## HOUSE BILL 1163

State of Washington 69th Legislature

2025 Regular Session

By Representatives Berry, Taylor, Farivar, Walen, Pollet, Alvarado, Mena, Duerr, Reed, Ryu, Parshley, Ramel, Fitzgibbon, Callan, Macri, Cortes, Obras, Doglio, Gregerson, Simmons, Peterson, Street, Goodman, Wylie, Fey, Kloba, Berg, Davis, Fosse, Salahuddin, Hill, Tharinger

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- AN ACT Relating to enhancing requirements relating to the 1 purchase, transfer, and possession of firearms by requiring a permit 2 to purchase firearms, specifying requirements and standards for 3 firearms safety training programs and issuance of concealed pistol 4 5 licenses, specifying circumstances where a firearm transfer may be delayed, requiring recordkeeping for all firearm transfers, and 6 7 establishing reporting requirements regarding permits to purchase 8 firearms and concealed pistol licenses; amending RCW 9.41.1132, 43.43.590, 9.41.047, 9.41.070, 9 9.41.075, 9.41.0975, 9.41.110, 9.41.129, 9.41.270, 7.105.350, and 43.43.580; 10 adding new sections to chapter 9.41 RCW; adding a new section to 11 12 chapter 43.43 RCW; and providing an effective date.
- 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 14 Sec. 1. RCW 9.41.090 and 2023 c 161 s 1 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
- 16 (1) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, no 17 dealer may deliver a firearm to the purchaser or transferee thereof 18 until:
- 19 (a) The purchaser ((provides proof of completion of a recognized 20 firearm safety training program within the last five years that 21 complies with the requirements in RCW 9.41.1132, or proof that the

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- purchaser is exempt from the training requirement)) or transferee
  produces a valid permit to purchase firearms under section 2 of this
  act;
  - (b) The dealer is notified by the Washington state patrol firearms background check program that the purchaser or transferee is eligible to possess a firearm under state and federal law; and

- 7 (c) The requirements and time periods in RCW 9.41.092 have been 8 satisfied.
  - (2) In determining whether the purchaser or transferee is eligible to possess a firearm, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall check with the national instant criminal background check system, provided for by the Brady handgun violence prevention act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.), the Washington state patrol electronic database, the health care authority electronic database, the administrative office of the courts, LInX-NW, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.
  - (3) (a) In any case where the applicant has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall advise the dealer that the delivery of the firearm is delayed. The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall confirm the existence of outstanding warrants after notification of the application to purchase a firearm is received. Upon confirming that the warrant is valid, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program will advise the dealer that transfer of the firearm is denied.
  - (b) In any case where the Washington state patrol firearms background check program has reasonable grounds based on the following circumstances: (i) Open criminal charges, (ii) pending criminal proceedings, (iii) pending commitment proceedings, or (iv) an arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm, if the records of disposition have not yet been reported or entered sufficiently to determine eligibility to purchase or receive a firearm, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program 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.

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- 1 (4) (a) At the time of applying for the purchase of a firearm, the ((purchaser)) applicant shall ((sign and deliver to the dealer an application containing)) provide the firearm dealer the application 3 information necessary to submit the background check to the 4 Washington state patrol background check system, including: 5
- 6 (i) His or her full name, residential address, date and place of 7 birth, race, and gender;
  - (ii) The date and hour of the application;

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- (iii) The applicant's driver's license number or 9 state identification card number; 10
- (iv) The identification number of the applicant's permit to 11 12 purchase firearms;
  - (v) A description of the firearm including the make, model, caliber and  $\underline{\text{if available the}}$  manufacturer's number (( $\underline{\text{if available at}}$ the time of applying for the purchase of the firearm. If the manufacturer's number is not available at the time of applying for the purchase of a firearm, the application may be processed, but delivery of the firearm to the purchaser may not occur unless the manufacturer's number is recorded on the application by the dealer and transmitted to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program)); and
- 22  $((\frac{(v)}{(v)}))$  <u>(vi)</u> A statement that the  $(\frac{(purchaser)}{applicant})$  is 23 eligible to purchase and possess a firearm under state and federal 24 law.
- 25 (b) The dealer shall provide the applicant with information that 26 contains two warnings substantially stated as follows:
- (i) CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal 27 28 law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are 29 prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. State permission to purchase a firearm 30 is not a defense to a federal prosecution; and 31
- (ii) CAUTION: The presence of a firearm in the home has been 32 33 associated with an increased risk of death to self and others, including an increased risk of suicide, death during domestic 34 35 violence incidents, and unintentional deaths to children and others.
- The ((purchaser)) applicant shall be given a copy of the 36 department of fish and wildlife pamphlet on the legal limits of the 37 38 use of firearms and firearms safety.

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1 (c) The dealer shall((, by the end of the business day, ))
2 transmit the information from the application through secure
3 automated firearms e-check (SAFE) to the Washington state patrol
4 firearms background check program. ((The original application shall
5 be retained by the dealer for six years.))

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- (d) The dealer shall deliver the firearm to the purchaser or transferee once the requirements and period of time specified in this chapter are satisfied. The application shall not be denied unless the purchaser or transferee is not eligible to purchase or possess the firearm under state or federal law or has not complied with the requirements of this section.
- (e) The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall retain or destroy applications to purchase a firearm in accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  <u>(5)</u> A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding identity or eligibility requirements on the application to purchase a firearm is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040.
- 18 (((+5))) (6) This section does not apply to sales to licensed 19 dealers for resale or to the sale of antique firearms.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:
- 22 (1) A person may apply for a permit to purchase firearms with the 23 Washington state patrol firearms background check program.
  - (2) An applicant for a permit to purchase firearms must submit to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program:
- 26 (a) A completed permit application as provided in subsection (3) of this section;
- 28 (b) A complete set of fingerprints taken by the local law 29 enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the applicant 30 resides;
- 31 (c) A certificate of completion of a certified firearms safety 32 training program within the last five years, or proof that the 33 applicant is exempt from the training requirement, as provided in RCW 34 9.41.1132; and
- 35 (d) The permit application fee as provided in subsection (11) of this section.
- 37 (3) An application for a permit to purchase firearms must include 38 the applicant's:
  - (a) Full name and place and date of birth;

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- 1 (b) Residential address and current mailing address if different from the residential address;
  - (c) Driver's license number or state identification card number;
  - (d) Physical description;
  - (e) Race and gender;

- 6 (f) Telephone number and email address, at the option of the 7 applicant; and
  - (g) Electronic signature.
  - (4) The application must contain questions about the applicant's eligibility to possess firearms under state and federal law and whether the applicant is a United States citizen. If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant must provide the applicant's country of citizenship, United States-issued alien number or admission number, and the basis on which the applicant claims to be exempt from federal prohibitions on firearm possession by aliens. The applicant shall not be required to produce a birth certificate or other evidence of citizenship. A person who is not a citizen of the United States shall, if applicable, meet the additional requirements of RCW 9.41.173 and produce proof of compliance with RCW 9.41.173 upon application.
    - (5) A signed application for a permit to purchase firearms shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that courts, the health care authority, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities release information relevant to the applicant's eligibility for a permit to purchase firearms to an inquiring court or the Washington state patrol firearms background check program.
  - shall issue a permit to purchase firearms to an eligible applicant, or deny the completed application, within 30 days of the date the completed application was filed, or within 60 days of when the completed application was filed if the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or Washington state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive 90 days, unless additional time is necessary in order to obtain all required information and records needed for determining the applicant's eligibility for the permit.
- 38 (7)(a) A permit to purchase firearms shall be issued unless the applicant is disqualified because the applicant:

