP revoke a permit on the occurrence of any act that would prevent the issuance of a permit. WSP shall send written notice, stating the specific grounds for revocation.

New Section 2(16) requires WSP to submit a report to the state legislature that includes the following information for the preceding year: number of permit applications, applicant demographics, the frequency of denials, the number of appealed denials, how many issued permits were revoked, and the number of revocation cases that went to local law enforcement agencies and how many firearms were recovered in such cases.

Section 3(1) is amended and changes the language from purchase of a firearm to a permit to purchase firearms. (i) Adds the requirement of live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range that show an applicant's safe handling and proficiency with firearms.

Section 3(2) changes that language from proof of minimal requirement training to a certificate of training developed by WSP under section 4 of this act.

Section 3(4) clarifies the language surrounding individuals who upon showing proper identification are not subject to the safety training requirement of this section.

New section 4 mandates WSP to establish a program to provide certifications for firearm safety training programs and requires recertification every five years.

Section 5 is amended and adds that receipts under section 2 of this act must be deposited into the state firearms background check system account and the expenditures from this account may be used for costs incurred in the administration of the permit to purchase program under section 2 of this act. The account must provide reimbursement of the amount appropriated for the initial establishment of the program, by June 30, 2028.

New section 6 allows WSP to adopt rules and take actions necessary for the implementation of sections 2, 4 and 5 of this act.

New section 7 states local law enforcement agencies taking fingerprints may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of taking and transmitting the fingerprints.

Section 8 adds language requiring WSP to revoke permits upon receipt of information regarding convicted, committed or incompetency cases.

Section 9(14) states issuing authorities shall submit CPL data to WSP annually, so WSP can submit a comprehensive report

to the state legislature annually, providing information regarding concealed pistol license for the preceding year.

Section 11 is amended to require health care providers to share necessary information to courts, law enforcement agencies, or the state to determine a person's eligibility to possess a firearm, permit, or a concealed pistol license (CPL).

Section 12 is amended to add a permits to purchase firearms, to the liability waiver for the state, local government entities, any public or private agency, and the employees of such organizations acting in good faith.

Section 13(16)(a) is amended and adds no firearm may be sold or transferred in violation of any provisions of this chapter unless the purchaser is known to the dealer or presents clear evidence of their identity and their valid permit to purchase firearms.

Section 15 is amended to require the courts to notify certain agencies and the WSP, of the required revocation of any permit to purchase firearms.

Section 16 is amended to require courts to send notice of extreme protection orders to WSP within three days of issuance. Upon receipt, WSP shall determine if the respondent has a permit to purchase and immediately revoke it.

New section 18 states if any provision of this act is held invalid, the remainder of the act is not affected.

New section 19 states this act takes effect November 1, 2026.

New section 20 states if specific funding for the purposes of this act is not provided by June 30, 2025, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

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

Section 5 requires the account to provide reimbursement of the amount appropriated for the initial establishment of the program by June 30, 2028. We assume there will be an \$8.7M transfer from the General Fund - State into the 24T Firearms Background Check System Account to cover the initial startup costs before 24T revenue is generated. In order to reimburse \$8.7M by June 30, 2028 the fee would need to be increased to \$95. To reflect the reimbursement to General Fund - State, we reduced 24T revenue in the cash receipts table by the \$8.7M in FY28.

For illustrative purposes, we assume a \$95 fee per application. For FY27, WSP assumes 100,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$9.5M. For FY28, WSP assumes 150,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$14.25M and for FY29, WSP assumes 100,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$9.5M. Our assumption, starting in FY28 which is the first full year of operations, is permit applications will have a 5-year cycle based on renewal requirements. The 5-year renewal cycle will result in 150,000 applications in the first and fifth years, and 100,000 applications in years 2-4. Bringing the total number of checks in a 5-year period to 600,000 and cash receipts of \$57M.

Section 2(11)(b)(ii) states that an applicant for an original permit must also pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742. Section 2(8)(b) requires the fingerprint-based background check to be run through the federal database.

Assuming electronic submissions, the WSP will charge \$33.00 for background checks, of which \$12.00 is the FBI fee (\$10.00 passed to the FBI and \$2.00 retained by the WSP). The balance of the fee (\$21.00) is WSPs fee, leaving total revenue to WSP, \$2 + \$21 = \$23 per background check.

