HOUSE BILL 1530

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By Representatives Davis, Jinkins, Senn, Appleton, Macri, Doglio, and Valdez

Read first time 01/23/19. Referred to Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to restricting possession of weapons in certain
- 2 locations; reenacting and amending RCW 9.41.300; adding a new section
- 3 to chapter 9.41 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.216 RCW; and
- 4 prescribing penalties.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:
- 8 (1) It is unlawful for a person to carry onto, or to possess on, 9 licensed child care center premises, child care center-provided 10 transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively
- 11 by a child care center:

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- (a) Any firearm;
- (b) Any other dangerous weapon as described in RCW 9.41.250;
- 14 (c) Any air gun, including any air pistol or air rifle, designed 15 to propel a BB, pellet, or other projectile by the discharge of 16 compressed air, carbon dioxide, or other gas; or
- (d) (i) Any portable device manufactured to function as a weapon and which is commonly known as a stun gun, including a projectile stun gun that projects wired probes that are attached to the device that emit an electrical charge designed to administer to a person or an animal an electric shock, charge, or impulse; or

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1 (ii) Any device, object, or instrument that is used or intended 2 to be used as a weapon with the intent to injure a person by an 3 electric shock, charge, or impulse.

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- (2) A person who violates subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If a person is convicted of a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, the person shall have his or her concealed pistol license, if any, revoked for a period of three years. Anyone convicted under subsection (1)(a) of this section is prohibited from applying for a concealed pistol license for a period of three years from the date of conviction. The court shall send notice of the concealed pistol license revocation to the department of licensing and the city, town, or county that issued the concealed pistol license.
 - (3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:
 - (a) Family day care provider homes as defined in RCW 43.216.010;
- (b) Any person at least eighteen years of age legally in possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon that is secured within an attended vehicle or concealed from view within a locked unattended vehicle while conducting legitimate business at the child care center; or
- 21 (c) Any law enforcement officer of a federal, state, or local government agency.
- 23 (4) Child care centers must post "GUN-FREE ZONE" signs giving 24 warning of the prohibition of the possession of firearms on center 25 premises.
 - (5) A child care center that is located on public or private elementary or secondary school premises is subject to the requirements of RCW 9.41.280.
- 29 (6) For the purposes of this section, child care center has the 30 same meaning as "child day care center" as defined in RCW 43.216.010.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.216 RCW to read as follows:
- 33 (1) Every child day care center and early childhood education and assistance program provider is subject to section 1 of this act.
- 35 (2)(a) A family day care provider must store any firearm, 36 ammunition, or other dangerous weapon as described in RCW 9.41.250 in 37 a secure area when children are present on the premises.
- 38 (b) The secure area must be inaccessible to children and must 39 consist of a locked gun safe or a locked room. If stored in a locked

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- 1 room, each firearm must be stored unloaded and with a trigger lock or other disabling feature.
- 3 (3) The department may deny, suspend, revoke, modify or not renew 4 the license of a child care provider in violation of this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.41.300 and 2018 c 201 s 9003 and 2018 c 201 s 6007 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to enter the following places when he or she knowingly possesses or knowingly has under his or her control a weapon:
- (a) The restricted access areas of a jail, or of a law enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of a person (i) arrested for, charged with, or convicted of an offense, (ii) held for extradition or as a material witness, or (iii) 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 include common areas of egress or ingress open to the general public;
- (b) Those areas in any building which are used in connection with court proceedings, including courtrooms, jury rooms, judge's chambers, offices and areas used to conduct court business, waiting areas, and corridors adjacent to areas used in connection with court proceedings. The restricted areas do not include common areas of 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.

In addition, the local legislative authority shall provide either a stationary locked box sufficient in size for pistols and key to a weapon owner for weapon storage, or shall designate an official to receive weapons for safekeeping, during the owner's visit to restricted areas of the building. The locked box or designated official shall be located within the same building used in connection with court proceedings. The local legislative authority shall be

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liable for any negligence causing damage to or loss of a weapon either placed in a locked box or left with an official during the 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 licensed or certified by the department of health 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;
- (d) That portion of an establishment classified by the state liquor and cannabis board as off-limits to persons under twenty-one years of age; $((\Theta r))$
- (e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal transportation security administration, including passenger screening checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger initiates the screening process. These areas do not include airport drives, general parking areas and walkways, and shops and areas of the terminal that are outside the screening checkpoints and that are normally open to unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating that firearms and other weapons are prohibited in the area;
- (f) The premises of a library established or maintained pursuant to the authority of chapter 27.12 RCW; or
- (g) The premises of a city's, town's, county's, or other municipality's neighborhood, community, or regional park facilities at which children and youth are likely to be present and at which appropriate signage has been posted notifying the public that weapons are not permitted on the park facility's premises. A city, town, county, or other municipality shall designate the park facilities within its boundaries where children are likely to be present and post appropriate signage at reasonable intervals on the perimeter of the park facility's premises to notify the public that weapons are prohibited within the park facility. Park facilities where children and youth are likely to be present include, but are not limited to, park facilities that have: Playgrounds or children play areas; sports

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fields, sports courts, or sports facilities; swimming or wading pools, swim beaches, or water play areas; teen centers, community centers, or performing arts centers; skateboard parks; or other recreational facilities likely to be used by children or youth.

- (2) Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances:
- (a) Restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions where there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized. Such laws and ordinances shall not abridge the right of the individual guaranteed by Article I, section 24 of the state Constitution to bear arms in defense of self or others; and
- (b) Restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or convention center, operated by a city, town, county, or other 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 exhibition of firearms.
- (3) (a) Cities, towns, and counties may enact ordinances restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which 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.
- (b) Cities, towns, and counties may restrict the location of a business selling firearms to not less than five hundred feet from primary or secondary school grounds, if the business has a storefront, has hours during which it is open for business, and posts advertisements or signs observable to passersby that firearms are available for sale. A business selling firearms that exists as of the date a restriction is enacted under this subsection (3)(b) shall be grandfathered according to existing law.
- 36 (4) Violations of local ordinances adopted under subsection (2) 37 of this section must have the same penalty as provided for by state 38 law.
- 39 (5) The perimeter of the premises of any specific location 40 covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at

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reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any law restricting the possession of firearms on the premises.

(6) 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
 - (c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.
- (7) Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section does not apply to correctional personnel or community corrections officers, as long as they are employed as such, who have completed government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a correctional employee or community corrections 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.
- (8) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to a person licensed pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises or checks his or her firearm. The person may reclaim the firearms upon leaving but must immediately and directly depart from the place or facility.
- (9) Subsection (1)(c) of this section does not apply to any administrator or employee of the facility or to any person who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises.
- (10) Subsection (1)(d) of this section does not apply to the proprietor of the premises or his or her employees while engaged in their employment.
- (11) Government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training must be training that correctional personnel and community corrections officers receive as part of their job requirement and reference to

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- such training does not constitute a mandate that it be provided by the correctional facility.
- 3 (12) Any person violating subsection (1) of this section is quilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 5 (13) "Weapon" as used in this section means any firearm, 6 explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or instrument or weapon listed 7 in RCW 9.41.250.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 43.216 9 RCW to read as follows:
- The department must adopt rules to implement sections 1 and 2 of this act.

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