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1 (i) Is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm under 2 state or federal law;

- (ii) Is subject to a court order or injunction regarding firearms pursuant to chapter 7.105 RCW, or RCW 9A.44.210, 9A.46.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.26B.020, or 26.26A.470, or any of the former RCW 10.14.080, 26.10.115, 26.50.060, and 26.50.070;
- 8 (iii) Is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, 9 appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense;
  - (iv) Has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor; or
  - (v) Has failed to produce a certificate of completion of a certified firearms safety training program within the last five years, or proof that the applicant is exempt from the training requirement.
  - (b) If an application for a permit to purchase firearms is denied, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall send the applicant a written notice of the denial stating the specific grounds on which the permit to purchase firearms is denied. If the applicant provides an email address at the time of application, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program may send the denial notice to the applicant's email address.
  - (8)(a) In determining whether the applicant is eligible for a permit to purchase firearms, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall check with the national instant criminal background check system, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the health care authority electronic database, the administrative office of the courts, LInX-NW, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate.
  - (b) A background check for an original permit must be conducted through the Washington state patrol criminal records division and shall include a national check from the federal bureau of investigation through the submission of fingerprints. The results will be returned to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program. The applicant may request and receive a copy of the results of the background check from the Washington state patrol. If the applicant seeks to amend or correct their record, the applicant must contact the Washington state patrol for a Washington state record or the federal bureau of investigation for records from other jurisdictions.

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(9) The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall develop procedures to verify on an annual basis that persons who have been issued a permit to purchase firearms remain eligible to possess firearms under state and federal law and continue to meet other firearm eligibility requirements. If a person is determined to be ineligible, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall revoke the permit under subsection (14) of this section, and provide notification of the revocation and relevant information to the chief of police or the sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the permit holder resides so that local law enforcement may take steps to ensure the permit holder is not illegally in possession of firearms.

- (10) The permit to purchase firearms must be in a form prescribed by the Washington state patrol firearms background check program and must contain a unique permit number, expiration date, and the name, date of birth, residential address, and brief description of the licensee.
- (11)(a) A permit to purchase firearms is valid for a period of five years. A person may renew a permit to purchase firearms by applying for renewal in accordance with the requirements of this section within 90 days before or after the expiration date of the permit. A renewed permit to purchase firearms takes effect on the expiration date of the prior permit to purchase firearms and is valid for a period of five years.
- (b)(i) The Washington state patrol firearms background check program may charge permit application fees which will cover as nearly as practicable the direct and indirect costs to the Washington state patrol incurred in creating and administering the permit to purchase firearms program. The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall establish a late penalty for late renewal of a permit to purchase firearms. The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall transmit the fees collected to the state treasurer for deposit in the state firearms background check system account created in RCW 43.43.590.
- (ii) In addition to the permit application fee, an applicant for a permit to purchase firearms must pay the fingerprint processing fee under RCW 43.43.742.
- (12) The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall mail a renewal notice to the holder of a permit to purchase firearms approximately 90 days before the expiration date of

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the permit at the address listed on the application, or to the permit 1 holder's new address if the permit holder has notified the Washington 2 state patrol firearms background check program of a change of 3 address. If the permit holder provides an email address at the time 4 of application, the Washington state patrol firearms background check 5 6 program may send the renewal notice to the permit holder's email 7 address. The notice must contain the date the permit to purchase firearms will expire, the amount of the renewal fee, the penalty for 8 late renewal, and instructions on how to renew the permit to purchase 9 firearms. 10

(13) A permit to purchase firearms issued under this section does not authorize the holder of the permit to carry a concealed pistol.

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- (14) The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall revoke a permit to purchase firearms on the occurrence of any act or condition that would prevent the issuance of a permit to purchase firearms. The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall send the permit holder a written notice of the revocation stating the specific grounds on which the permit is revoked.
- (15) If a permit application is denied or a permit is revoked, a person aggrieved by the denial or revocation is entitled to seek review of the denial or revocation in superior court under section 12 of this act.
- (16) Not later than one year after the effective date of this section and annually thereafter, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall submit to the state legislature a report that includes all of the following information for the preceding year:
- 29 (a) The number of permit applications submitted, issued, and 30 denied;
- 31 (b) Aggregate and anonymized demographic data on the number of 32 applicants seeking permits that were issued, including race, gender, 33 date of birth, and county of residence;
  - (c) Aggregate and anonymized demographic data on the number of applicants seeking permits that were denied, including race, gender, date of birth, and county of residence;
- 37 (d) The frequency with which permits were denied for each of the statutory disqualifying factors listed in this section;
- 39 (e) The number of permit denial decisions appealed by permit 40 applicants and the disposition of those appeals;

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- 1 (f) The number of issued permits revoked; and
- 2 (g) The number of cases that the Washington state patrol has 3 provided notice of permit revocations and relevant information to 4 local law enforcement agencies, and the number of cases that local 5 law enforcement agencies have taken action to remove firearms

purchased with a permit that was subsequently revoked and the number

7 of firearms recovered in such cases.

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- 8 Sec. 3. RCW 9.41.1132 and 2023 c 161 s 2 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 (1) A person applying for ((the purchase or transfer of a firearm)) a permit to purchase firearms must provide ((proof)) a certificate of completion of a ((recognized)) certified firearms safety training program within the last five years that, at a minimum, includes instruction on:
  - (a) Basic firearms safety rules;
- 16 (b) Firearms and children, including secure gun storage and 17 talking to children about gun safety;
  - (c) Firearms and suicide prevention;
  - (d) Secure gun storage to prevent unauthorized access and use;
- 20 (e) Safe handling of firearms;
- 21 (f) State and federal firearms laws, including prohibited 22 firearms transfers and locations where firearms are prohibited;
- 23 (g) State laws pertaining to the use of deadly force for self-24 defense; ((and))
- 25 (h) Techniques for avoiding a criminal attack and how to manage a 26 violent confrontation, including conflict resolution; and
  - (i) Live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range that include a demonstration by the applicant of the safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, firearms.
  - (2) The training must be sponsored by a federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency, a college or university, a nationally recognized organization that customarily offers firearms training, or a firearms training school with instructors certified by a nationally recognized organization that customarily offers firearms training. The ((proof)) certificate of training shall be in the form ((of a certification that states under the penalty of perjury that the training included the minimum requirements)) and manner of documentation developed by the Washington state patrol under section 4 of this act.

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- 1 (3) The training may include stories provided by individuals with 2 lived experience in the topics listed in subsection (1)(a) through 3 (g) of this section or an understanding of the legal and social 4 impacts of discharging a firearm.
- 5 (4) The firearms safety training requirement of this section does 6 not apply to:
- 7 (a) ((A)) Upon showing proper identification, a person who is 8 a( $(\div)$
- 9 (i) General authority Washington peace officer, limited
  10 authority Washington peace officer, specially commissioned Washington
  11 peace officer, or federal peace officer, as those terms are defined
  12 in RCW 10.93.020((;
- (ii) Limited authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 who as a normal part of their duties has arrest powers and carries a firearm;

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- (iii) Specially commissioned Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 who as a normal part of their duties has arrest powers and carries a firearm; or
- (iv) Federal peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 who as a normal part of their duties has arrest powers and carries a firearm)); or
  - (b) ((A)) Upon showing proper identification, a person who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States, an active member of the national guard, or an active member of the armed forces reserves ((who, as part of the applicant's service, has completed, within the last five years, a course of training in firearms proficiency or familiarization that included training on the safe handling and shooting proficiency with firearms)). For the purposes of this section, proper identification includes the armed forces identification card or other written documentation certifying that the individual is an active military member.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 43.43
  RCW to read as follows:
  - The Washington state patrol shall establish a program to provide certifications for firearms safety training programs that meet the requirements of RCW 9.41.070 and 9.41.1132, and to require certified firearms safety programs to apply for recertification every five years. The Washington state patrol shall develop the form and manner of documentation for applicants for permits to purchase firearms to