The estimated annual revenue for the Fingerprint Identification Account in FY 2027 is $100,000 \times \$23 = \2.3M . The assumed revenue in FY28 is $150,000 \times \$23 = \3.4M . The assumed revenue in FY29 is $100,000 \times \$23 = \2.3M . Using the same methodology above, the 5-year renewal cycle starting in FY28 will result in 150,000 applications in the first and fifth years, and 100,000 applications in years 2-4. Bringing the total number of checks in a 5-year period to 600,000 and cash receipts of \$13.8M.

II. C - Expenditures

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

Projected expenditures from the proposed legislation are indeterminate. To illustrate potential expenditure impacts, we are using the same number of checks used in the cash receipts section of this fiscal note.

Section 2 will require a new operating unit within the FBD to meet the required permit application documentation handling, review, verification, and notification processes. This work will be done by 39 FTEs: 1 WMS 3 (Asst. Division Commander), 4 Management Analyst 5s, 4 Program Specialist 4s, 28 Program Specialist 3s, 1 Fiscal Analyst 2, and 1 IT System Administration - Journey. Our plan to stand up the unit uses a phased hiring approach to ensure we have a fully trained and prepared unit for an effective date of November 1, 2026.

The unit will be responsible for receiving completed permit applications, fingerprints, and certificates of completion of a certified firearms safety training program as well as the applicable application fee (\$95). Upon processing the permit application, we would issue the permit per section 2(6) or provide denial notification as outlined in section 2(7). Additionally, per section 2(9) we are required to conduct an annual review of permit holders' eligibility to possess a permit to purchase firearms. During annual review, if a permit holder has an occurrence of any action or condition that would prevent permit issuance, per section 2(14) we will revoke the permit via a written notice. Section 2(11)(a) states that a permit to purchase firearms is valid for a period of five years, at which point permit holders are eligible to renew their permit. Section 2(12) states that within approximately 90 days of their permit expiring, we are to notify permit holders of their opportunity to renew.

Section 2(2)(b) states a person applying for a permit to purchase firearms must submit a complete set of fingerprints taken by the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the applicant resides. Section 2(8)(b) requires us to run the fingerprints through the FBI. The FTEs needed are based on application volume. Assuming it's FY28 with 150,000 checks, WSP would need 4.5 FTE Fingerprint Technician 2s, .75 FTE Fingerprint Lead Technician, and .75 FTE Program Specialist 3.

Section 4 mandates us to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements laid out in section 3. We will require 1 Management Analyst 5 to act as training program certification coordinator and 2 Management Analyst 3s to certify and track the training. This unit will be responsible for establishing program processes that certify, track, and communicate the stats of firearms safety training programs delivered across the state. The coordinator position would also be responsible for maintaining procedures and the overall system function through which trainers apply for certification. Additionally, they would maintain a website listing of certified programs, act as customer support for current and prospective training programs and address general inquiries from the public. Section 4 also mandates us to develop the form and manner of documentation for permit to purchase firearms applicants to provide proof of completion of a certified firearms safety training program or proof of exemption. The certification program would reside under the FBD, alongside the new operating unit mentioned above. A system would need to be created to track training certification. This task would be outsourced, with an estimated cost of \$250,000 in FY26 and an ongoing maintenance cost of \$9,000 in FY27 and beyond.

Section 9(14) mandates an annual report to the legislature regarding CPL data from the preceding year. WSP assumes a 1.0 FTE Management Analyst 3 will be required to reach out to the over 250 agencies to gather the necessary information to compile the annual report.

Section 2 requires WSP to grant permits based on the listed stipulations. A system would need to be created to receive applications and produce permits. This task would be outsourced, with an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 in FY26 and beyond. In addition to the IT system, we would need to contract with an external project manager and independent quality assurance consultant. We estimate the project manager will be required for 174 hours per month for 22 months and the quality assurance consultant for 40 hours per month for 19 months at a rate of \$175 per hour.

Additional rulemaking will be required as a result of this proposed legislation. The costs associated with legislative rule making are dependent upon the individuals working on the effort and how much of their time is required. This includes the Government and Media Relations staff (30 hours) and the Subject Matter Expert (15 hours). The estimated cost for such rule making will be approximately \$4,712 in FY26.

