Firearms Safety, The Law & You
Basic Safety, General Laws, And Regulations

Be Safe And Responsible Whenever Handling Firearms!

- Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
- Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Unload firearms when not in use.
- Store guns and ammunition beyond the reach of children.

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Firearm Safety

There is a sentence in a pilot’s flight manual that reads, “When you enter the cockpit of this aircraft, you become part of a system over which you have control—both in terms of operation and safe handling. You are the only one that can make the system safe or unsafe.”

The same is true for individuals who own firearms. From the time a person picks up a firearm, the individual has complete control to make the system safe.

Firearms safety is up to you. Make no mistake about it!

If you are interested in learning more about safe firearms handling, contact your local police or county sheriff, a sporting goods store or gun shop. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife also offers classes and online study programs on hunter education which include helpful information on firearms safety. Be sure to check with local sports clubs, which can also provide information about ranges and safe shooting areas in your vicinity.

Home Safety

Many people in Washington own firearms. Whether used for hunting, target shooting or home defense, all firearms are potentially dangerous if handled carelessly. Since firearms-related incidents can occur in the home, it is especially important to pay attention to firearms stored around families and friends. While there are no hard and fast rules, the following tips should serve as a general rule:

Take a firearms safety class with other members of your household to learn basic firearms safety.

Handle and maintain firearms in a safe and proper manner at all times. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Always check the action to see if the chamber or cylinder is loaded.

Keep your finger away from the trigger unless you are actually shooting.

Never leave a loaded firearm unattended where a child or other inexperienced person might be able to reach it. Store guns unloaded, out of reach.

Be especially careful while cleaning firearms. Far too many “unloaded” guns have resulted in injury!

Help prevent firearms theft by storing firearms in a secure area while away from home.

The Law

Both state and federal law govern the use of firearms. The basic state code for Washington is included in this pamphlet. May federal laws and regulations are listed in the United States Code. Although these two sources are informative, they are not all-inclusive and additional restrictions apply in certain cases.

One familiar example of additional restrictions is in airports, where the Federal Aviation Administration prohibits carrying firearms in certain restricted areas on or about a person or accessible property (such as carry-on luggage). No private citizen—not even with a concealed pistol license—is exempt from this special restriction.

Cities, counties and municipalities in Washington are prohibited from enacting firearms laws and ordinances unless such ordinances are specifically authorized by and consistent with state law. Just as with firearms safety, it is your responsibility as a firearm owner to know applicable firearm laws and regulation. Remember: No single pamphlet can list all safety information or laws, rules and regulations.
Chapter 9.41 RCW

Firearms and dangerous weapons

RCW Sections

9.41.010 Terms defined ............................................................. p. 4
9.41.040 Unlawful possession of firearms -- Ownership, possession by certain persons -- Penalties ........................................ p. 5
9.41.042 Children -- Permissible firearm possession ................................................................. p. 5
9.41.045 Possession by offenders .................................................. p. 6
9.41.047 Restoration of possession rights ................................................ p. 6
9.41.050 Carrying firearms .......................................................... p. 6
9.41.060 Exceptions to restrictions on carrying firearms p. 6
9.41.070 Concealed pistol license -- Application -- Fee -- Renewal ....................................................... p. 7
9.41.073 Concealed pistol license -- Reciprocity ................................................................. p. 8
9.41.075 Concealed pistol license -- Revocation ................................................................. p. 8
9.41.080 Delivery to ineligible persons ................................................ p. 9
9.41.090 Dealer deliveries regulated -- Hold on delivery ................................................................. p. 9
9.41.094 Waiver of confidentiality ................................................................. p. 10
9.41.097 Supplying information on persons purchasing pistols or applying for concealed pistol licenses ................................................................. p. 10
9.41.0975 Officials and agencies -- Immunity, writ of mandamus ................................................................. p. 10
9.41.098 Forfeiture of firearms -- Disposition -- Confiscation ................................................................. p. 10
9.41.100 Dealer licensing and registration required ................................................................. p. 11
9.41.110 Dealer's licenses, by whom granted, conditions, fees -- Employees, finger printing and background checks -- Wholesale sales excepted -- Permits prohibited ................................................................. p. 11
9.41.120 Firearms as loan security ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.122 Out-of-state purchasing ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.124 Purchasing by nonresidents ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.129 Recordkeeping requirements ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.135 Verification of licenses and registration -- Notice to federal government ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.140 Alteration of identifying marks -- Exceptions ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.171 Alien possession of firearms -- Requirements -- Penalty ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.173 Alien possession of firearms -- Alien firearm license -- Political subdivisions may not modify requirements -- Penalty for false statement ................................................................. p. 12
9.41.175 Alien possession of firearms -- Possession without license -- Conditions ................................................................. p. 13
9.41.185 Coyote getters ................................................................. p. 13
9.41.190 Unlawful firearms -- Exceptions ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.220 Unlawful firearms and parts contraband ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.225 Use of machine gun in felony -- Penalty ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.230 Aiming or discharging firearms, dangerous weapons ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.240 Possession of pistol by person from eighteen to twenty-one ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.250 Dangerous weapons -- Penalty -- Exemption for law enforcement officers ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.260 Dangerous exhibitions ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.270 Weapons apparently capable of producing bodily harm -- Unlawful carrying or handling -- Penalty -- Exceptions ................................................................. p. 14
9.41.280 Possessing dangerous weapons on school facilities -- Penalty -- Exceptions ................................................................. p. 15
9.41.290 State preemption ................................................................. p. 16
9.41.300 Weapons prohibited in certain places -- Local laws and ordinances -- Exceptions -- Penalty ................................................................. p. 16
9.41.310 Information pamphlet ................................................................. p. 17
9.41.320 Fireworks ................................................................. p. 17
9.41.800 Surrender of weapons or licenses -- Prohibition on future possession or licensing ................................................................. p. 17
9.41.810 Penalty ................................................................. p. 17