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- 1 provide proof of completion of a certified firearms safety training program, for concealed pistol license applicants to provide proof of 2 completion of a certified concealed carry firearms safety training 3 program, and for use as proof of qualifying for an exemption from the 4 firearms safety training requirement or concealed carry firearms 5 6 safety training requirement.
- 7 **Sec. 5.** RCW 43.43.590 and 2020 c 28 s 3 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 The state firearms background check system account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts under RCW 43.43.580 10 11 and section 2 of this act must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the creation, 12 operation, and maintenance of the automated firearms background check 13 system under RCW 43.43.580, and for costs incurred in administering 14 15 the permit to purchase firearms program under section 2 of this act. 16 Only the chief of the Washington state patrol or the chief's designee 17 may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject 18 to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. 19
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW 20 21 to read as follows:
- A local law enforcement agency taking fingerprints pursuant to 22 23 section 2 of this act may charge a reasonable fee to recover as 24 nearly as practicable the direct and indirect costs to the local law 25 enforcement agency of taking and transmitting the fingerprints.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.41.047 and 2024 c 290 s 1 are each amended to read 26 27 as follows:

28 (1) (a) At the time a person is convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to 29 possess a firearm under state or federal law, including if the person was convicted of possession under RCW 69.50.4011, 69.50.4013, 31 69.50.4014, or 69.41.030, or at the time a person is committed by 32 court order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or 33 chapter 10.77 RCW for treatment for a mental disorder, or at the time 34 that charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under 35 36 RCW 10.77.086, or the charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 and the court makes a finding that 37

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the person has a history of one or more violent acts, the court shall notify the person, orally and in writing, that the person must immediately surrender all firearms to their local law enforcement agency and any concealed pistol license and that the person may not possess a firearm unless the person's right to do so is restored by the superior court that issued the order.

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- (b) The court shall forward within three judicial days following conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity a copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable information such as the person's name, address, and date of birth, along with the date of conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity, to the department of licensing and to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program.
- (c) The court shall forward within three judicial days following commitment by court order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or chapter 10.77 RCW, for treatment for a mental disorder, or upon dismissal of charges based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.086, or the charges are dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 when the court makes a finding that the person has a history of one or more violent acts, a copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable information such as the person's name, address, and date of birth, along with the date of commitment or date charges are dismissed, to the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file, created by the federal Brady handgun violence prevention act (P.L. 103-159), and to the department of licensing, Washington state patrol firearms background check program, and the criminal division of the county prosecutor in the county of commitment or the county in which charges are dismissed. The petitioning party shall provide the court with the information required. If more than one commitment order is entered under one cause number, only one notification to the national instant criminal background check system, the department of licensing, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program, and the criminal division of the county prosecutor in the county of commitment or county in which charges are dismissed is required.
- (2) (a) Upon receipt of the information provided in subsection (1) of this section, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall determine if the convicted or committed person, or the person whose charges are dismissed based on incompetency to

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stand trial, has a permit to purchase firearms. If the person does
have a permit to purchase firearms, the Washington state patrol
firearms background check program shall immediately revoke the
permit.

- (b) Upon receipt of the information provided for by subsection (1) of this section, the department of licensing shall determine if the person has a concealed pistol license. If the person has a concealed pistol license, the department of licensing shall immediately notify the license-issuing authority which, upon receipt of such notification, shall immediately revoke the license.
- (3) (a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm, by reason of having been involuntarily committed for treatment for a mental disorder under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, or by reason of having been detained under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153, or because the person's charges were dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.086, or the charges were dismissed based on incompetency to stand trial under RCW 10.77.088 and the court made a finding that the person has a history of one or more violent acts, may, upon discharge, petition the superior court to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored, except that a person found not guilty by reason of insanity may not petition for restoration of the right to possess a firearm until one year after discharge.
  - (b) The petition must be brought in the superior court that ordered the involuntary commitment or dismissed the charges based on incompetency to stand trial or the superior court of the county in which the petitioner resides.
  - (c) Except as provided in (d) and (e) of this subsection, firearm rights shall be restored if the person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- (i) The person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights is no longer required to participate in court-ordered inpatient or outpatient treatment;
- (ii) The person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights has successfully managed the condition related to the commitment or detention or incompetency;
- 38 (iii) The person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights no 39 longer presents a substantial danger to self or to the public;

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1 (iv) The symptoms related to the commitment or detention or 2 incompetency are not reasonably likely to recur; and

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- (v) There is no active extreme risk protection order or order to surrender and prohibit weapons entered against the petitioner.
- (d) If a preponderance of the evidence in the record supports a finding that the person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights has engaged in violence and that it is more likely than not that the person will engage in violence after the person's right to possess a firearm is restored, the person petitioning for restoration of firearm rights shall bear the burden of proving by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the person does not present a substantial danger to the safety of others.
- (e) If the person seeking restoration of firearm rights seeks restoration after having been detained under RCW 71.05.150 or 71.05.153, the state shall bear the burden of proof to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person does not meet the restoration criteria in (c) of this subsection.
- (f) When a person's right to possess a firearm has been restored under this subsection, the court shall forward, within three judicial days after entry of the restoration order, notification that the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored to the department of licensing and the Washington state patrol criminal records division, with a copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable identification such as the person's name, address, and date of birth, and to the health care authority, and the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file. In the case of a person whose right to possess a firearm has been suspended for six months as provided in RCW 71.05.182, the department of licensing shall forward notification of the restoration order to the licensing authority, which, upon receipt notification, shall immediately lift the suspension, restoring the person's concealed pistol license.
- (4) No person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity may petition a court for restoration of the right to possess a firearm unless the person meets the requirements for the restoration of the right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.041.
- 37 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.41.070 and 2021 c 215 s 94 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) The chief of police of a municipality or the sheriff of a county shall within thirty days after the filing of an application of any person, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed on his or her person within this state for five years from date of issue, for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport, or while traveling. However, if the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or Washington state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the issuing authority shall have up to sixty days after the filing of the application to issue a license. The issuing authority shall not refuse to accept completed applications for concealed pistol licenses during regular business hours.

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- ((The applicant's constitutional right to bear arms shall not be denied, unless)) A concealed pistol license application shall be issued unless the applicant is disqualified for any of the following reasons:
  - (a) He or she is ineligible to possess a firearm under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045, or is prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal law;
- 21 (b) The applicant's concealed pistol license is in a revoked 22 status;
  - (c) He or she is under twenty-one years of age;
- 24 (d) He or she is subject to a court order or injunction regarding 25 firearms pursuant to chapter 7.105 RCW, or RCW 9A.46.080, 10.99.040, 26 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.26B.020, or 27 26.26A.470, or any of the former RCW 10.14.080, 26.10.115, 26.50.060, 28 and 26.50.070;
- 29 (e) He or she is free on bond or personal recognizance pending 30 trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense;
- 31 (f) He or she has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest 32 from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor; 33  $((\frac{6\pi}{2}))$
- 34 (g) He or she has been ordered to forfeit a firearm under RCW 35 9.41.098(1)(e) within one year before filing an application to carry 36 a pistol concealed on his or her person; or
- 37 (h) He or she has failed to produce a certificate of completion 38 from a certified concealed carry firearms safety training program, as 39 provided under subsection (5) of this section and section 4 of this

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1 act, or proof that the applicant is exempt from the training
2 requirement.