The Office of the Attorney General (AGO) will be required as a result of this legislation, due to revocations and denials. The AGO estimates they will bill us at an increasing rate as the total number of permits issued increases, becoming stable after five years, resulting in estimated costs of \$10,000 in FY26, \$535,000 in FY27, \$842,000 in FY28, \$666,000 in FY29, \$721,000 in FY30 and \$773,000 in FY31.

We base estimated salary expenditures on current levels for the positions requested per published salary schedules, plus proposed increases in ratified collective bargaining agreements and any applicable incentive or assignment pay. We compute estimated benefits expenditures based on federal or state mandated rates plus state provided amounts for health insurance and workers' compensation insurance. We assume that any increases in these rates or amounts will be covered by legislation establishing the increase.

We base our estimate for agency indirect costs on the approved federal indirect cost rate of 31.34%. We apply this indirect cost rate percentage to all categories of expenditures with only two exceptions: capital equipment and the portion of each professional contract in excess of \$25,000. Indirect costs include, but are not limited to, computer and telecommunications support, payroll processing, vendor payments, general accounting, procurement administration, inventory control, and human resource management.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
225-1	Fingerprint Identification Account	State	0	467,132	467,132	1,451,485	1,161,188
24T-1	State Firearms Backgrd Check System Acct	State	4,246,783	8,961,332	13,208,115	18,152,159	18,138,160
Total \$			4,246,783	9,428,464	13,675,247	19,603,644	19,299,348

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	12.0	42.5	27.3	48.0	47.0
A-Salaries and Wages	1,077,361	3,556,122	4,633,483	7,950,794	7,802,874
B-Employee Benefits	356,066	1,215,794	1,571,860	2,732,329	2,678,422
C-Professional Service Contracts	1,699,400	1,362,500	3,061,900	2,018,000	2,018,000
E-Goods and Other Services	311,996	1,112,045	1,424,041	2,674,834	2,649,786
G-Travel	28,800	102,000	130,800	230,400	225,600
J-Capital Outlays	184,400	355,688	540,088	175,200	171,550
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-Indirect Costs	588,760	1,724,315	2,313,075	3,822,087	3,753,116
Total \$	4,246,783	9,428,464	13,675,247	19,603,644	19,299,348

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

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

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Assistant Division Commander, WMS 3	125,424	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fingerprint Lead Technician, 52L	72,084		0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Fingerprint Technician 2, 50L	69,396		2.3	1.1	3.8	3.0
Fiscal Analyst 2, 44L	59,844		0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0
IT System Admin Journey, 06ITL	112,536	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management Analyst 3, 54L	76,608	1.5	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.0
Management Analyst 5, 64L	98,040	2.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	5.0
Program Specialist 3, 53L	74,724	5.0	25.4	15.2	28.6	28.5
Program Specialist 4, 56L	80,460	1.5	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.0
Total FTEs		12.0	42.5	27.3	48.0	47.0

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.

Rulemaking is required for the new permit to purchase program implementation.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title: Firearm purchase	Agency: 477-Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/28/2025
Agency Preparation: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 03/30/2025
Agency Approval: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 03/30/2025
OFM Review: Matthew Hunter	Phone: (360) 529-7078	Date: 03/31/2025

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.

No change from previous fiscal note. Differences in E2SHB-ASM 1163 and E2SHB 1163 bill do not change the fiscal impact for WDFW:

- Section 3 adds language regarding the identification requirements for active-duty military individuals that are exempted from the firearms training course required for a firearms purchasing permit.

The changes in bill language will not directly impact WDFW operations.

E2SHB 1163

Section 2 describes the requirement to get 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 9 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.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title: Firearm purchase	Agency: 490-Department of Natural Resources
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Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/28/2025
Agency Preparation: Laura Osborn	Phone: 3604857451	Date: 03/31/2025
Agency Approval: David Chertudi	Phone: 360-902-1000	Date: 03/31/2025
OFM Review: Lisa Borkowski	Phone: (360) 742-2239	Date: 04/01/2025

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.

Changes between E2SHB AM 1163 and E2SHB:

Section 2(15) added, relief of the denial or revocation in superior court pursuant to RCW 9.41.0975

Section 3 (3) (iv) (c) and (d) includes a person who is an armed private investigator licensed pursuant to chapter 18.165 RCW and armed security guard licensed pursuant to chapter 18.170 RCW. Both to include proper identification to prove they are licensed armed private investigator or armed security guard.

