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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KING COUNTY

WINNIE CHAN, an individual; ROBERT KENNAR, an individual; RAYMOND CARTER, an individual; GRAY PETERSON, an individual; GARY G.GOEDECKE, an individual; THE SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC., a Washington non-profit corporation; CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS, a Washington non-profit corporation; WASHINGTON ARMS COLLECTORS, INC., a Washington non-profit corporation; AND NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., a New York non-profit association,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF SEATTLE, a municipality; GREGORY J. NICKELS, Mayor of the City of Seattle, in his official capacity; SEATTLE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, a department of the City of Seattle; and TIMOTHY A. GALLAGHER, Superintendent, in his official capacity,

Defendants.

No. 09-2-39574-8 SEA

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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Defendants.

No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1 Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege the following complaint for
2 declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendants City of Seattle, Mayor Greg Nickels,
3 Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, and Superintendent Timothy Gallagher:

4 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

5 It is an incontestable fact that the State of Washington has the exclusive right to
6 regulate the possession of firearms in Washington. RCW 9.41.290. It is equally incontestable
7 that cities in the State of Washington may not enact local laws or regulations that prohibit the
8 possession of firearms on city property. *Id.* The Defendants have ignored these clear legal
9 principles by issuing a city regulation that bans the possession of firearms on certain city
10 properties. Defendants have no right to simply ignore aspects of the law with which they
11 disagree. Accordingly, Plaintiffs bring this action for injunctive and declaratory relief, and
12 ask this Court for an order that would require the Defendants to follow the law.

13 **PARTIES**

14 1. Plaintiff Winnie Chan is a resident of Seattle, Washington. She has a valid and
15 current Washington Concealed Pistol License and visits Seattle parks and recreation facilities.

16 2. Plaintiff Robert Kennar is a resident of Federal Way, Washington. He has a
17 valid and current Washington Concealed Pistol License, and visits Seattle parks and
18 recreation facilities.

19 3. Plaintiff Raymond Carter is a resident of Seattle, Washington. He has a valid
20 and current Washington Concealed Pistol License, and visits Seattle parks and recreation
21 facilities.

22 4. Plaintiff Gray Peterson is a resident of Lynnwood, Washington. He has a valid
23 and current Washington Concealed Pistol License, and visits Seattle parks and recreation
24 facilities.

1 5. Plaintiff Gary Goedecke is a resident of Bothell, Washington who owns a
2 business located in Seattle, Washington. He has a valid and current Washington Concealed
3 Pistol License, and visits Seattle parks and recreation facilities.

4 6. Plaintiff Second Amendment Foundation, Inc. (“SAF”) is a non-profit
5 membership organization incorporated under the laws of Washington with its principal place
6 of business in Bellevue, Washington. SAF has over 600,000 members and supporters
7 nationwide, including thousands in the State of Washington. The purposes of SAF include
8 education, research, publishing, and legal action focusing on the constitutional right to own
9 and possess firearms. SAF brings this action on behalf of itself and its members.

10 7. Plaintiff Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms (“Citizens
11 Committee”) is a Washington nonprofit corporation with its principal place of business in
12 Bellevue, Washington. Citizens Committee has over 650,000 members and contributors
13 nationwide, with approximately 22,000 members in the State of Washington. Citizens
14 Committee seeks to preserve Second Amendment and state constitutional rights through
15 education and advocacy and strives to ensure that firearms rights are not misinterpreted in
16 derogation of the people’s right to keep and bear arms for self-defense and other
17 constitutional purposes. Citizens Committee brings this action on behalf of itself and its
18 members.

19 8. Plaintiff Washington Arms Collectors (“WAC”) is a Washington non-profit
20 corporation and membership organization with its principal place of business in Renton,
21 Washington. WAC has approximately 15,000 members, many of whom reside in, or work in,
22 the City of Seattle. WAC provides a forum for collectors of arms and their accouterments to
23 exchange objects and information in a setting of fellowship and camaraderie, in order to foster
24 research, education, and publication concerning arms and their relationship to history.
25

1 9. Plaintiff National Rifle Association of America, Inc. (“NRA”) is a non-profit
2 association incorporated under the laws of New York, with its principal place of business in
3 Fairfax, Virginia. NRA has almost four million members, including thousands of members in
4 the State of Washington. NRA’s purposes include protection of the right of citizens to have
5 firearms for lawful defense, hunting, and sporting use, and to promote public safety. NRA
6 brings this action on behalf of itself and its members.

7 10. Defendant City of Seattle (“Seattle” or “the City”) is a municipal corporation
8 and first-class city organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

9 11. Defendant Gregory J. Nickels (“Mayor Nickels”) is the Mayor of the City of
10 Seattle. Mayor Nickels is the head of the Executive Department, and in that capacity directs
11 and controls all City offices and departments except where that authority is granted to another
12 office by the Seattle City Charter.

13 12. Defendant Department of Parks and Recreation (“Parks Department”) is an
14 agency of the City of Seattle which was created by the Seattle City Charter and which
15 oversees the management of approximately 400 parks and open areas in its approximately
16 6,200-acre park system in Seattle, Washington.

17 13. Defendant Timothy A. Gallagher is the Superintendent of Seattle’s Department
18 of Parks and Recreation. Superintendent Gallagher is responsible for the management and
19 control of the park and recreation system of the City of Seattle.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

20
21 14. This Court has jurisdiction under RCW 2.08.010, RCW 7.24.010, and RCW
22 7.40.010.

23 15. Venue is properly in this Court under RCW 4.12.020(2) and RCW 4.12.025(1).
24
25

1 **FACTS**

2 16. The ownership of a firearm is a clearly protected right under the United States
3 and Washington Constitutions. In addition, Washington statutory law grants adults who meet
4 certain criteria the absolute right to obtain a Concealed Pistol License. Under state law, a
5 Concealed Pistol License entitles the licensee to carry a firearm in public locations, with
6 limited exceptions such as jails, courtrooms, public mental health facilities, bars, airports,
7 schools, and outdoor music festivals. *See* RCW 9.41.

8 17. Washington law states in no uncertain terms that the authority to regulate
9 firearms rests exclusively with the State. Washington law expressly states:

10 The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire
11 field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state, including the
12 . . . possession . . . of firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or
13 parts thereof[.] Cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities may
14 enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are
15 specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300, and are
16 consistent with this chapter. [. . .]

17 RCW 9.41.290 (“Preemption Clause”).¹

18 18. On June 6, 2008, Mayor Nickels issued Executive Order 07-08 entitled “Gun
19 Safety at City Facilities.” This Executive Order directed all City departments to conduct an
20 inventory of present policies, rules, and leases to determine the extent to which they can
21 prohibit firearms on City property and to implement plans to make such changes. A true copy

22 ¹ RCW 9.41.300, which is referenced in the Preemption Clause, permits cities, towns,
23 counties, and other municipalities to enact laws and ordinances restricting the discharge of firearms in
24 certain locations and restricting the possession of firearms in a municipality-owned stadium or
25 convention center. RCW 9.41.300(2). This statutory provision is inapplicable to the present case,
which concerns city restrictions that have nothing to do with the discharge of firearms or the
possession of firearms in stadiums or convention centers.

Moreover, while the Washington Supreme Court has held that a municipal property owner
may impose conditions regarding firearms on its property, it may do so *only* as those conditions relate
to the *private use* of municipality-owned property. *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park Ass’n v. City of
Sequim*, 158 Wn.2d 342, 357, 144 P.3d 276 (2006) (emphasis added). The city restrictions at issue
here illegally impose conditions on the *public* use of city-owned property.