No person convicted of a felony may have his or her right to possess firearms restored or his or her privilege to carry a concealed pistol restored, unless the person has been granted relief from disabilities by the attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c), or RCW 9.41.040 (3) or (4) applies.

- (2) (a) The issuing authority shall conduct a check through the national instant criminal background check system, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the administrative office of the courts, LInX-NW, the health care authority electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045 to possess a firearm, or is prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law, and therefore ineligible for a concealed pistol license.
- (b) The issuing authority shall deny a ((permit)) <u>license</u> to anyone who is found to be prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law <u>or otherwise disqualified from obtaining a concealed pistol license under the requirements of this section.</u>
- (c) (a) and (b) of this subsection apply whether the applicant is applying for a new concealed pistol license or to renew a concealed pistol license.
- (d) A background check for an original license must be conducted through the Washington state patrol criminal identification section and shall include a national check from the federal bureau of investigation through the submission of fingerprints. The results will be returned to the issuing authority. The applicant may request and receive a copy of the results of the background check from the issuing authority. If the applicant seeks to amend or correct their record, the applicant must contact the Washington state patrol for a Washington state record or the federal bureau of investigation for records from other jurisdictions. An applicant presenting a valid permit to purchase firearms is exempt from the fingerprint check requirement in a concealed pistol license application.
- (e) If an application for a concealed pistol license is denied, the issuing authority shall send the applicant a written notice of the denial stating the specific grounds on which the application is denied. If the applicant provides an email address at the time of

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application, the issuing authority may send the denial notice to the
applicant's email address.

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- (3) Any person whose firearms rights have been restricted and who has been granted relief from disabilities by the attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c) or who is exempt under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921(a)(20)(A) shall have his or her right to acquire, receive, transfer, ship, transport, carry, and possess firearms in accordance with Washington state law restored except as otherwise prohibited by this chapter.
- (4) The license application shall bear the full name, residential 10 11 address, telephone number at the option of the applicant, email 12 address at the option of the applicant, date and place of birth, race, gender, physical description, a complete set of fingerprints 13 unless the applicant presents a valid permit to purchase firearms 14 issued under section 2 of this act, ((and)) signature of the 15 16 licensee, and the licensee's driver's license number or state 17 identification card number if used for identification in applying for the license. A signed application for a concealed pistol license 18 shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that 19 the health care authority, mental health institutions, and other 20 21 health care facilities release information relevant to the 22 applicant's eligibility for a concealed pistol license to inquiring court or law enforcement agency. 23

The application for an original license shall include a complete set of fingerprints to be forwarded to the Washington state patrol unless the applicant presents a valid permit to purchase firearms issued under section 2 of this act.

The license and application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. A state license is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

35 The license shall contain a description of the major differences 36 between state and federal law and an explanation of the fact that 37 local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and 38 must be consistent with state law.

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The application shall contain questions about the applicant's eligibility under RCW 9.41.040 and federal law to possess a pistol, the applicant's place of birth, and whether the applicant is a United States citizen. If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant must provide the applicant's country of citizenship, United States issued alien number or admission number, and the basis on which the applicant claims to be exempt from federal prohibitions on firearm possession by aliens. The applicant shall not be required to produce a birth certificate or other evidence of citizenship. A person who is not a citizen of the United States shall, if applicable, meet the additional requirements of RCW 9.41.173 and produce proof of compliance with RCW 9.41.173 upon application. The license may be in triplicate or in a form to be prescribed by the department of licensing.

A photograph of the applicant may be required as part of the application and printed on the face of the license.

The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall within seven days be sent to the director of licensing and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years, by the authority issuing the license.

The department of licensing shall make available to law enforcement and corrections agencies, in an online format, all information received under this subsection.

- (5) (a) The training required for issuance of a license under this section must be from a concealed carry firearms safety training program certified under section 4 of this act that includes live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range that include a demonstration by the applicant of the safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, firearms, including a minimum of 50 rounds of ammunition firing training at a firing range under the supervision of an instructor.
- (b) Concealed pistol license applicants are exempt from the training requirement in this section if they can demonstrate they are exempt under RCW 9.41.1132(4).
  - (6) (a) The nonrefundable fee, paid upon application, for the original five-year license shall be thirty-six dollars plus additional charges imposed by the federal bureau of investigation that are passed on to the applicant. No other state or local branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the issuance of the license.

The fee shall be distributed as follows:

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- $((\frac{a}{a}))$  (i) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
- 3 ((<del>(b)</del>)) <u>(ii)</u> Four dollars shall be paid to the agency taking the fingerprints of the person licensed;
  - ((<del>(c)</del>)) <u>(iii)</u> Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter;
  - $((\frac{d}{d}))$  Two dollars and sixteen cents to the firearms range account in the general fund; and
- $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$  <u>(v)</u> Eighty-four cents to the concealed pistol license 10 renewal notification account created in RCW 43.79.540.
- ((<del>(6)</del>)) <u>(b)</u> The nonrefundable fee for the renewal of such license shall be thirty-two dollars. No other branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the renewal of the license.
  - The renewal fee shall be distributed as follows:

- $((\frac{a}{a}))$  <u>(i)</u> Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
  - ((<del>(b)</del>)) <u>(ii)</u> Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter;
- $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$  (iii) Two dollars and sixteen cents to the firearms range 21 account in the general fund; and
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$  <u>(iv)</u> Eighty-four cents to the concealed pistol license 23 renewal notification account created in RCW 43.79.540.
  - ((+7)) (c) The nonrefundable fee for replacement of lost or damaged licenses is ten dollars to be paid to the issuing authority.
  - $((\frac{(8)}{(8)}))$  <u>(d)</u> Payment shall be by cash, check, or money order at the option of the applicant. Additional methods of payment may be allowed at the option of the issuing authority.
  - $((\frac{(9)}{)})$   $\underline{(7)}$  (a) A licensee may renew a license if the licensee applies for renewal within ninety days before or after the expiration date of the license. A license so renewed shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing after the expiration date of the license must pay a late renewal penalty of ten dollars in addition to the renewal fee specified in subsection (6) of this section. The fee shall be distributed as follows:
  - (i) Three dollars shall be deposited in the limited fish and wildlife account and used exclusively first for the printing and distribution of a pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the preemptive nature of state law, and subsequently the support of volunteer instructors in the basic

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firearms safety training program conducted by the department of fish and wildlife. The pamphlet shall be given to each applicant for a license; and

- (ii) Seven dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter.
- (b) Beginning with concealed pistol licenses that expire on or after August 1, 2018, the department of licensing shall mail a renewal notice approximately ninety days before the license expiration date to the licensee at the address listed on the concealed pistol license application, or to the licensee's new address if the licensee has notified the department of licensing of a change of address. Alternatively, if the licensee provides an email address at the time of license application, the department of licensing may send the renewal notice to the licensee's email address. The notice must contain the date the concealed pistol license will expire, the amount of renewal fee, the penalty for late renewal, and instructions on how to renew the license.
- (((10))) (8) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (1) through (((9))) (7) of this section, the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence may issue a temporary emergency license for good cause pending review under subsection (1) of this section. However, a temporary emergency license issued under this subsection shall not exempt the holder of the license from any records check requirement. Temporary emergency licenses shall be easily distinguishable from regular licenses.
- $((\frac{11}{11}))$  (9) A political subdivision of the state shall not modify the requirements of this section or chapter, nor may a political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required by this section.
- $((\frac{12}{12}))$  (10) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding citizenship or identity on an application for a concealed pistol license is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the concealed pistol license of a person who knowingly makes a false statement shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently ineligible for a concealed pistol license.
- $((\frac{(13)}{(11)}))$  <u>(11)</u> A person may apply for a concealed pistol license:
- 39 (a) To the municipality or to the county in which the applicant 40 resides if the applicant resides in a municipality;

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- 1 (b) To the county in which the applicant resides if the applicant resides in an unincorporated area; or
  - (c) Anywhere in the state if the applicant is a nonresident.

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- $((\frac{14}{14}))$  <u>(12)</u> Any person who, as a member of the armed forces, including the national guard and armed forces reserves, is unable to renew his or her license under ((subsections (6) and (9))) subsection (7) of this section because of the person's assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service may renew his or her license within ninety days after the person returns to this state from out-of-state military service, if the person provides the following to the issuing authority no later than ninety days after the person's date of discharge or assignment, reassignment, or deployment back to this state: (a) A copy of the person's original order designating the specific period of assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service, and (b) if appropriate, a copy of the person's discharge or amended or subsequent assignment, reassignment, or deployment order back to this state. A license ((so)) renewed under this subsection (((14))) shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing after the expiration date of the license under this subsection  $((\frac{(14)}{(14)}))$ shall pay only the renewal fee specified in subsection (6) of this section and shall not be required to pay a late renewal penalty in addition to the renewal fee.
  - ((<del>(15)</del>)) (13)(a) By October 1, 2019, law enforcement agencies that issue concealed pistol licenses shall develop and implement a procedure for the renewal of concealed pistol licenses through a mail application process, and may develop an online renewal application process, for any person who, as a member of the armed forces, including the national guard and armed forces reserves, is unable to renew his or her license under ((subsections (6) and (9))) subsection (7) of this section because of the person's assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service.
- (b) A person applying for a license renewal under this subsection shall:
- (i) Provide a copy of the person's original order designating the specific period of assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service;
- 38 (ii) Apply for renewal within ninety days before or after the 39 expiration date of the license; and

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- 1 (iii) Pay the renewal licensing fee under subsection (6) of this 2 section, and, if applicable, the late renewal penalty under 3 subsection  $((\frac{9}{1}))$  of this section.
- 4 (c) A license renewed under this subsection takes effect on the 5 expiration date of the prior license and is valid for a period of one 6 year.

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- (14) A person aggrieved by the denial of their application for a concealed pistol license may seek review of the denial in superior court under section 12 of this act.
- (15) Not later than one year after the effective date of this section and annually thereafter, issuing authorities shall submit aggregate license application data as set forth in this section to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program for statewide analysis of the uniformity of the licensing system and any potential demographic disparities. Not later than 18 months after the effective date of this section and annually thereafter, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall submit to the state legislature a report that includes all of the following information, to the extent available, regarding concealed pistol licenses for the preceding year:
- 21 <u>(a) The number of license applications submitted, issued, and</u>
  22 denied;
  - (b) Aggregate and anonymized demographic data on the number of applicants seeking licenses that were issued, including race, gender, date of birth, and county of residence;
  - (c) Aggregate and anonymized demographic data on the number of applicants seeking licenses that were denied, including race, gender, date of birth, and county of residence;
- 29 <u>(d) The frequency with which licenses were denied for each of the</u> 30 <u>statutory disqualifying factors listed in this section;</u>
- 31 <u>(e) The number of license denial decisions appealed by license</u> 32 <u>applicants and the disposition of those appeals;</u>
  - (f) The number of issued licenses revoked; and
- (g) Information on the barriers, if any, to compiling and analyzing the information listed in (a) through (f) of this subsection.
- 37 **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.41.075 and 2021 c 215 s 73 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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1 (1) The license shall be revoked by a law enforcement agency 2 immediately upon:

- (a) Discovery by the law enforcement agency that the licensee was ineligible under RCW 9.41.070 for a concealed pistol license when applying for the license or license renewal or has become ineligible after the license was issued;
- (b) Conviction of the licensee, or the licensee being found not guilty by reason of insanity, of an offense, or commitment of the licensee for mental health treatment, that makes a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm;
- 11 (c) Conviction of the licensee for a third violation of this 12 chapter within five calendar years;
- 13 (d) An order that the licensee forfeit a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(d); or
  - (e) The law enforcement agency's receipt of an order to surrender and prohibit weapons or an extreme risk protection order, other than an exparte temporary protection order, issued against the licensee.
  - (2) (a) Unless the person may lawfully possess a pistol without a concealed pistol license, an ineligible person to whom a concealed pistol license was issued shall, within 14 days of license revocation, lawfully transfer ownership of any pistol acquired while the person was in possession of the license.
  - (b) Upon discovering a person issued a concealed pistol license was ineligible for the license, the law enforcement agency shall contact the department of licensing to determine whether the person purchased a pistol while in possession of the license. If the person did purchase a pistol while in possession of the concealed pistol license, if the person may not lawfully possess a pistol without a concealed pistol license, the law enforcement agency shall require the person to present satisfactory evidence of having lawfully transferred ownership of the pistol. The law enforcement agency shall require the person to produce the evidence within 15 days of the revocation of the license.
- 34 (3) When a licensee is ordered to forfeit a firearm under RCW 35 9.41.098(1)(d), the law enforcement agency shall:
  - (a) On the first forfeiture, revoke the license for one year;
- 37 (b) On the second forfeiture, revoke the license for two years; 38 or
- 39 (c) On the third or subsequent forfeiture, revoke the license for 40 five years.

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- Any person whose license is revoked as a result of a forfeiture of a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(d) may not reapply for a new license until the end of the revocation period.
- 4 (4) The law enforcement agency shall notify, in writing, the 5 department of licensing of the revocation of a license. The 6 department of licensing shall record the revocation.
- 7 (5) A person aggrieved by a revocation of their concealed pistol 8 license is entitled to seek review of the denial in superior court 9 under section 12 of this act.
- 10 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.41.097 and 2023 c 161 s 6 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

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- (1) The health care authority, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities shall, upon request of a court, law enforcement agency, or the state, supply such relevant information as is necessary to determine the eligibility of a person to possess a firearm, to be issued a <u>permit to purchase firearms under section 2</u> of this act or a concealed pistol license under RCW 9.41.070, or to purchase a firearm under RCW 9.41.090.
- (2) Mental health information received by: (a) The department of licensing pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or 9.41.173; (b) an issuing authority pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or 9.41.070; (c) a chief of police or sheriff pursuant to RCW 9.41.090 or 9.41.173; (d) a court or law enforcement agency pursuant to subsection (1) of this section; or (e) the Washington state patrol firearms background check program pursuant to RCW 9.41.090, shall not be disclosed except as provided in RCW 42.56.240(4).
- 27 **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.41.0975 and 2023 c 161 s 7 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- 29 (1) The state, local governmental entities, any public or private 30 agency, and the employees of any state or local governmental entity 31 or public or private agency, acting in good faith, are immune from 32 liability:
  - (a) For failure to prevent the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person whose receipt or possession of the firearm is unlawful;
- 35 (b) For preventing the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person 36 who may lawfully receive or possess a firearm;

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- 1 (c) For issuing a permit to purchase firearms, concealed pistol license, or alien firearm license to a person ineligible for such a 2 license; 3
- (d) For failing to issue a permit to purchase firearms, concealed 4 pistol license, or alien firearm license to a person eligible for 5 6 such a license;

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- (e) For revoking or failing to revoke an issued permit to purchase firearms, concealed pistol license, or alien firearm license;
- (f) For errors in preparing or transmitting information as part 10 11 of determining a person's eligibility to receive or possess a 12 firearm, or eligibility for a permit to purchase firearms, concealed pistol license, or alien firearm license; 13
- 14 (g) For issuing a dealer's license to a person ineligible for such a license; or 15
- 16 (h) For failing to issue a dealer's license to a person eligible 17 for such a license.
- (2) An application may be made to a court of competent 18 jurisdiction for a writ of mandamus: 19
- (a) Directing an issuing agency to issue ((a concealed pistol 20 license or)) an alien firearm license wrongfully refused; 21
- 22 (b) ((Directing the Washington state patrol firearms background 23 check program to approve an application to purchase a firearm wrongfully denied; 24
  - (c))) Directing that erroneous information resulting either in the wrongful refusal to issue a permit to purchase firearms, concealed pistol license, or alien firearm license or in the wrongful denial of a purchase application for a firearm be corrected; or
- 29  $((\frac{d}{d}))$  <u>(c)</u> Directing a law enforcement agency to approve a dealer's license wrongfully denied. 30
  - The application for the writ may be made in the county in which the application for a permit to purchase firearms, concealed pistol license, or alien firearm license or an application to purchase a firearm was made, or in Thurston county, at the discretion of the petitioner. A court shall provide an expedited hearing for an application brought under this subsection (2) for a writ of mandamus. A person granted a writ of mandamus under this subsection (2) shall
- 37
- be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. 38

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 9.41
  RCW to read as follows:
- 3 (1) A person aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a permit to purchase firearms or the denial of a purchase application for a 4 firearm may appeal by petition to the superior court having 5 6 jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the applicant resides. The petition must be made within 30 days of the denial of 7 the permit application or application to purchase firearms and a copy 8 must be delivered to the Washington state patrol firearms background 9 check program. The superior court must hold a hearing at the earliest 10 11 practicable date and no later than 30 days following the filing of 12 the petition for review. A filing fee is not required to obtain a hearing under this section. The matter must be heard de novo without 13 a jury and the court must include written findings of fact and 14 conclusions of law in its ruling. 15

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- (2) A person aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a concealed pistol license may appeal by petition to the superior court having jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the applicant resides. The petition must be made within 30 days of the denial of the concealed pistol license application and a copy of the petition must be delivered to the applicable police chief or sheriff of the local law enforcement agency that denied the license application. The superior court must hold a hearing at the earliest practicable date and no later than 30 days following the filing of the petition for review. A filing fee is not required to obtain a hearing under this section. The matter must be heard de novo without a jury and the court must include written findings of fact and conclusions of law in its ruling.
- 29 **Sec. 13.** RCW 9.41.110 and 2024 c 288 s 1 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
  - (1) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any pistol without being licensed as provided in this section.
- 35 (2) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale 36 or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or 37 otherwise transfer, any firearm other than a pistol without being 38 licensed as provided in this section.

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(3) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any ammunition without being licensed as provided in this section.

- (4) The duly constituted licensing authorities of any city, town, or political subdivision of this state shall grant licenses in forms prescribed by the director of licensing effective for not more than one year from the date of issue permitting the licensee to sell firearms within this state subject to the following conditions, for breach of any of which the license shall be forfeited and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this chapter. A licensing authority shall forward a copy of each license granted to the department of licensing. The department of licensing shall notify the department of revenue of the name and address of each dealer licensed under this section. Any law enforcement agency acting within the scope of its jurisdiction may investigate a breach of the licensing conditions established in this chapter.
  - (5) (a) A licensing authority shall, within 30 days after the filing of an application of any person for a dealer's license, determine whether to grant the license. However, if the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or Washington state identification card, or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive 90 days, the licensing authority shall have up to 60 days to determine whether to issue a license. No person shall qualify for a license under this section without first receiving a federal firearms license and undergoing fingerprinting and a background check. In addition, no person ineligible to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040 or ineligible for a concealed pistol license under RCW 9.41.070 shall qualify for a dealer's license.
  - (b) A dealer shall require every employee who may sell a firearm in the course of his or her employment to undergo fingerprinting and a background check in advance of engaging in the sale or transfer of firearms and to undergo a background check annually thereafter. An employee must be at least 21 years of age, eligible to possess a firearm, and must not have been convicted of a crime that would make the person ineligible for a concealed pistol license, before being permitted to sell a firearm. Every employee shall comply with requirements concerning purchase applications and restrictions on delivery of firearms that are applicable to dealers.

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- (6) As a condition of licensure, a dealer shall annually certify to the licensing authority, in writing and under penalty of perjury, that the dealer is in compliance with each licensure requirement established in this section.
- (7) (a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this subsection, the business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license. For the purpose of this section, advertising firearms for sale shall not be considered the carrying on of business.
- (b) A dealer may conduct business temporarily at a location other than the building designated in the license, if the temporary location is within Washington state and is the location of a gun show sponsored by a national, state, or local organization, or an affiliate of any such organization, devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms in the community. Nothing in this subsection (7)(b) authorizes a dealer to conduct business in or from a motorized or towed vehicle.

In conducting business temporarily at a location other than the building designated in the license, the dealer shall comply with all other requirements imposed on dealers by RCW 9.41.090, 9.41.100, and this section. The license of a dealer who fails to comply with the requirements of RCW 9.41.080 and 9.41.090 and subsection (16) of this section while conducting business at a temporary location shall be revoked, and the dealer shall be permanently ineligible for a dealer's license.

- (8) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises in the area where firearms are sold, or at the temporary location, where it can easily be read.
- 29 (9)(a) The business building location designated in the license 30 shall be secured:
- 31 (i) With at least one of the following features designed to 32 prevent unauthorized entry, which must be installed on each exterior 33 door and window of the place of business:
  - (A) Bars or grates;
- 35 (B) Security screens; or

- (C) Commercial grade metal doors; and
- (ii) With a security alarm system that is:
- 38 (A) Properly installed and maintained in good condition;
- 39 (B) Monitored by a remote central station that can contact law 40 enforcement in the event of an alarm;

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- 1 (C) Capable of real-time monitoring of all exterior doors and 2 windows, and all areas where firearms are stored; and
- 3 (D) Equipped with, at minimum, detectors that can perceive entry, 4 motion, and sound.

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- (b) It is not a violation of this subsection if any security feature or system becomes temporarily inoperable through no fault of the dealer.
  - (10)(a) Dealers shall secure each firearm during business hours, except when the firearm is being shown to a customer, repaired, or otherwise worked on, in a manner that prevents a customer or other member of the public from accessing or using the firearm, which may include keeping the firearm in a locked container or in a locked display case.
  - (b) Other than during business hours, all firearms shall be secured (i) on the dealer's business premises in a locked fireproof safe or vault, (ii) in a room or building that meets all requirements of subsection (9)(a) of this section, or (iii) in a secured and locked area under the dealer's control while the dealer is conducting business at a temporary location.
- (11)(a) A dealer shall ensure that its business location designated in the license is monitored by a digital video surveillance system that meets all of the following requirements:
- 23 (i) The system shall clearly record images and, for systems 24 located inside the premises, audio, of the area under surveillance;
  - (ii) Each camera shall be permanently mounted in a fixed location. Cameras shall be placed in locations that allow the camera to clearly record activity occurring in all areas described in (a)(iii) of this subsection and reasonably produce recordings that allow for the clear identification of any person;
- 30 (iii) The areas recorded shall include, but are not limited to, 31 all of the following:
- 32 (A) Interior views of all exterior doors, windows, and any other 33 entries or exits to the premises;
  - (B) All areas where firearms are displayed; and
- 35 (C) All points of sale, sufficient to identify the parties 36 involved in the transaction;
- 37 (iv) The system shall be capable of recording 24 hours per day at 38 a frame rate no less than 15 frames per second, and must either (A) 39 record continuously or (B) be activated by motion and remain active 40 for at least 15 seconds after motion ceases to be detected;