Section 9 (e) (ii) If the issuing authority after reconsideration upholds the decision to deny the application, the applicant may seek “relief” of the denial in superior court pursuant to RCW 9.41.0975.

Section 10 (2) adds the license holder may seek relief or the denial in superior court pursuant to RCW 9.41.0975.

Section 12 (a) adds, or to reinstate a concealed pistol license or permit to purchase firearms wrongfully revoked;

These modifications do not change the fiscal impact to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Section 2 (11) (b) (i) requires a fee to be determined and collected by the Washington State Patrol for firearm permitting. In addition, the permit process will require a fingerprint check conducted by the Washington State Patrol or another law enforcement agency. This check will also incur a “reasonable fee.” The aforementioned fees have yet to be established. This section of the bill has a small fiscal cost that needs to be submitted for the permit to purchase the firearm(s) but will be absorbed within existing resources.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

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

None

II. C - Expenditures

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

None

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

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

NONE

None

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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

None

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1163 E 2S HB
AMS LAW
S2534.1

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 requirements, 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: 04/03/2025
Leg. Committee Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/28/2025
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 04/03/2025
OFM Review: Maria Thomas	Phone: (360) 229-4717	Date: 04/03/2025

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

This fiscal note analyzes the local government impact of E2SHB 1163 AMS LAW S2534.1, comparing it to the impact of E2SHB 1163.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS BILL VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The amended engrossed second substitute bill would correct the reference to the process by which people aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase firearms, a purchase application for a firearm, or a concealed pistol license could seek relief of the denial or revocation. Additionally, the amended engrossed second substitute bill would add armed private investigators and armed security guards to the existing list of people who would be exempt from the firearms safety training requirement of section 3.

These changes would not affect the local government expenditure or revenue impacts below.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:

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. Certain people, including law enforcement officers, armed forces members, armed private investigators and armed security guards, would be exempt from the firearms safety training program requirement of this section.

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 7 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 9 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 within the last five years. 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 that provide specific details regarding the grounds for denial, the specific statute under which the application was denied and information on the procedure for an applicant to request that the issuing authority reconsider the denial of the application.

Additionally, the amendments in this section would 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 10 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.

The amendments in this section would also add a new requirement that when revoking a person's concealed pistol license, local law enforcement agencies must provide a written notice of the revocation that provides details regarding the grounds for revocation, the specific statute under which the license was revoked and information on the procedure for the license holder to request that the agency reconsider the revocation.

Section 19 specifies that, except for section 6 of the bill, 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 9 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 9 would also require that applicants provide a certificate of completion from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program within the last five years in order to be eligible for a CPL and would require local law enforcement agencies to provide unsuccessful applicants with a written denial notice that provides specific details regarding the grounds for denial, the specific statute under which the application was denied and information on the procedure for an applicant to request that the issuing authority reconsider the denial of the application. Section 10 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. Additionally, when a law enforcement agency revokes a person's CPL, the agency would be required to provide a written notice of the revocation that provides details regarding the grounds for revocation, the specific statute under which the license was revoked and information on the procedure for the license holder to request that the agency reconsider the revocation.

Taken together, these three new requirements could require additional staff time to provide the required denial and revocation notices, and to revoke additional CPLs if law enforcement agencies discover that existing licensees have not provided a certification of completion within the last five years from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program.

The King County Sheriff's Office indicates that it already provides written notices that would meet the new requirements of section 10 when it revokes a person's CPL, but it is unknown whether CPL revocations at law enforcement agencies statewide would also meet these new requirements. It is also unknown how much additional staff time may be necessary to comply with the new requirements of sections 9 and 10 of the proposed legislation, 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:

House bill report for SHB 1163, 2025

King County Sheriff's Office

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

Bill Number	Title
1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Firearm purchase

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

Estimated Cash Receipts

	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031	Fiscal Year 2032	Fiscal Year 2033	Fiscal Year 2034	Fiscal Year 2035	2026-35 TOTAL
Office of Attorney General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol Partially Indeterminate Impact	0	11,800,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	17,700,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	123,900,000
Department of Fish and Wildlife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	11,800,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	17,700,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	123,900,000



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title Firearm purchase	Agency 100 Office of Attorney General
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

