HOUSE BILL 2460

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2016 Regular Session

By Representatives Walkinshaw, Jinkins, Robinson, Pollet, Moscoso, Appleton, Tharinger, Senn, Cody, Farrell, Goodman, Tarleton, Kagi, Fitzgibbon, Reykdal, Frame, and Moeller

AN ACT Relating to providing local authorities with the authority to regulate firearms in certain public places; and amending RCW 9.41.300.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 Sec. 1. RCW 9.41.300 and 2011 c 221 s 2 are each amended to read 6 as follows:

7 (1) It is unlawful for any person to enter the following places
8 when he or she knowingly possesses or knowingly has under his or her
9 control a weapon:

The restricted access areas jail, or 10 (a) of а of а law 11 enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of a person (i) arrested for, charged with, or convicted of an offense, 12 13 (ii) held for extradition or as a material witness, or (iii) 14 otherwise confined pursuant to an order of a court, except an order under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW. Restricted access areas do not 15 16 include common areas of egress or ingress open to the general public;

17 (b) Those areas in any building which are used in connection with 18 court proceedings, including courtrooms, jury rooms, judge's chambers, offices and areas used to conduct court business, waiting 19 20 areas, and corridors adjacent to areas used in connection with court 21 proceedings. The restricted areas do not include common areas of

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ingress and egress to the building that is used in connection with court proceedings, when it is possible to protect court areas without restricting ingress and egress to the building. The restricted areas shall be the minimum necessary to fulfill the objective of this subsection (1)(b).

For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), "weapon" means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or any weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, sand club, or metal knuckles, or any knife, dagger, dirk, or other similar weapon that is capable of causing death or bodily injury and is commonly used with the intent to cause death or bodily injury.

12 In addition, the local legislative authority shall provide either a stationary locked box sufficient in size for pistols and key to a 13 14 weapon owner for weapon storage, or shall designate an official to for safekeeping, during the owner's visit to 15 receive weapons restricted areas of the building. The locked box or designated 16 17 official shall be located within the same building used in connection 18 with court proceedings. The local legislative authority shall be liable for any negligence causing damage to or loss of a weapon 19 either placed in a locked box or left with an official during the 20 21 owner's visit to restricted areas of the building.

The local judicial authority shall designate and clearly mark those areas where weapons are prohibited, and shall post notices at each entrance to the building of the prohibition against weapons in the restricted areas;

(c) The restricted access areas of a public mental health facility certified by the department of social and health services for inpatient hospital care and state institutions for the care of the mentally ill, excluding those facilities solely for evaluation and treatment. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress and ingress open to the general public;

32 (d) That portion of an establishment classified by the state 33 liquor ((control)) and cannabis board as off-limits to persons under 34 twenty-one years of age; or

35 (e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport 36 designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal 37 transportation security administration, including passenger screening 38 checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger initiates the 39 screening process. These areas do not include airport drives, general 40 parking areas and walkways, and shops and areas of the terminal that

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1 are outside the screening checkpoints and that are normally open to 2 unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted 3 access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating 4 that firearms and other weapons are prohibited in the area.

5 (2) Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact 6 laws and ordinances:

7 (a) Restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their 8 respective jurisdictions where there is a reasonable likelihood that 9 humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized. Such laws 10 and ordinances shall not abridge the right of the individual 11 guaranteed by Article I, section 24 of the state Constitution to bear 12 arms in defense of self or others; ((and))

(b) <u>Restricting the possession of firearms in any designated</u> <u>public park space and recreational facility. For purposes of this</u> <u>subsection (2), "public park space and recreational facility" means</u> <u>public areas and buildings permanently dedicated to recreational,</u> <u>aesthetic, educational, or cultural use; and</u>

18 (c) Restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or 19 convention center, operated by a city, town, county, or other 20 municipality, except that such restrictions shall not apply to:

(i) Any pistol in the possession of a person licensed under RCW 9.41.070 or exempt from the licensing requirement by RCW 9.41.060; or (ii) Any showing, demonstration, or lecture involving the

24 exhibition of firearms.

25 (3) <u>Cities, towns, counties, municipal corporations, and the</u> 26 governing body of any public transportation authority may enact laws and rules restricting the possession of firearms on any mode of 27 public transportation, including buses, streetcars, trains, electric 28 trolley coaches, any other public transit vehicles, and any 29 associated transit facilities. For purposes of this subsection, 30 "transit facility" means all passenger facilities, structures, or 31 32 shelters that are owned, leased, held, or used by a transit authority for the purpose of providing public transportation services. 33

34 (4) Cities, towns, counties, municipal corporations, and the 35 governing body of any public library may enact laws and rules 36 restricting the possession of firearms on the premises of any library 37 established or maintained pursuant to the authority of chapter 27.12 38 <u>RCW.</u>

39 <u>(5)</u>(a) Cities, towns, and counties may enact ordinances 40 restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which

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firearms may be sold, but, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a business selling firearms may not be treated more restrictively than other businesses located within the same zone. An ordinance requiring the cessation of business within a zone shall not have a shorter grandfather period for businesses selling firearms than for any other businesses within the zone.

7 (b) Cities, towns, and counties may restrict the location of a business selling firearms to not less than five hundred feet from 8 primary or secondary school grounds, if the business 9 has а storefront, has hours during which it is open for business, and posts 10 11 advertisements or signs observable to passersby that firearms are 12 available for sale. A business selling firearms that exists as of the date a restriction is enacted under this subsection $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ (5) 13 shall be grandfathered according to existing law. 14

15 (((4))) <u>(6)</u> Violations of local ordinances adopted under 16 subsections (2) <u>through (4)</u> of this section must have the same 17 penalty as provided for by state law.

18 (((5))) (7) The perimeter of the premises of any specific 19 location covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at 20 reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any 21 law restricting the possession of firearms on the premises.

((+6))) (8) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) A person engaged in military activities sponsored by the
 federal or state governments, while engaged in official duties;

(b) Law enforcement personnel, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a law enforcement officer who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010; or

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(c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.

(((7))) (9) Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section 32 does not apply to correctional personnel or community corrections 33 34 officers, as long as they are employed as such, who have completed government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training, except that 35 36 subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a correctional employee or community corrections officer who is present at a 37 courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 38 39 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party

has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW
 26.50.010.

(((+8))) (10) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to 3 a person licensed pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 who, upon entering the 4 place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to 5 the 6 administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and 7 obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises or checks his or her firearm. The person may reclaim the 8 firearms upon leaving but must immediately and directly depart from 9 the place or facility. 10

11 (((9))) (11) Subsection (1)(c) of this section does not apply to 12 any administrator or employee of the facility or to any person who, 13 upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds 14 to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee 15 and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the 16 premises.

17 (((10))) (12) Subsection (1)(d) of this section does not apply to 18 the proprietor of the premises or his or her employees while engaged 19 in their employment.

20 (((11))) (13) Government-sponsored law enforcement firearms 21 training must be training that correctional personnel and community 22 corrections officers receive as part of their job requirement and 23 reference to such training does not constitute a mandate that it be 24 provided by the correctional facility.

25 (((12))) Any person violating subsection (1) of this section 26 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

27 (((13))) <u>(15)</u> "Weapon" as used in this section means any firearm, 28 explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or instrument or weapon listed 29 in RCW 9.41.250.

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