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- (v) The media or device on which recordings are stored shall be secured in a manner to protect the recording from tampering, unauthorized access or use, or theft;
- (vi) Recordings shall be maintained for a minimum of 90 days for all recordings of areas where firearms are displayed and points of sale, and for a minimum of 45 days for all recordings of interior views of exterior doors, windows, and any other entries or exits;
- 8 (vii) Recorded images shall clearly and accurately display the 9 date and time;
- 10 (viii) The system shall be equipped with a failure notification 11 system that provides notification to the licensee of any interruption 12 or failure of the system or storage device.
- 13 (b) A licensed dealer shall not use, share, allow access to, or 14 otherwise release surveillance recordings, to any person except as 15 follows:
  - (i) A dealer shall allow access to the system or release recordings to any person pursuant to search warrant or other court order.
- 19 (ii) A dealer may allow access to the system or release 20 recordings to any person in response to an insurance claim or as part 21 of the civil discovery process including, but not limited to, in 22 response to subpoenas, request for production or inspection, or other 23 court order.
  - (c) The dealer shall post a sign in a conspicuous place at each entrance to the premises that states in block letters not less than one inch in height: "THESE PREMISES ARE UNDER VIDEO AND AUDIO SURVEILLANCE. YOUR IMAGE AND CONVERSATIONS MAY BE RECORDED."
  - (d) This section does not preclude any local authority or local governing body from adopting or enforcing local laws or policies regarding video surveillance that do not contradict or conflict with the requirements of this section.
  - (e) It is not a violation of this subsection if the surveillance system becomes temporarily inoperable through no fault of the dealer.
    - (12) A dealer shall:

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- (a) Promptly review and respond to all requests from law enforcement agencies and officers, including trace requests and requests for documents and records, as soon as practicably possible and no later than 24 hours after learning of the request;
- 39 (b) Promptly notify local law enforcement agencies and the bureau 40 of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives of any loss, theft, or

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unlawful transfer of any firearm or ammunition as soon as practicably possible and no later than 24 hours after the dealer knows or should know of the reportable event.

(13) A dealer shall:

- (a) Establish and maintain a book, or if the dealer should choose, an electronic-based record of purchase, sale, inventory, and other records at the dealer's place of business and shall make all such records available to law enforcement upon request. Such records shall at a minimum include the make, model, caliber or gauge, manufacturer's name, and serial number of all firearms that are acquired or disposed of not later than one business day after their acquisition or disposition;
- (b) Maintain monthly backups of the records required by (a) of this subsection in a secure container designed to prevent loss by fire, theft, or flood. If the dealer chooses to maintain an electronic-based record system, those records shall be backed up on an external server or over the internet at the close of each business day;
- (c) Account for all firearms acquired but not yet disposed of through an inventory check prepared each month and maintained in a secure location;
- (d) Maintain and make available at any time to government law enforcement agencies and to the manufacturer of the weapon or its designee, firearm disposition information, including the serial numbers of firearms sold, dates of sale, and identity of purchasers;
- (e) Retain all bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives form 4473 transaction records on the dealer's business premises in a secure container designed to prevent loss by fire, theft, or flood;
- 30 (f) Maintain for six years copies of trace requests received, 31 including notations for trace requests received by phone for six 32 years;
  - (g) Provide annual reporting to the Washington state attorney general concerning trace requests, including at a minimum the following:
    - (i) The total number of trace requests received;
- 37 (ii) For each trace, the make and model of the gun and date of 38 sale; and
- (iii) Whether the dealer was inspected by the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives, and copies of any reports of

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violations or letters received from the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives.

- (14) The attorney general may create, publish, and require firearm dealers to file a uniform form for all annual dealer reports required by subsection (13)(g) of this section.
- (15) A dealer shall carry a general liability insurance policy providing at least \$1,000,000 of coverage per incident.
  - (16) (a) No firearm may be sold <u>or transferred</u>: (i) In violation of any provisions of this chapter; nor (ii) under any circumstances unless the purchaser <u>or transferee</u> is personally known to the dealer or shall present clear evidence of his or her identity <u>and the purchaser</u> or transferee presents a valid permit to purchase firearms.
  - (b) A dealer who sells or delivers any firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.080 is guilty of a class C felony. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the dealer is subject to mandatory permanent revocation of his or her dealer's license and permanent ineligibility for a dealer's license.
  - (c) The license fee for pistols shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars. The license fee for firearms other than pistols shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars. The license fee for ammunition shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars. Any dealer who obtains any license under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section may also obtain the remaining licenses without payment of any fee. The fees received under this section shall be deposited in the state general fund.
- (17)(a) A true record shall be made of every ((pistol or semiautomatic assault rifle)) firearm sold((, in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the director of licensing and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other, and)) or transferred, which shall contain the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of the weapon, the name, address, occupation, and place of birth of the purchaser or transferee, the identification number of the purchaser's or transferee's permit to purchase firearms, and a statement signed by the purchaser or transferee that he or she is not ineligible under state or federal law to possess a firearm. ((The dealer shall retain the transfer record for six years.))
- (b) The dealer shall transmit the information from the firearm transfer application, and the information from the sale or transfer record, through secure automated firearms e-check (SAFE) to the

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- Washington state patrol firearms background check program. The Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall transmit the application information for ((pistol and semiautomatic assault rifle)) firearm transfer applications and firearm sale or transfer records to the director of licensing daily. ((The original application shall be retained by the dealer for six years.))
- 7 (18) Subsections (2) through (17) of this section shall not apply 8 to sales at wholesale.

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- (19) Subsections (6) and (9) through (15) of this section shall not apply to dealers with a sales volume of \$1,000 or less per month on average over the preceding 12 months. A dealer that previously operated under this threshold and subsequently exceeds it must comply with the requirements of subsections (6) and (9) through (15) of this section within one year of exceeding the threshold.
- (20) The dealer's licenses authorized to be issued by this section are general licenses covering all sales by the licensee within the effective period of the licenses. The department shall provide a single application form for dealer's licenses and a single license form which shall indicate the type or types of licenses granted.
- 21 (21) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, every city, 22 town, and political subdivision of this state is prohibited from 23 requiring the purchaser to secure a permit to purchase or from 24 requiring the dealer to secure an individual permit for each sale.
- 25 **Sec. 14.** RCW 9.41.129 and 2019 c 3 s 14 are each amended to read 26 as follows:

27 The department of licensing shall keep copies or records of applications for concealed pistol licenses provided for in RCW 28 9.41.070, copies or records of applications for alien firearm 29 30 licenses, copies or records of applications ((to)) for the purchase 31 ((pistols or semiautomatic assault rifles)) or transfer of firearms provided for in RCW 9.41.090, and copies or records of ((pistol or 32 semiautomatic assault rifle)) firearm transfers provided for in RCW 33 9.41.110. The copies and records shall not be disclosed except as 34 35 provided in RCW 42.56.240(4).

36 **Sec. 15.** RCW 9.41.270 and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 426 are each amended 37 to read as follows:

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(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, exhibit, display, or draw any firearm, dagger, sword, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that either manifests an intent to intimidate another or that warrants alarm for the safety of other persons.

