

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5006

Brief Description: Clarifying waiver of firearm rights.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Pedersen, Rivers, Dhingra, Frame, Hasegawa, Hunt, Kuderer, Mullet, Nobles, Stanford and Valdez).

Senate Committee on Law & Justice

House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

Background: In 2018, the Legislature passed SB 5553, allowing any person to file a voluntary waiver of firearm rights with the clerk of the court in any county in Washington. The clerk of the court must verify the person's identity using photo identification. Once the waiver has been accepted, the clerk must transmit the waiver to the Washington State Patrol (WSP) by the end of the business day. WSP must enter the waiver into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), and all other databases used to identify persons prohibited from buying firearms, within 24 hours of receiving a voluntary waiver of firearm rights.

A person may file a revocation of the voluntary waiver of firearm rights in the same county where the waiver was originally filed after seven days have passed. WSP must remove the person from the NICS database and any other federal or state computer-based systems used to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms within seven days of receiving a revocation of the waiver, unless the person is otherwise ineligible to possess a firearm.

For a waiver to be entered into the NICS database, it must be considered prohibiting. The federal Gun Control Act, among other restrictions, prohibits firearm dealers from selling to an individual based on a violation of any state law or any published ordinance.

Summary: Any person may file a voluntary waiver of firearm rights with the clerk of the court in any county in Washington State, either in writing or electronically. The clerk of the court must verify a person's identity using either a physical or scanned copy of photo identification.

Any person may file a revocation of a voluntary waiver of firearm rights with the clerk of the court in the same county where the voluntary waiver was filed, either in writing or

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

electronically. The clerk of the court must verify a person's identity using either a physical or scanned copy of photo identification before accepting a revocation of the voluntary waiver. Clerks of the court are no longer required to destroy all records of a voluntary waiver after it has been revoked.

When a person files a voluntary waiver of firearm rights, the person may name a family member, mental health professional, substance use disorder professional, or alternate person to be contacted if the person attempts to purchase a firearm while the voluntary waiver is in effect or if it is revoked. The filer may update the contact person information by making an electronic or written request to the clerk. The clerk of the court must immediately notify the filer and any of the contact people listed on the form if the filer's waiver has been accepted. The clerk of the court must give notice that possession or control of a firearm is unlawful and that any firearm under the filer's possession or control should be immediately surrendered.

A new class 4 civil infraction is created for persons who have in their possession or have under their control a firearm after filing a voluntary waiver of firearm rights and the form has been accepted by the clerk of the court. Each firearm possessed is a separate infraction. The court may order that a person who violates the civil infraction of unlawful possession of a firearm to perform community service instead of paying a monetary penalty.

Mental health professionals and substance use disorder professionals are encouraged to talk to their patients about the voluntary waiver of firearm rights if they reasonably believe that such a discussion will avoid or minimize an imminent danger to the health or safety of the individual or other individuals, but there is no obligation to do so.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	36	12	
House	61	35	(House amended)
Senate	33	14	(Senate concurred)

Effective: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.