1 of this Executive Order is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A and is incorporated by this
2 reference.

3 19. In October 2008, *after* Mayor Nickels issued Executive Order 07-08,
4 Washington Attorney General Rob McKenna issued an Opinion which put the City of Seattle
5 and Mayor Nickels on further notice that Washington cities may not enact local laws
6 prohibiting possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities. See AGO 2008
7 No. 8. A true copy of this Opinion is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit B and is
8 incorporated by this reference.

9 20. Attorney General McKenna's Opinion was written in language that made it
10 absolutely clear that cities in Washington do not have the authority to enact local laws that
11 prohibit the possession of firearms on city property. Indeed, the Opinion opened with the
12 following colloquy:

13 Does a city in Washington have the authority to enact a local law that prohibits
14 possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities?

15 The answer to your question is no. RCW 9.41.290 "fully occupies and preempts the
16 entire field of firearms regulation" and preempts a city's authority to adopt firearms
17 law or regulations of application to the general public, unless specifically authorized
18 by state law. Accordingly, RCW 9.41.290 preempts a city's authority to enact local
19 laws that prohibit possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

20 21. Ignoring the incontestable Washington authorities discussed above, Defendants
21 have now illegally imposed restrictions on a citizen's right to possess a firearm on city-owned
22 property. Specifically, on October 14, 2009, Seattle's Parks and Recreation Department
23 Superintendent Timothy Gallagher issued Rule/Policy Number P 060-8.14 ("Firearms Rule"
24 or "Rule"). That Rule states, in relevant part:

25 The Department, in its proprietary capacity as owner or manager of
Department facilities, does not permit the carrying of concealed firearms or
the display of firearms, except by law enforcement officers and on-duty
security officers, at Parks Department facilities at which: 1) children and

1 youth are likely to be present and, 2) appropriate signage has been posted
2 to communicate to the public that firearms are not permitted at the facility.

3 Firearms Rule at ¶ 4.0.

4 22. The Rule goes on to designate certain Parks Department facilities at which
5 children and youth are likely to be present. Those facilities are:

- 6 5.1.1 Playgrounds and Children's play areas;
- 7 5.1.2 Sports Fields, Sports Courts and other sports facilities;
- 8 5.1.3 Swimming and Wading Pools;
- 9 5.1.4 Spray Parks (Water Play Areas);
- 10 5.1.5 Teen Centers;
- 11 5.1.6 Community Centers;
- 12 5.1.7 Environmental Learning Centers;
- 13 5.1.8 Small craft centers;
- 14 5.1.9 Performing Arts Centers;
- 15 5.1.10 Tennis Centers;
- 16 5.1.11 Skateboard Parks;
- 17 5.1.12 Golf Courses; and,
- 18 5.1.13 Swim beaches.

19 Firearms Rule at ¶ 5.1. At these facilities, the Parks Department Superintendent may post
20 "appropriate signage indicating to the public that firearms are not permitted at that facility."

21 *Id.* at ¶ 5.2. The Rule becomes applicable to a particular Parks Department facility once
22 signage has been posted at that facility. *Id.* at ¶ 4.0. A person who carries a concealed
23 firearm or displays a firearm at a designated facility where appropriate signage is displayed
24 may be ordered to leave by a police officer or other authorized City employee/agent. *Id.* at ¶
25 6.0. Refusal to leave may subject a violator to citation or arrest for criminal trespass. *Id.* at ¶
6.1. A true copy of the Firearms Rule is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit C and is
incorporated by this reference.

26 23. Also on October 14, 2009, the City issued a Press Release announcing the
27 Firearms Rule and announcing that, by noon on Friday, October 16, 2009, signs would be
28 posted at South Park Community Center at 8319 8th Avenue South, Garfield Community
29 Center at 2323 East Cherry Street, and Bitter Lake Community Center at 13035 Linden

1 Avenue North. The Press Release further stated that signs will be posted at all designated
2 facilities by December 1, 2009. A true copy of this Press Release is attached to this
3 Complaint as Exhibit D and is incorporated by this reference.

4 24. Defendants performed the above acts despite the fact that the authority to
5 regulate firearms rests exclusively with the State of Washington. Defendants' refusal to
6 recognize this basic preemption principle has caused and will continue to cause irreparable
7 harm to citizens who are now unable to exercise a basic constitutional right without fear of
8 penalty or prosecution.

9 25. The individual Plaintiffs in this lawsuit have suffered harm that is
10 representative of the harm suffered by a broad class of citizens. For instance, Plaintiff Winnie
11 Chan is a Department of Corrections employee who lives and works in Seattle. She has a
12 current and valid Washington Concealed Pistol License. Ms. Chan often carries her personal
13 concealed weapon when she is not on-duty, in part because she worries that people she
14 encounters in her line of work may retaliate against her when she is off-duty. Ms. Chan
15 enjoys visiting Seattle parks for recreation, however at least one of her favorite parks now
16 displays a sign prohibiting firearms. Because of the Firearms Rule, she is now unable to visit
17 that park if she wants to exercise her legal right to possess her lawful firearm.

18 26. Plaintiff Robert Kennar is a Department of Corrections employee who works
19 in Seattle. He has a current and valid Washington Concealed Pistol License. Mr. Kennar
20 always carries his personal concealed weapon when he is not on-duty and when he is lawfully
21 permitted to do so, in part because he worries that people he encounters in his line of work
22 may retaliate against him when he is off-duty. In addition, Mr. Kennar often witnesses
23 criminal activity in Seattle and himself has been a victim of crime in Seattle. Mr. Kennar
24 enjoys visiting Seattle parks for recreation, however at least one of his favorite parks now
25

1 displays a sign prohibiting firearms. Because of the Firearms Rule, he is now unable to visit
2 that park if he wants to exercise his legal right to possess his lawful firearm.

3 27. Plaintiff Raymond Carter lives and works in Seattle. He has a current and
4 valid Washington Concealed Pistol License. He is openly gay, and is a past co-chair of the
5 Seattle Pride Parade and a founder of the Seattle Chapter of Pink Pistols/Cease Fear. Mr.
6 Carter always carries a concealed weapon when he is lawfully permitted to do so because he
7 feels that, as an openly gay man, he is susceptible to becoming a victim of hate-related crimes.
8 Mr. Carter enjoys visiting Seattle parks for recreation, as well as Seattle community centers
9 for public meetings. Some of his favorite parks and community centers now display signage
10 prohibiting firearms. Because Mr. Carter is concerned for his safety, he now refrains from
11 visiting those facilities because he is not able to possess his lawful firearm there under the
12 Firearms Rule.

13 28. Plaintiff Gray Peterson lives in Lynnwood and works in Everett. He has a
14 current and valid Washington Concealed Pistol License. He is openly gay, and he always
15 carries a concealed weapon when he is lawfully permitted to do so because he feels that, as an
16 openly gay man, he is susceptible to becoming a victim of hate-related crimes. Mr. Peterson
17 and his domestic partner enjoy visiting Seattle parks for recreation, however some of his
18 favorite parks now display signage prohibiting firearms. Because Mr. Peterson is concerned
19 for his safety, he now refrains from visiting those facilities because he is not able to possess
20 his lawful firearm there under the Firearms Rule.

21 29. Plaintiff Gary G. Goedecke lives in Bothell and owns a thirty-five year-old
22 business at Pike Place Market in Seattle. He has a current and valid Washington Concealed
23 Pistol License. Mr. Goedecke carries a concealed weapon when he is lawfully permitted to do
24 so in part because of the level of dangerous criminal activity in downtown Seattle. Mr.
25

1 Goedecke enjoys visiting Seattle parks and beaches for recreation. In addition, Mr.
2 Goedecke's business is directly adjacent to a Seattle park that has a high incidence of criminal
3 activity and he fears for the safety of himself and his employees.

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: DECLARATORY RELIEF**

5 **-- Against All Defendants --**

6 30. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 29 above.

7 31. A present controversy exists concerning whether Defendants have legal
8 authority to prohibit the carrying of concealed firearms at designated Parks Department
9 facilities during public use of those facilities. The individual Plaintiffs' constitutional and
10 statutory rights to carry a firearm in public parks and community centers are affected by this
11 controversy. In addition, the organizational Plaintiffs' Washington members' constitutional
12 and statutory rights to carry a firearm in public parks and community centers are affected by
13 this controversy, and the protection of these rights is germane to the organizational Plaintiffs'
14 purposes.

15 32. Plaintiffs are entitled, under RCW 7.24 and Civil Rule 57, to an accelerated
16 judicial declaration that:

17 a. The Firearms Rule violates Washington statutory and constitutional law and is
18 therefore null and void; and

19 b. Defendants lack legal authority to enact any ordinance, law, or rule that
20 prohibits the carrying of concealed firearms at Parks Department facilities during public use
21 of those facilities; and

22 c. Defendants may not post signage in Parks Department facilities
23 communicating that firearms are not permitted, withdraw a person's permission to enter or
24 remain in Parks Department facilities, or enforce the Firearms Rule by any other means; and
25

1 d. Defendants must immediately remove all signage posted on City property
2 pursuant to the Firearms Rule.

3 33. Such declaration will conclusively terminate the controversy giving rise to this
4 proceeding.

5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

6 **-- Against All Defendants --**

7 34. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 33 above.

8 35. The individual Plaintiffs have a clear constitutional and statutory right to carry
9 a firearm in public parks and community centers and a well-grounded fear of immediate
10 invasion of that right, the invasion of that right has resulted in actual and substantial injuries,
11 and there is no adequate remedy at law to redress those injuries. In addition, the
12 organizational Plaintiffs' Washington members' constitutional and statutory rights to carry a
13 firearm in public parks and community centers are in jeopardy of immediate invasion, causing
14 actual and substantial injuries without any adequate remedy at law.

15 36. Plaintiffs are entitled, under RCW 7.40 and CR 65, to an injunction as follows:

16 a. Defendants should be enjoined from posting signage communicating that
17 firearms are not permitted on Parks Department facilities, withdrawing a person's permission
18 to enter or remain at a Parks Department facility pursuant to the Firearms Rule, and enforcing
19 the Firearms Rule by any other means.

20 b. Defendants should be ordered to immediately remove all signage posted on
21 City property pursuant to the Firearms Rule.

22 c. Defendants should also be enjoined from implementing any other ordinance,
23 law, or rule that prohibits the carrying of concealed firearms at Parks Department facilities
24 during public use of those facilities.
25

1 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

2 37. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that judgment be entered against Defendants
3 as follows:

4 a. Declaring that Defendants' actions in enacting and enforcing the
5 Firearms Rule were contrary to law and the Firearms Rule is null and void.

6 b. Permanently enjoining Defendants as follows: (1) enjoining Defendants
7 from enforcing the Firearms Rule in any way, (2) enjoining Defendants from implementing
8 any other ordinance, law, or rule that prohibits the carrying of concealed firearms at Parks
9 Department facilities during public use of those facilities, and (3) requiring Defendants to
10 immediately remove all signage posted pursuant to the Firearms Rule.

11 c. Awarding Plaintiffs fees, costs, and disbursements incurred in this
12 action as the court deems just and equitable.

13 d. Awarding Plaintiffs any additional or further relief which the court
14 finds appropriate, equitable, or just.

15 DATED this 24 day of October, 2009.

16 CORR CRONIN MICHELSON
17 BAUMGARDNER & PREECE LLP


18 
19 _____
20 Steven W. Fogg, WSBA No. 23528
21 Molly A. Malouf, WSBA No. 31972
22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT A



**Office of the Mayor
City of Seattle
Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor**

**Executive Order: 07-08
Gun Safety at City Facilities**

The Executive Order directs City departments to conduct an inventory of all rules, policies, and leases for all City of Seattle properties and amend such rules, policies and leases in an effort to develop a "gun-free" policy for City of Seattle properties;

WHEREAS, the City of Seattle has a population of 586,200 with millions of tourists visiting the city annually, a vibrant nightlife, and an expansive cultural and arts scene; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seattle government has vast property holdings throughout the city, including parks, libraries, government buildings, and community and recreational centers; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seattle has policies, contractual agreements, and rules of conduct governing behavior on City property; and

WHEREAS, Seattle's local laws and ordinances relating to firearms are specifically authorized by state law and are consistent with state law; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Supreme Court has held that a municipal property owner, like a private property owner, may impose conditions related to firearms for the use of its property in order to protect its property interests; and

WHEREAS, the recent shooting involving a permitted handgun highlights the importance of having gun-free policies on City of Seattle property; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the City of Seattle, acting in its proprietary capacity, to adopt and enforce policies, rules, and contractual agreements that, consistent with state law, prohibit the possession of dangerous weapons, including firearms, on City property;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GREGORY J. NICKELS, Seattle Mayor,

declare that it is the policy of the City of Seattle, acting in its proprietary capacity, to

adopt and enforce policies, rules, and contractual agreements that prohibit the

possession of dangerous weapons, including firearms, and with the exception of guns issued to law enforcement personnel, on City property;

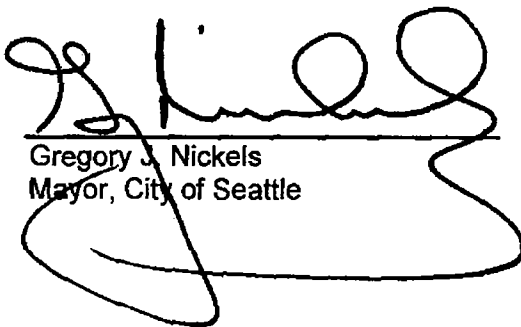
FURTHERMORE, I direct all City departments to conduct an inventory of all present rules, policies, and contractual agreements, such as leases, within their authority to determine the extent to which they, acting in the City's capacity as owner of the property, prohibit the possession of dangerous firearms on City property; and,

FURTHERMORE, I direct all City departments to report back to the Mayor's Office within 30 days with a plan for implementing the City's policy to, acting in its proprietary capacity, adopt and enforce policies, rules, and contractual agreements that prohibit the possession of dangerous weapons, including firearms, on City property.

FURTHERMORE, any new or amended departmental rules will be developed in accordance with proper administrative procedures.

For inquiries regarding this Executive Order, please contact Regina LaBelle at 206-684-4000.

Dated this 6th day of June, 2008

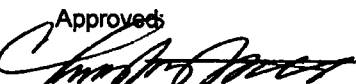


Gregory J. Nickels
Mayor, City of Seattle

EXHIBIT B



Department Of Parks and Recreation
Rule/Policy

Subject: Firearms May Be Prohibited as a Condition of Entry Into or Use of Designated Parks Department Facilities at Which Children and Youth are Likely to be Present	Number: P 060 - 8.14
	Effective: October 14, 2009
Approved: 	Department: Parks & Recreation

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND FINDINGS

1.1 The City owns and operates various City real property and facilities, including property and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Seattle Parks and Recreation Department (“Parks” or “Department”).

1.2 In 2008 over 1.8 million people visited and attended programs in Parks Department owned community centers, pools, teen centers and environmental learning centers; over 108,000 children and youth visited wading pools; over 59,000 youth events were scheduled at sports fields; and, countless numbers of children and youth visited playgrounds, play areas, and sports courts.

1.3 As the owner and operator of Department facilities at which children and youth are likely to be present, the City has a strong interest in promoting facility users’ and visitors’ confidence, particularly families with children, that such facilities are safe and secure places to visit.

1.4 Carrying concealed firearms and displaying firearms at Department facilities at which children and youth are likely to be present threatens the City’s interests in promoting the use of those facilities by children, youth and their families.

1.5. Based on the relatively small percentage of Seattle residents who have concealed weapons permits, we conclude that the vast majority of users of Department facilities where children and youth are present are families who do not carry firearms.

1.6 Such families’ safe and secure use of Department facilities is disturbed by the threat of intentional or accidental discharges of firearms in the vicinity of children, which can result from various unforeseen circumstances, (such as the escalation of disputes among individuals carrying firearms; the accidental discharge of firearms in the vicinity of children; the mishandling of firearms; the unsafe temporary storage or placement of

firearms that may be found and accidentally discharged by children and youths; and the intimidation that occurs when someone openly displays firearms in the presence of youth and children.

1.7 Children are frightened and threatened by the presence of firearms in facilities designed for their safe use and enjoyment;

1.8 Many injuries to children by firearms occur when children are playing and gain access to firearms they find that are otherwise legally possessed, and there is an increased potential for accidental injuries and deaths from such instances if adults leave their firearms unattended or improperly stored in purses, bags, or other concealed places while they play with their children on park equipment and facilities.

1.9 Parks are gathering places for groups of youth and young adults ages 18 to 25 for a range of activities where fights sometimes occur, and the presence of even otherwise lawfully-possessed firearms increases the likelihood of gun violence to resolve disputes that would not otherwise involve a threat to life or grievous bodily harm.

1.10. Studies demonstrate that individuals possessing firearms are more likely to be shot in an assault than those who do not have a firearm. For example, a recent study conducted by University of Pennsylvania researchers conclude that armed individuals were four and one-half (4.5) times more likely to be shot. It is reasonable for the Department to conclude that more firearms in Parks facilities increases the likelihood that someone will be seriously injured.

1.11. Many parents will not permit their children to play in public spaces where firearms are permitted, depriving some children of the ability to peacefully use city facilities intended for their benefit.

1.12. The City's and Department's interests will be promoted by establishing a policy that the Superintendent may, by erecting appropriate signage at a facility at which children and youth are likely to be present, communicate to the public that firearms are not permitted at that facility as a condition of entry to or use of the facility.

2.0 REFERENCES AND AUTHORITY

2.1 This policy/rule is authorized by and promulgated as provided in the City's Administrative Code (SMC Chapter 3.02), in SMC 3.26.040.L (Parks Superintendent's Rule-Making Authority); and in SMC 18.12.040 (Superintendent's authority -- Rulemaking -- Enforcement).

2.2 The City earlier proposed a rule regarding firearms on City property. The City and Department conducted a written comment period and held a hearing for the receipt of oral comments. The City decided to narrow the proposal so that it applied only to Parks Department facilities at which children and youth are likely to be present. The Parks Department conducted another comment period and received approximately 1,000

additional written comments. The Superintendent therefore finds that conducting another public hearing to receive additional oral comments on the modified proposal is not necessary.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

3.1 “City” means the City of Seattle.

3.2 “Parks Department facilities” means City owned or operated buildings and improvements operated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

3.3 “Department” means the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation (“Parks”).

3.4 “Designated Parks Facility” means the facilities listed in Section 5 as Department facilities where children and youth are likely to be present.

3.5 “Displaying a firearm” means to carry a firearm in such a manner that the firearm is visible to others.

3.6 “Firearm” means a weapon or device from which a projectile may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

3.7 “Firearms are not permitted” means that the carrying of a concealed firearm and the display of a firearm are not permitted as a condition of entry or use of the particular facility.

3.8 “Law enforcement officer” means: 1) a sworn Seattle Police officer, or 2) qualified law enforcement officer as defined in 18 U.S.C.A § 926B(c), or a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined in 18 U.S.C.A. § 926C(c), who is carrying a firearm permitted under 18 U.S.C.A § 926 and is carrying identification as required by that section.

3.9 “On Duty Security Officer” means an individual other than a law enforcement officer who: is employed for the purpose of providing security; is required to carry a firearm as a condition of that employment; is providing security services at the time on City property; and has legal authority to carry the firearm at the time.

3.10 Carrying a concealed firearm ” means to carry a firearm in such a manner that it is not visible to others. Carrying a concealed firearm does not include storing a firearm lawfully in a vehicle that is located on City property. Carrying a concealed firearm also does not include carrying a lawful firearm onto City property for the purpose of promptly determining: 1) if the facility is designated as one at which firearms are not permitted ; or 2) if the facility has an area designated for the safe storage of firearms.

3.11 “RCW” means the Revised Code of Washington.

3.12 “SMC” means Seattle Municipal Code.

3.13 “Appropriate signage” means signs that indicate to the public that firearms are not permitted as a condition of entry to or use of a particular facility at which children and youth are likely to be present.

3.14 “Superintendent” means the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, or his or her authorized designee.

4.0 GENERAL POLICY: CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARMS AND DISPLAYING FIREARMS ARE NOT PERMITTED AT PARKS DEPARTMENT FACILITIES AT WHICH CHILDREN AND YOUTH ARE LIKELY TO BE PRESENT

The Department, in its proprietary capacity as owner or manager of Department facilities, does not permit the carrying of concealed firearms or the display of firearms, except by law enforcement officers and on-duty security officers, at Parks Department facilities at which: 1) children and youth are likely to be present and, 2) appropriate signage has been posted to communicate to the public that firearms are not permitted at the facility. .

5.0 DESIGNATED PARKS DEPARTMENT FACILITIES AT WHICH CHILDREN AND YOUTH ARE LIKELY TO BE PRESENT

5.1 Facilities at which children and youth are likely to be present. The following Department facilities are designated as facilities where children and youth are likely to be present:

- 5.1.1** Playgrounds and Children’s play areas;
- 5.1.2** Sports Fields, Sports Courts and other sports facilities;
- 5.1.3** Swimming and Wading Pools;
- 5.1.4** Spray Parks (Water Play Areas);
- 5.1.5** Teen Centers;
- 5.1.6** Community Centers;
- 5.1.7** Environmental Learning Centers;
- 5.1.8** Small craft centers;
- 5.1.9** Performing Arts Centers;
- 5.1.10** Tennis Centers;
- 5.1.11** Skateboard Parks;
- 5.1.12** Golf Courses; and,
- 5.1.13** Swim beaches.

5.2 Posting. The Superintendent may post at a Parks facility at which children and youth are likely to be present appropriate signage indicating to the public that firearms are not permitted at that facility.

6.0 WITHDRAWAL OF PERMISSION TO REMAIN AT A PARTICULAR DESIGNATED FACILITY

6.1. No Criminal or Civil Penalties. This policy/rule does not include any criminal or civil penalties. Rather, it constitutes conditions placed upon a person's permission to enter or remain at a designated Parks Department facility at which appropriate signage has been posted. Such conditions shall be enforced in the same manner and pursuant to the same ordinances and statutes as similar conditions could be enforced by other public or private property owners.

6.2 Withdrawal of Permission to Enter or Remain at the Designated Facility. The following individuals have authority to withdraw in writing or orally a person's permission to enter or remain at a designated Parks Department facility:

6.2.1 Sworn Seattle police officers; and,

6.2.2 Other City employees or agents delegated such authority by the Superintendent.

7.0 GUIDELINES

The Superintendent may issue operating guidelines, procedures, or protocols that, among other things, inform City employees and other authorized persons how to properly implement this policy. Such protocols should include procedures regarding enforcement and, where practicable, the possible safe storage of firearms at designated City facilities.

EXHIBIT C



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New firearms rule to go into effect
New rule will cover Parks and Recreation facilities where children and youth are likely to be present

SEATTLE – Mayor Greg Nickels today announced that Seattle Parks and Recreation has put into effect a new rule which prohibits the possession or display of firearms at designated facilities where children and youth are likely to be present, such as playgrounds, community and environmental learning centers, sportsfields and courts, swimming beaches, pools, water play areas, skateparks, and golf courses.

Mayor Nickels' Priorities
Transportation: Get Seattle moving
Keep Our Neighborhoods Safe
Create Jobs and Opportunity For All
Build Strong Families and Healthy Communities

"When children and families visit a Seattle Parks and Recreation pool, playground, community center or other facility, they are entitled to a reasonable expectation of safety," said Nickels. "It's common sense to prohibit guns in places where kids and young adults play and learn."

Firearms will be prohibited at designated facilities only after signs are posted notifying visitors of the new rule. By noon on Friday, signs will be posted at South Park Community Center, 8319 8th Ave. S; Garfield Community Center, 2323 E. Cherry St.; and Bitter Lake Community Center, 13035 Linden Ave. N.

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The signs will be posted in phases, beginning with community centers, pools and the most intensively used play areas and ballfields. All designated facilities will be posted by Dec. 1.

Anyone who enters one of the posted facilities with a gun will be asked by Parks personnel or Seattle police officers to leave the areas where firearms are prohibited. If they refuse to leave, they may be subject to citation or arrest for criminal trespass by Seattle police. Designated facilities that will be covered by the rule include:

- 26 community centers
- four environmental learning centers
- 10 pools
- 30 wading pools and water play areas
- two small craft centers
- two specialized facilities (tennis center, performing arts center)
- 139 playgrounds and play areas
- 213 ballfields
- six late night recreation sites
- three teen life centers
- 82 outdoor tennis and basketball courts
- two skateparks
- five golf courses
- nine swimming beaches

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In 2008, more than 1.8 million people visited and attended programs in Parks-owned community centers, pools, teen life centers and environmental learning centers. More than 108,000 children and youth visited wading pools and more than 59,000 youth events were

scheduled at sports fields.

In June, a group of teen boys flashed a gun at several girls outside of the Alki Community Center.

Last December, a former Franklin High School basketball player was shot in the face outside the Garfield Community Center.

In 2004, a woman was shot dead at a Red Cross shelter set up in the Miller Community Center on Capitol Hill.

After a man shot and injured three people at the 2008 Folklife Festival, Nickels directed city departments to evaluate rules, policies and leases related to guns. The suspect in last year's shooting had a concealed weapons permit and a history of mental health problems.

In 2008, the city introduced a policy requiring organizations that lease Seattle Center and other city property to take reasonable steps to prohibit guns during their events. If individuals bring guns to special events at Seattle Center, such as the Folklife Festival, Bumbershoot and the Bite of Seattle, they may safely store their guns in lock boxes provided at the Seattle Center. The lease policy has been formalized as an executive order.

A recent study by the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine found that people who carried guns for self-defense were 4.5 times more likely to be shot during an assault than those not possessing guns. This study shows that guns increase the risk of injury and death even if those guns are possessed for lawful self-defense purposes only.

Nickels has urged lawmakers in Olympia to ban assault weapons, require criminal background checks at gun shows and require trigger locks and safe storage of firearms. Nickels has long advocated tougher laws that would keep guns out of the hands of the mentally disturbed. In April, the state legislature passed a law prohibiting the possession of firearms by adults and juveniles who are involuntarily committed for 14 days or more for mental health treatment.

The city of Seattle has been actively working on local, regional and national strategies to reduce gun violence. Nickels is a founding member of Mayors Against Illegal Guns, which is promoting federal legislation to assist law enforcement in combating gun trafficking.

Get the Nickels Newsletter and the mayor's inside view on transportation, public safety, economic opportunity and healthy communities at mayor.seattle.gov

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Office of the Mayor

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EXHIBIT D



CITIES AND TOWNS – FIREARMS – PREEMPTION - Authority of city to enact a local law prohibiting possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

RCW 9.41.290 preempts a city’s authority to enact local laws that prohibit possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

October 13, 2008

Honorable Bob Morton
State Senator, 7th District
P. O. Box 40407
Olympia, WA 98504-0407

Honorable Kevin Van De Wege
State Representative, 24th District
P. O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

**Cite As:
AGO 2008 No. 8**

Dear Senator Morton and Representative Van De Wege:

By letter previously acknowledged, you have asked the following paraphrased question:

Does a city in Washington have the authority to enact a local law that prohibits possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities?

BRIEF ANSWER

The answer to your question is no. RCW 9.41.290 “fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation” and preempts a city’s authority to adopt firearms laws or regulations of application to the general public, unless specifically authorized by state law. Accordingly, RCW 9.41.290 preempts a city’s authority to enact local laws that prohibit possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

BACKGROUND

Your question deals with the authority of cities to enact laws relating to firearms. Article XI, section 11 of the Washington Constitution provides that “[a]ny county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.” Const. art. XI, § 11. “This is a direct delegation of the police power as ample within its limits as that possessed by the Legislature itself. It requires no legislative sanction for its exercise so long as the subject-matter is local, and the regulation reasonable and consistent with the general laws.” *City of Spokane v. Portch*, 92 Wn.2d 342, 346, 596 P.2d 1044 (1979). However, the “plenary police power in regulatory

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matters accorded municipalities by Const. Art. 11, § 11, ceases when the State enacts a general law upon the particular subject, unless there is room for concurrent jurisdiction.” *Id.* “Preemption occurs when the Legislature states its intention either expressly or by necessary implication to preempt the field.” *Brown v. City of Yakima*, 116 Wn.2d 556, 560, 807 P.2d 353 (1991). Thus, a city’s authority to enact laws relating to firearms depends upon the general firearms laws enacted by the State.

RCW 9.41 sets forth a comprehensive scheme of state firearms regulations. This statutory scheme includes preemption. RCW 9.41.290 provides:

The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state, including the registration, licensing, possession, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, discharge, and transportation of firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or parts thereof, including ammunition and reloader components. Cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300, and are consistent with this chapter. Such local ordinances shall have the same penalty as provided for by state law. Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.

RCW 9.41.290 preempts the authority of cities to adopt laws regulating firearms. The question is whether the scope of this preemption extends to prohibiting cities from enacting local law that prohibits possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

ANALYSIS

In determining the scope of the preemption in RCW 9.41.290, the “objective is to determine the legislature’s intent. If the statute’s meaning is plain on its face, then the court must give effect to that plain meaning as an expression of legislative intent.” *See State v. Jacobs*, 154 Wn.2d 596, 600, 115 P.3d 281 (2005). “The ‘plain meaning’ of a statutory provision is to be discerned from the ordinary meaning of the language at issue, as well as from the context of the statute in which that provision is found, related provisions, and the statutory scheme as a whole.” *Id.* A statute is ambiguous if it is “subject to more than one reasonable interpretation.” *In re the Marriage of Kovacs*, 121 Wn.2d 795, 804, 854 P.2d 629 (1993).

In this case, the plain meaning of RCW 9.41.290 establishes that the preemptive effect of the statute is substantial. “Preemption occurs when the Legislature states its intention . . . expressly . . . to preempt the field.” *Brown*, 116 Wn.2d at 560. RCW 9.41.290 expressly preempts the field. RCW 9.41.290 provides in part that the “state of Washington *hereby fully occupies and preempts* the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state”. (Emphasis added.) Not only does RCW 9.41.290 use the words of preemption—“fully occupies and preempts”—it broadly defines the field of firearms regulation to include “the registration, licensing, possession, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, discharge, and transportation of

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firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or parts thereof, including ammunition and reloader components.” RCW 9.41.290.

Standing alone, the language of RCW 9.41.290 quoted above would establish substantial field preemption. However, RCW 9.41.290 goes on to specifically address the authority of cities to regulate firearms and provides, in part, that “[c]ities, towns, and counties or other municipalities may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300, and are consistent with this chapter.”

Under RCW 9.41.290, cities may only enact laws and ordinances relating to firearms if two conditions are met. First, cities may only enact laws “that are specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300”. RCW 9.41.290. Second, the cities’ laws must be “consistent with this chapter.” *Id.* Subject to conditions in the statute, RCW 9.41.300 authorizes cities to enact laws restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions, restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or convention center, operated by a city, restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms may be sold, and restricting the location of a business selling firearms to not less than five hundred feet from primary or secondary school grounds. RCW 9.41.300(2)(a)-(b), (3)(a)-(b).¹

The requirement in RCW 9.41.290 that firearms laws adopted by cities be “consistent with this chapter” necessarily implies that inconsistent laws are invalid. RCW 9.41.290 contains additional language, however, that renders this implication explicit. RCW 9.41.290 provides, in part:

Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.

(Emphasis added.) In our judgment, the plain language of RCW 9.41.290 demonstrates that the Legislature intended to broadly preempt local laws relating to firearms.

Although the language of RCW 9.41.290 is broad, it does not preempt all city authority with respect to firearms. The Supreme Court has considered RCW 9.41.290 on two occasions. In *Cherry v. Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle*, 116 Wn.2d 794, 808 P.2d 746 (1991), the Court considered whether the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) could discharge an employee who violated Metro’s policy prohibiting employees from carrying concealed weapons. The Court held that “RCW 9.41.290 is intended to preempt regulatory city, town or county firearms laws and ordinances, but *does not address internal employment rules limiting on-duty possession of firearms by public employees in the workplace.*” *Id.* at 798 (emphasis added). The Court concluded that “RCW 9.41.290 was enacted to reform that situation in which counties, cities, and towns could each enact conflicting local criminal codes regulating the general public’s possession of firearms.” *Id.* at 801. Thus, the purpose of RCW 9.41.290 was “to eliminate a

¹ The complete text of RCW 9.41.300 is attached.

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multiplicity of local laws relating to firearms and to advance uniformity in criminal firearms regulation.” *Id.*

The Supreme Court next considered RCW 9.41.290 in *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park Association v. City of Sequim*, 158 Wn.2d 342, 144 P.3d 276 (2006). In *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park*, the Association wanted to hold a gun show in the city convention center. The conditional use permit issued by the City of Sequim imposed three conditions on the ability of licensed and unlicensed gun dealers to sell or exchange firearms. The Association argued that these conditions were preempted by RCW 9.41.290. The Court disagreed. According to the Court, “*Cherry* supports the general proposition that when a municipality acts in a capacity that is comparable to that of a private party, the preemption clause does not apply.” *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park*, 158 Wn.2d at 357. The Court concluded that a “municipality acts in a proprietary capacity when it acts as the proprietor of a business enterprise for the private advantage of the municipality and it may exercise its business powers in much the same way as a private individual or corporation.” *Id.* (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). Therefore, “[b]y issuing a temporary use permit, the city was leasing its property to PNSPA and acting in its private capacity as a property owner.” *Id.* The Court held that RCW 9.41.290

does not prohibit a private property owner from imposing conditions on the sale of firearms on his or her property. RCW 9.41.290. Applying our reasoning in *Cherry*, it follows that a municipal property owner like a private property owner may impose conditions related to firearms for the use of its property in order to protect its property interests. For the same reason that a municipal employer may enact policies regarding possession of firearms in the workplace because a private employer may do so, a municipal property owner should be allowed to impose conditions related to sales of firearms on its property if a private property owner may impose them.

Pacific Northwest Shooting Park, 158 Wn.2d at 357. The Court explained that the “critical point is that the conditions the city imposed related to a permit for private use of its property. They were not laws or regulations of application to the general public.” *Id.*

Under *Cherry* and *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park*, RCW 9.41.290 does not preempt a city’s ability to impose conditions when it is acting in a private capacity. The question is whether this reasoning would apply if a city prohibited the general public from possessing firearms on city property. It is certainly true that RCW 9.41.290 would not preempt a private citizen from prohibiting possession of firearms on his or her property. This prohibition might be enforced by simply refusing to permit someone entry on to the private property with a firearm. However, in this respect, a city is not in the same position as a private citizen. Large parts of city property are generally open to the public. Indeed, citizens may be required to enter city property, for example, to apply for a building permit. For these reasons, neither *Cherry* nor *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park* support the view that cities may prohibit the general public from possessing firearms on city property.

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It has been suggested that such a prohibition on the possession of firearms on city property might be enforced through the state's criminal trespass laws. RCW 9A.52.070 governs first degree criminal trespass and provides:

- (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building.
- (2) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a gross misdemeanor.

RCW 9A.52.080 governs second degree criminal trespass and provides:

- (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the second degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises of another under circumstances not constituting criminal trespass in the first degree.
- (2) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a misdemeanor.

A person "enters or remains unlawfully" when a person is "in or upon premises when he is not then licensed, invited, or otherwise privileged to so enter or remain." RCW 9A.52.010(3). It is a defense to criminal trespass if the "premises were at the time *open to members of the public* and the actor complied with all *lawful conditions* imposed on access to or remaining in the premises". RCW 9.52.090(2) (emphasis added).

Under the criminal trespass approach, a city would post signs or otherwise notify the public that possession of firearms was prohibited on city property.² If an individual did not comply with this requirement, he or she would be charged with criminal trespass.

In our judgment, a city does not have the authority to generally prohibit the possession of firearms on city property except to the extent authorized by RCW 9.41.290. Even in the case of criminal trespass, a member of the public is only required to comply with "lawful conditions". RCW 9A.52.090(2). Prohibiting possession of firearms on city property would not be a lawful condition, because RCW 9.41.290 preempts the power of a city to impose such a prohibition. We reach this conclusion for three reasons.

First, breadth of the language in RCW 9.41.290 persuades us that the Legislature intended to prohibit cities from generally prohibiting firearms. Even though *Cherry* and *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park* recognized that RCW 9.41.290 does not preempt all city authority to regulate firearms, both cases hold that the purpose of RCW 9.41.290 was "to reform that situation in which counties, cities, and towns could each enact conflicting local criminal codes *regulating the general public's possession of firearms*." *Cherry*, 116 Wn.2d at 801 (emphasis added); *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park*, 158 Wn.2d at 356. Thus, the regulation in those cases

² There are different ways in which a city might take action to prohibit firearms on city property. One would be for the city legislative authority to enact an ordinance imposing the prohibition. Another would be for a city official to impose the prohibition, if he or she were authorized by city law to impose conditions on access to city property. In our view, the answer to this question does not turn on the manner in which the prohibition might be imposed.

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was not directed at the general public's possession of firearms. As the Court explained, the "*critical point is that the conditions* the city imposed related to a permit for private use of its property. *They were not laws or regulations of application to the general public.*" *Pacific Northwest Shooting Park*, 158 Wn.2d at 357 (emphasis added). Under the facts of your question, the city would prohibit the general public from possessing firearms on city property.

Prior to the enactment of RCW 9.41.290, it might have been legal to possess a firearm at a particular place in one city and a crime to possess a firearm in the same place in another city. RCW 9.41.290 was enacted to prevent these conflicting criminal codes. Allowing a city to use criminal trespass to enforce a ban on firearms allows conflicting criminal codes regulating the general public's possession of firearms. In this respect, it makes little difference to a citizen who is subjected to conflicting criminal codes whether he or she is being prosecuted for the gross misdemeanor of first degree trespass, or for the crime of possession of a firearm.

Second, in interpreting a statute "each provision of a statute should be read together (*in pari materia*) with other provisions in order to determine the legislative intent underlying the entire statutory scheme." *State v. Chapman*, 140 Wn.2d 436, 448, 998 P.2d 282 (2000). "The purpose of interpreting statutory provisions together with related provisions is to achieve a harmonious and unified statutory scheme that maintains the integrity of the respective statutes." *Id.* Reading RCW 9.41.290 together with other firearms statutes persuades us that the Legislature did not intend to permit cities to prohibit the general public from possessing firearms. The Legislature has expressly prohibited the possession of firearms in specific places. These include (a) restricted access areas of a jail, or of a law enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of a certain person, (b) the 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, (c) the restricted access areas of certain public mental health facilities, (d) that portion of an establishment classified by the state liquor control board as off-limits to persons under twenty-one years of age, and (e) the restricted access areas of a commercial service airport designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal transportation security administration. RCW 9.41.300(1)(a)-(e). The Legislature also prohibited possession of firearms "while on the site of an outdoor music festival." RCW 70.108.150. The Legislature has also expressly authorized cities to prohibit firearms in certain places. This includes restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions, restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or convention center, operated by a city, restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms may be sold, and restricting the location of a business selling firearms to not less than five hundred feet from primary or secondary school grounds. RCW 9.41.300(2)(a)-(b), (3)(a)-(b).

The Legislature has carefully set out the places where the general public is prohibited from possessing firearms. "Where a statute specifically designates the things upon which it operates, there is an inference that the Legislature intended all omissions." *In re Hopkins*, 137 Wn.2d 897, 901, 976 P.2d 616 (1999). We conclude that the Legislature did not intend that the possession of firearms would be prohibited in the places that were not listed. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that the Legislature's prohibition of firearms is very narrow. The Legislature prohibited the possession of firearms in the "restricted access areas of a jail, or of a

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law enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of [certain] person[s]” but “[r]estricted access areas *do not include common areas of egress or ingress open to the general public*”. RCW 9.41.300(1)(a). The Legislature prohibited possession of firearms in certain “restricted areas” of courthouses. However, the Legislature provided that 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”. RCW 9.41.300(1)(b). The Legislature prohibited possession of firearms in the restricted areas of certain mental health facilities but, again, the Legislature provided that “[r]estricted access areas do not include common areas of egress and ingress open to the general public”. RCW 9.41.300(1)(c). Even the restricted areas of airports where firearms are prohibited 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.” RCW 9.41.300(1)(e). Thus, even when the Legislature prohibited the possession of firearms, it did so only in restricted areas. The Legislature did not intend to impose a general prohibition on a citizen’s ability to possess a firearm.

Third, the evolution of the preemption of local firearms laws establishes that the Legislature intended RCW 9.41.290 to broadly preempt local authority and to prohibit local government from prohibiting citizens from possessing firearms. In 1935, Washington adopted firearms laws “modeled after the uniform firearms act which was approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, in 1930. See 1930 Handbook of National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and Proceedings, 562-567.” *Olsen v. Delmore*, 48 Wn.2d 545, 548, 295 P.2d 324 (1956). Laws of 1935, ch. 172. The 1935 law did not contain a provision similar to RCW 9.41.290 that addressed the preemption of local authority to adopt firearms laws. In 1961, the Legislature reenacted the state’s firearms laws. Laws of 1961, ch. 124. The 1961 law provided that “[a]ll laws or parts of laws of the state of Washington, its subdivisions and municipalities inconsistent herewith are hereby preempted and repealed.” Laws of 1961, ch. 124, § 14.

Although the 1961 law preempted and repealed inconsistent local law, it did not generally preempt local authority to adopt firearms laws that were not inconsistent with state firearms law. This was the holding in *Second Amendment Foundation v. City of Renton*, 35 Wn. App. 583, 668 P.2d 596 (1983). In *Second Amendment Foundation*, Renton adopted an ordinance prohibiting the possession of firearms where alcoholic beverages are dispensed by the drink. The plaintiff argued that this ordinance was preempted by section 12 of the 1961 law. The Court of Appeals rejected this argument, because the “provision served only to repeal inconsistent municipal legislation in effect in 1961, and has no bearing on the present case.” *Second Amendment Foundation*, 35 Wn. App. at 588. The court held that there was no express preemption of local authority to regulate firearms. The court explained that a “careful examination of the Uniform Firearms Act, RCW Ch. 9.41, demonstrates no express preemption concerning the possession of firearms on premises where liquor is sold by the drink. The legislature has not indicated an intention to preempt municipal regulation in all areas of gun control. The power of municipalities to so legislate survives.” *Second Amendment Foundation*, 35 Wn. App. at 588.

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The Court next considered whether there was a conflict between state law and the Renton ordinance. The Court concluded that there was no conflict, because Washington laws “do not expressly state an unqualified right to be in possession of a firearm at any time or place. The Renton ordinance does not purport to contradict or restrict any provision of the statute. Therefore, the statute and ordinance are not inconsistent.” *Id.* at 588-89. Thus, “[w]hile an absolute and unqualified local prohibition against possession of a pistol by the holder of a state permit would conflict with state law, an ordinance which is a limited prohibition reasonably related to particular places and necessary to protect the public safety, health, morals and general welfare is not preempted by state statute.” *Id.* at 589.

In 1983, the Legislature adopted RCW 9.41.290. Laws of 1983, ch. 232, § 12. The 1983 version of RCW 9.41.290 provided that “[c]ities, towns, and counties may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are consistent with this chapter. Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted.” Laws of 1983, ch. 232, § 12. Although RCW 9.41.290 was enacted after *Second Amendment Foundation* was argued, the Court explained that section 12 “prohibits the enactment of local ordinances inconsistent with the requirements of RCW Ch. 9.41. It does not militate against the result reached here.” *Second Amendment Foundation*, 35 Wn. App. at 588 n.3. Thus, the 1983 version of RCW 9.41.290 only preempted inconsistent local firearms laws.

In an addendum to AGO 1983 No. 14 (Addendum dated September 22, 1983), we discussed the limited scope of the preemptive language of section 12. We noted that the

critical issue involves *the very limited preemptive effect of the language employed in § 12 of SSB 3782 (now chapter 232, Laws of 1983)*. It has, unfortunately, become apparent to us since AGO 1983 No. 14 was issued that some proponents and many supporters of that bill were misled into thinking that the language of § 12 was sufficient to prevent the continuing enactment or enforcement of local ordinances addressing the kinds of places where weapons might be possessed—with or without a permit. Such ordinances, in the minds of many, have led to a confusing patchwork of prohibitions from one locality to the next, across the state.

AGO 1983 No. 14 (Addendum dated September 22, 1983) at 1 (emphasis added). We explained that it “is most certainly within the power of the legislature to effect a policy that such a patchwork situation will not exist.” *Id.* Also, we suggested that language such as “preemption” or “occupies the field” would accomplish this goal:

If the legislature intends to accomplish this policy through the technique of “preemption” there are numerous judicial decisions, both within our own state and elsewhere, that contain examples of appropriate terminology that should be used. For, quite simply, *preemption indicates a complete take over of a field of activity to the exclusion of all local actions, regulations or interference*—and thus, if that is the intention of the legislature, *the best and most effective way to manifest that intent would be to use the term “preemption” or “occupies the field” or similar terms.*

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AGO 1983 No. 14 (Addendum dated September 22, 1983) at 1-2 (emphasis added).

In 1985, the Legislature amended RCW 9.41.290. Laws of 1985, ch. 428, § 1. The amendment included the use of both of the terms “preemption” and “occupies the field” suggested in AGO 1983 No. 14. The amendment, in bill draft form, provided:

The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state, including the registration, licensing, possession, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, discharge, and transportation of firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or parts thereof, including ammunition and reloader components. Cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are specifically authorized by state law and are consistent with this chapter. Such local ordinances shall have the same or lesser penalty as provided for by state law. Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.

Laws of 1985, ch. 428, § 1 (italicized emphasis added). The 1985 legislation also added RCW 9.41.300 to RCW 9.41. Laws of 1985, ch. 428, § 2. RCW 9.31.300 prohibited possession of firearms in certain places. Laws of 1985, ch. 428, § 2(1). The statute also provided: “Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290, cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances” restricting the discharge and possession of firearms in certain places. Laws of 1985, ch. 428, § 2(2). The sequence of events leading to the 1985 amendment of RCW 9.41.290 persuades us that the Legislature intended to preempt all local authority to impose a prohibition on the public’s ability to possess firearms. The use of the terms “preempt” and “occupies the field” confirm that RCW 9.41.290 was intended to broadly preempt local authority to adopt a ban on the possession of firearms.

The 1994 amendment to RCW 9.41.290 and .300 also confirms this view. In 1993, the Court of Appeals decided *City of Seattle v. Ballsmider*, 71 Wn. App. 159, 856 P.2d 1113 (1993). In *Ballsmider*, the defendant violated a Seattle ordinance by standing on the back porch of his Seattle residence and firing a gun into the air. The Seattle Municipal Court imposed a sentence of 365 days’ confinement with 360 days suspended and a \$5,000 fine with \$4,500 suspended. The defendant argued that “the penalty imposed by local firearms ordinances cannot exceed that imposed by the State firearms statutes, and that his sentence was therefore contrary to law because his sentence and the maximum penalty under SMC 12A.28.050 (365 days and \$5,000) exceed the maximum penalty allowed under RCW 9.41.230 (90 days and \$1,000).” *Ballsmider*, 71 Wn. App. at 161. The Court rejected this argument, pointing to the language in RCW 9.41.300(2): “Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290.” According to the Court:

The definition of “notwithstanding” is “in spite of”, which in turn is defined as “in defiance of, regardless of . . .” Under these definitions, “notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290” means “regardless of anything in RCW 9.41.290.” Had the Legislature

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intended that local governments disregard only contrary provisions or restrictions in the preemption statute, it could have easily said “notwithstanding any contrary provisions or restrictions in RCW 9.41.290” instead of “notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290.” *Thus, the effect of “notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290” is that the preemption statute and its restrictions, including its penalty restrictions, are to be disregarded and have absolutely no bearing on laws enacted pursuant to RCW 9.41.300(2)(a).*

Ballsmidler, 71 Wn. App. at 162–163 (emphasis added) (citations omitted). The Court concluded that this reading of RCW 9.41.300(2) was consistent with RCW 9.41.290. According to the Court, the preemption language in RCW 9.41.290

applies to the entire range of firearms regulation, including “registration, licensing, possession, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, *discharge*, and transportation of firearms . . .” (Emphasis added). RCW 9.41.300(2) and its “[n]otwithstanding RCW 9.41.290” language merely give local governments authority, without penalty or other restrictions, to enact laws regarding the *discharge* of firearms in areas where there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized. This limited exception does not swallow or render meaningless the general preemption statute which, as noted above, applies to much more than the regulation of the discharge of firearms.

Ballsmidler, 71 Wn. App. at 163-64.

In 1994, the Legislature amended RCW 9.41.290 and RCW 9.41.300. Laws of 1994, 1st Sp. Sess., ch. 7, §§ 428, 429. In bill draft form, the amendments to RCW 9.41.290 provided:

The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state, including the registration, licensing, possession, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, discharge, and transportation of firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or parts thereof, including ammunition and reloader components. Cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300, and are consistent with this chapter. Such local ordinances shall have the same ~~((or lesser))~~ penalty as provided for by state law. Local laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.

Laws of 1994, 1st Sp. Sess., ch. 7, § 428. In bill draft form, RCW 9.41.300, which provides limited authority to municipalities to enact ordinances relating to firearms was amended in part to provide:

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(2) ~~((Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290,))~~ Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances:

....

(4) Violations of local ordinances adopted under subsection (2) of this section must have the same penalty as provided for by state law.

Laws of 1994, 1st Sp. Sess., ch. 7, § 429(2), (4).

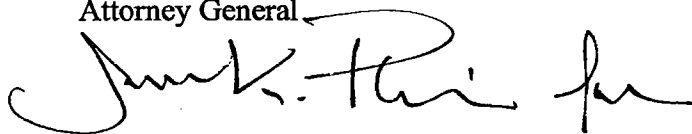
The 1994 amendments had the effect of changing the law as it was interpreted by the court in *Ballsmider*, which read the phrase “notwithstanding RCW 9.41.290” in RCW 9.41.300 as “allow[ing] local governments relatively unlimited authority” in the specific areas covered by RCW 9.41.300(2). *Ballsmider*, 71 Wn. App. at 163. The repeal of the “notwithstanding” language supports the interpretation that the Legislature intended that local governments have limited ability to regulate firearms. The 1994 amendments require that the penalties be the same as provided for by state law. The amendments even eliminate the authority of local governments to impose lesser penalties. The addition of the phrase “as in RCW 9.41.300” to RCW 9.41.290 further limits local authority to regulate firearms. Local governments may only regulate if “specifically authorized by state law, as in RCW 9.41.300”. Laws of 1994, 1st Sp. Sess., ch. 7, § 428.

To summarize, RCW 9.41.290 “fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of the state”. While RCW 9.41.290 does not preempt all city authority with regard to firearms, it does preempt a city’s authority to adopt firearms laws or regulations of application to the general public, unless specifically authorized by state law. Accordingly, RCW 9.41.290 preempts a city’s authority to enact local laws that prohibit possession of firearms on city property or in city-owned facilities.

We trust that this opinion will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

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