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- (2) Any person violating the provisions of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any person is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) of this section, the person shall lose his or her concealed pistol license and permit to purchase firearms, if any. The court shall send notice of the required revocation of any concealed pistol license to the department of licensing, and the city, town, or county which issued the license, and notice of the required revocation of any permit to purchase firearms to the Washington state patrol firearms background check program.
- 16 (3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to or affect 17 the following:
  - (a) Any act committed by a person while in his or her place of abode or fixed place of business;
  - (b) Any person who by virtue of his or her office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety, maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in the performance of such duty;
  - (c) Any person acting for the purpose of protecting himself or herself against the use of presently threatened unlawful force by another, or for the purpose of protecting another against the use of such unlawful force by a third person;
- 28 (d) Any person making or assisting in making a lawful arrest for 29 the commission of a felony; or
- 30 (e) Any person engaged in military activities sponsored by the 31 federal or state governments.
- 32 **Sec. 16.** RCW 7.105.350 and 2021 c 215 s 47 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) The clerk of the court shall enter any extreme risk 35 protection order, including temporary extreme risk protection orders, 36 issued under this chapter into a statewide judicial information 37 system on the same day such order is issued, if possible, but no 38 later than the next judicial day.

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- (2) A copy of an extreme risk protection order granted under this chapter, including temporary extreme risk protection orders, must be forwarded immediately by the clerk of the court, by electronic means if possible, to the law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall immediately enter the order into the national instant criminal background check system, any other federal or state computer-based systems used by law enforcement or others to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms, and any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. The order must remain in each system for the period stated in the order, and the law enforcement agency shall only expunge orders from the systems that have expired or terminated. Entry into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county in the state.
  - (3) The information entered into the computer-based criminal intelligence information system must include notice to law enforcement whether the order was personally served, served by electronic means, served by publication, or served by mail.

- (4) If a law enforcement agency receives a protection order for entry or service, but the order falls outside the agency's jurisdiction, the agency may enter and serve the order or may immediately forward it to the appropriate law enforcement agency for entry and service, and shall provide documentation back to the court verifying which law enforcement agency has entered and will serve the order.
- (5) The issuing court shall, within three judicial days after the issuance of any extreme risk protection order, including a temporary extreme risk protection order, forward a copy of the respondent's driver's license or identicard, or comparable information, along with the date of order issuance, to the department of licensing and the Washington state patrol firearms background check program. Upon receipt of the information, the department of licensing shall determine if the respondent has a concealed pistol license. If the respondent does have a concealed pistol license, the department of licensing shall immediately notify a law enforcement agency that the court has directed the revocation of the license. The law enforcement agency, upon receipt of such notification, shall immediately revoke

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- 1 the license. <u>Upon receipt of the information</u>, the <u>Washington state</u>
- 2 patrol firearms background check program shall determine if the
- 3 <u>respondent has a permit to purchase firearms. If the respondent does</u>
- 4 have a permit to purchase firearms, the Washington state patrol
- 5 firearms background check program shall immediately revoke the
- 6 <u>permit.</u>
- 7 (6) If an extreme risk protection order is terminated before its 8 expiration date, the clerk of the court shall forward on the same day
- 9 a copy of the termination order to the department of licensing and
- 10 the law enforcement agency specified in the termination order. Upon
- 11 receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall promptly
- 12 remove the order from any computer-based system in which it was
- 13 entered pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.
- 14 **Sec. 17.** RCW 43.43.580 and 2024 c 289 s 7 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
- 16 (1) The Washington state patrol shall establish a firearms
- 17 background check program to serve as a centralized single point of
- 18 contact for dealers to conduct background checks for firearms sales
- 19 or transfers required under chapter 9.41 RCW and the federal Brady
- 20 handgun violence prevention act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.). The
- 21 Washington state patrol shall establish an automated firearms
- 22 background check system to conduct background checks on applicants
- 23 for the purchase or transfer of a firearm. The system must include
- 24 the following characteristics:
- 25 (a) Allow a dealer to contact the Washington state patrol through
- 26 a web portal or other electronic means and by telephone to request a
- 27 background check of an applicant for the purchase or transfer of a
- 28 firearm;

- 29 (b) Provide a dealer with a notification that a firearm purchase
- 30 or transfer application has been received;
  - (c) Assign a unique identifier to the background check inquiry;
- 32 (d) Provide an automated response to the dealer indicating
- 33 whether the transfer may proceed or is denied, or that the check is
- 34 indeterminate and will require further investigation;
- 35 (e) Include measures to ensure data integrity and the
- 36 confidentiality and security of all records and data transmitted and
- 37 received by the system; and
- 38 (f) Include a performance metrics tracking system to evaluate the
- 39 performance of the background check system.

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(2) Upon receipt of a request from a dealer for a background check in connection with the sale or transfer of a firearm, the Washington state patrol shall:

- (a) Provide the dealer with a notification that a firearm transfer application has been received;
- (b) Conduct a check of the national instant criminal background check system and the following additional records systems to determine whether the transferee is prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law: (i) The Washington crime information center and Washington state identification system; (ii) the health care authority electronic database; (iii) the federal bureau of investigation national data exchange database and any available repository of statewide local law enforcement record management systems information; (iv) the administrative office of the courts case management system; and (v) other databases or resources as appropriate;
- (c) Perform an equivalency analysis on criminal charges in foreign jurisdictions to determine if the applicant has been convicted as defined in RCW 9.41.040(3) and if the offense is equivalent to a Washington felony as defined in RCW 9.41.010;
- (d) Notify the dealer without delay that the records indicate the individual is prohibited from possessing a firearm and the transfer is denied or that the individual is approved to complete the transfer. If the results of the background check are indeterminate, the Washington state patrol shall notify the dealer of the delay and conduct necessary research and investigation to resolve the inquiry; and
  - (e) Provide the dealer with a unique identifier for the inquiry.
- (3) The Washington state patrol may hold the delivery of a firearm to an applicant under the circumstances provided in RCW  $9.41.090 \left( \left( \frac{4}{100} \right) \right) \left( \frac{3}{100} \right)$ .
- (4)(a) The Washington state patrol shall require a dealer to charge each firearm purchaser or transferee a fee for performing background checks in connection with firearms transfers. The fee must be set at an amount necessary to cover the annual costs of operating and maintaining the firearm background check system but shall not exceed eighteen dollars. The Washington state patrol shall transmit the fees collected to the state treasurer for deposit in the state firearms background check system account created in RCW 43.43.590. ((It is the intent of the legislature that once the state firearm

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background check system is established, the fee established in this section will replace the fee required in RCW 9.41.090(7).))

- (b) The background check fee required under this subsection does not apply to any background check conducted in connection with a pawnbroker's receipt of a pawned firearm or the redemption of a pawned firearm.
- (5) The Washington state patrol shall establish a procedure for a person who has been denied a firearms transfer as the result of a background check to appeal the denial to the Washington state patrol and to obtain information on the basis for the denial and procedures to review and correct any erroneous records that led to the denial.
- (6) The Washington state patrol shall work with the administrative office of the courts to build a link between the firearm background check system and the administrative office of the courts case management system for the purpose of accessing court records to determine a person's eligibility to possess a firearm.
- (7) Upon establishment of the firearm background check system under this section, the Washington state patrol shall notify each dealer in the state of the existence of the system, and the dealer must use the system to conduct background checks for firearm sales or transfers beginning on the date that is thirty days after issuance of the notification.
- (8) The Washington state patrol shall consult with the Washington background check advisory board created in RCW 43.43.585 in carrying out its duties under this section.
- (9) No later than July 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the Washington state patrol firearms background check program shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature the average time between receipt of request for a background check and final decision.
- (10) All records and information prepared, obtained, used, or retained by the Washington state patrol in connection with a request for a firearm background check are exempt from public inspection and copying under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- (11) The Washington state patrol may adopt rules necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- 37 (12) For the purposes of this section, "dealer" has the same 38 meaning as given in RCW 9.41.010.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** This act takes effect November 1, 2026.

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