☒ **No Cash Receipts** ☐ **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** ☐ **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code											
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Agency Preparation: Amy Flanigan	Phone: 509-456-3123	Date: 4/2/2025 2:59:28 pm
Agency Approval: Leah Snow	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 4/2/2025 2:59:28 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number	Title	Agency
1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Firearm purchase	225 Washington State Patrol

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

☐ No Cash Receipts
 ☒ Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts
 ☐ Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Estimated Cash Receipts

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	Fiscal Year 2029	Fiscal Year 2030	Fiscal Year 2031	Fiscal Year 2032	Fiscal Year 2033	Fiscal Year 2034	Fiscal Year 2035	2026-35 TOTAL
Fingerprint Background Check Fee	225		2,300,000	3,450,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	24,150,000
General Fund	001			8,700,000								8,700,000
Permit to Purchase Firearm Fee	24T		9,500,000	5,550,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	14,250,000	14,250,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	91,050,000
Total			11,800,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	17,700,000	17,700,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	123,900,000
Biennial Totals			11,800,000	29,500,000		23,600,000		35,400,000		23,600,000		123,900,000

Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

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

Section 5 requires the account to provide reimbursement of the amount appropriated for the initial establishment of the program by June 30, 2028. We assume there will be an \$8.7M transfer from the General Fund - State into the 24T Firearms Background Check System Account to cover the initial startup costs before 24T revenue is generated. In order to reimburse \$8.7M by June 30, 2028 the fee would need to be increased to \$95. To reflect the reimbursement to General Fund - State, we reduced 24T revenue in the cash receipts table by the \$8.7M in FY28.

For illustrative purposes, we assume a \$95 fee per application. For FY27, WSP assumes 100,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$9.5M. For FY28, WSP assumes 150,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$14.25M and for FY29, WSP assumes 100,000 permit applications resulting in cash receipts of \$9.5M. Our assumption, starting in FY28 which is the first full year of operations, is permit applications will have a 5-year cycle based on renewal requirements. The 5-year renewal cycle will result in 150,000 applications in the first and fifth years, and 100,000 applications in years 2-4. Bringing the total number of checks in a 5-year period to 600,000 and cash receipts of \$57M.



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number	Title	Agency
1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Firearm purchase	225 Washington State Patrol

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>.

Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

Section 2(11)(b)(ii) states that an applicant for an original permit must also pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742. Section 2(8)(b) requires the fingerprint-based background check to be run through the federal database.

Assuming electronic submissions, the WSP will charge \$33.00 for background checks, of which \$12.00 is the FBI fee (\$10.00 passed to the FBI and \$2.00 retained by the WSP). The balance of the fee (\$21.00) is WSPs fee, leaving total revenue to WSP, $\$2 + \$21 = \$23$ per background check.

The estimated annual revenue for the Fingerprint Identification Account in FY 2027 is $100,000 \times \$23 = \2.3M . The assumed revenue in FY28 is $150,000 \times \$23 = \3.4M . The assumed revenue in FY29 is $100,000 \times \$23 = \2.3M . Using the same methodology above, the 5-year renewal cycle starting in FY28 will result in 150,000 applications in the first and fifth years, and 100,000 applications in years 2-4. Bringing the total number of checks in a 5-year period to 600,000 and cash receipts of \$13.8M.

Agency Preparation: Lindsey Ulrich	Phone: 360-596-4072	Date: 4/1/2025 3:48:39 pm
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 4/1/2025 3:48:39 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title Firearm purchase	Agency 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**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code											
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Agency Preparation: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 3/30/2025 4:33:33 pm
Agency Approval: David Hoeveler	Phone: (360) 970-1638	Date: 3/30/2025 4:33:33 pm
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:



Ten-Year Analysis

Bill Number 1163 E 2S HB AMS LAW S2534.1	Title Firearm purchase	Agency 490 Department of Natural Resources
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This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp>.

Estimates

☒ **No Cash Receipts** ☐ **Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts** ☐ **Indeterminate Cash Receipts**

Name of Tax or Fee	Acct Code											
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Agency Preparation: Laura Osborn	Phone: 3604857451	Date: 3/31/2025 11:33:11 am
Agency Approval: David Chertudi	Phone: 360-902-1000	Date: 3/31/2025 11:33:11 am
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date: