7

8

10

11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

HOUSE BILL 1195

State of Washington 68th Legislature 2023 Regular Session

By Representatives Senn, Riccelli, Fitzgibbon, Walen, Fey, Ryu, Berry, Bateman, Simmons, Santos, Gregerson, Berg, Bergquist, Tharinger, Ramel, Doglio, Ormsby, Macri, Callan, Fosse, Thai, and Pollet

Read first time 01/10/23. Referred to Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to prohibiting the open carry of certain weapons
- 2 in public parks and public hospitals; reenacting and amending RCW
- 3 9.41.300; and declaring an emergency.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 9.41.300 and 2021 c 261 s 1 and 2021 c 215 s 96 are 6 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

p. 1 HB 1195

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 slungshot, 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 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 21 years of age; or
- (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

p. 2 HB 1195

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.

- (2) (a) Except as provided in ((\(\frac{(c)}{(c)}\)) (d) of this subsection, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly open carry a firearm or other weapon while knowingly at any permitted demonstration or within any public park at which appropriate signage has been posted notifying the public that the open carry of weapons is not permitted within the park. This subsection (2) (a) applies whether the person carries the firearm or other weapon on his or her person or in a vehicle.
- (b) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly open carry a firearm or other weapon within any public hospital at which appropriate signage has been posted notifying the public that the open carry of weapons is not permitted within the hospital. This subsection (2)(b) applies when the person carries the firearm or other weapon on his or her person.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly open carry a firearm or other weapon while knowingly within 250 feet of the perimeter of a permitted demonstration after a duly authorized state or local law enforcement officer advises the person of the permitted demonstration and directs the person to leave until he or she no longer possesses or controls the firearm or other weapon. This subsection (2)($(\frac{b}{b})$) (c) does not apply to any person possessing or controlling any firearm or other weapon on private property owned or leased by that person.
- (((c))) <u>(d)</u> Duly authorized federal, state, and local law enforcement officers and personnel are exempt from the provisions of this subsection (2) when carrying a firearm or other weapon in conformance with their employing agency's policy. Members of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington are exempt from the provisions of this subsection (2) when carrying a firearm or other weapon in the discharge of official duty or traveling to or from official duty.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(e)</u> For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:
 - (i) "Permitted demonstration" means either: (A) A gathering for which a permit has been issued by a federal agency, state agency, or local government; or (B) a gathering of 15 or more people who are assembled for a single event at a public place that has been declared

p. 3 HB 1195

as permitted by the chief executive, sheriff, or chief of police of a 1 local government in which the gathering occurs. A "gathering" means a 3 demonstration, march, rally, vigil, sit-in, protest, picketing, or similar public assembly. 4

2

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

37

38

39 40

- (ii) "Public hospital" means any hospital owned or operated by 5 6 the state or any of its subdivisions, including the University of Washington. "Public hospital" does not include roads, driveways, 7 parking lots, or parking garages outside public hospital structures. 8
- (iii) "Public park" means any city, town, county, or other 9 municipality neighborhood, community, or regional park facility at 10 which children or youth are likely to be present. 11
 - (iv) "Public place" means any site accessible to the general public for business, entertainment, or another lawful purpose. A "public place" includes, but is not limited to, the front, immediate area, or parking lot of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern, shopping center, or other place of business; any public building, its grounds, or surrounding area; or any public parking lot, street, right-of-way, sidewalk, public park, or other public grounds.
- 19 $((\frac{(iii)}{(iii)}))$ (v) "Weapon" has the same meaning given in subsection 20 (1) (b) of this section.
- 21 $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ (f) Nothing in this subsection applies to the lawful 22 concealed carry of a firearm by a person who has a valid concealed 23 pistol license.
- 24 (q) No later than January 1, 2024, all cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities shall designate all park facilities within 25 their boundaries where children or youth are likely to be present and 26 27 post appropriate signage at reasonable intervals on the perimeter of 28 each park facility's premises to notify the public that the open carry of firearms and other weapons is prohibited within the park 29 facility. Park facilities where children or youth are likely to be 30 31 present include, but are not limited to, park facilities that have: 32 Playgrounds or child play areas; sports fields, sports courts, or 33 sports facilities; swimming or wading pools, swim beaches, or water play areas; teen centers, community centers, or performing arts 34 centers; skateboard parks; or other recreational facilities likely to 35 36 be used by children or youth.
 - (h) No later than January 1, 2024, all public hospitals shall post appropriate signage at the entrances of each public hospital structure to notify the public that the open carry of firearms and other weapons is prohibited within public hospitals.

p. 4 HB 1195 1 (3) 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.
 - (4) (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 500 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 (4)(b) shall be grandfathered according to existing law.
- 32 (5) Violations of local ordinances adopted under subsection (3) 33 of this section must have the same penalty as provided for by state 34 law.
 - (6) The perimeter of the premises of any specific location covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any law restricting the possession of firearms on the premises.
 - (7) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

p. 5 HB 1195

(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 antiharassment protection order action or a domestic violence protection order action under chapter 7.105 or 10.99 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 7.105.010; or
 - (c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.
- (8) 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 antiharassment protection order action or a domestic violence protection order action under chapter 7.105 or 10.99 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 7.105.010.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) 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.
- (12) 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

p. 6 HB 1195

- such training does not constitute a mandate that it be provided by the correctional facility.
- 3 (13) Any person violating subsection (1) or (2) of this section 4 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 5 (14) "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. 2.** 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.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

--- END ---

p. 7 HB 1195