Notes on select additional state firearm laws:

Theft of a firearm: RCW 9A.56.300 ................................................................. p. 17
Possessing a stolen firearm: RCW 9A.56.310 ................................................................. p. 17
Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle: RCW 77.15.460 ................................................................. p. 18
Shooting firearm from, across, or along public highway: RCW 77.15.460 ................................................................. p. 18
RCW 9.41.010
Terms defined.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) “Antique firearm” means a firearm or replica of a firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(2) “Barrel length” means the distance from the bolt face of a closed action down the length of the axis of the bore to the crown of the muzzle, or in the case of a barrel with attachments to the end of any legal device permanently attached to the end of the muzzle.

(3) “Crime of violence” means:
   (a) Any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended: Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony, criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion, kidnapping in the second degree, arson in the second degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, burglary in the second degree, residential burglary, and robbery in the second degree;
   (b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, which is comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence in (a) of this subsection; and
   (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(4) “Dealer” means a person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail who has, or is required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a). A person who does not have, and is not required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a), is not a dealer if that person makes only occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or sells all or part of his or her personal collection of firearms.

(5) “Family or household member” means “family” or “household member” as used in RCW 10.99.020.

(6) “Felony” means any felony offense under the laws of this state or any federal or out-of-state offense comparable to a felony offense under the laws of this state.

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

(8) “Law enforcement officer” includes a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020, or a specially commissioned Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020. “Law enforcement officer” also includes a limited authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 if such officer is duly authorized by his or her employer to carry a concealed pistol.

(9) “Lawful permanent resident” has the same meaning afforded a person “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(20).

(10) “Loaded” means:
   (a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;
   (b) Cartridges are in a clip that is locked in place in the firearm;
   (c) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver;
   (d) There is a cartridge in the tube or magazine that is inserted in the action; or
   (e) There is a ball in the barrel and the firearm is capped or primed if the firearm is a muzzle loader.

(11) “Machine gun” means any firearm known as a machine gun, mechanical rifle, submachine gun, or any other mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir clip, disc, drum, belt, or other separable mechanical device for storing, carrying, or supplying ammunition which can be loaded into the firearm, mechanism, or instrument, and fired therefrom at the rate of five or more shots per second.

(12) “Nonimmigrant alien” means a person defined as such in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(15).

(13) “Pistol” means any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length, or is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.

(14) “Rifle” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(15) “Sell” refers to the actual approval of the delivery of a firearm in consideration of payment or promise of payment of a certain price in money.

(16) “Serious offense” means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended:
   (a) Any crime of violence;
   (b) Any felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, chapter 69.50 RCW, that is classified as a class B felony or that has a maximum term of imprisonment of at least ten years;
   (c) Child molestation in the second degree;
   (d) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;
   (e) Indecent liberties;
   (f) Leading organized crime;
   (g) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
   (h) Rape in the third degree;
   (i) Drive-by shooting;
   (j) Sexual exploitation;
   (k) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;
   (l) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;
   (m) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation, as “sexual motivation” is defined under RCW 9.94A.030;
   (n) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under *RCW 9.94A.602; or
   (o) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, that is comparable to a serious offense, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious offense.

(17) “Short-barreled rifle” means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(18) “Short-barreled shotgun” means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(19) “Shotgun” means a weapon with one or more barrels, designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.
RCW 9.41.040
Unlawful possession of firearms — Ownership, possession by certain persons — Penalties.

(1)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, if the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm after having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any serious offense as defined in this chapter.

(b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree is a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree, if the person does not qualify under subsection (1) of this section for the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree and the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm:

(i) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any felony not specifically listed as prohibiting firearm possession under subsection (1) of this section, or any of the following crimes when committed by one family or household member against another, committed on or after July 1, 1993: Assault in the fourth degree, coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass in the first degree, or violation of the provisions of a protection order or no-contact order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, or 10.99.040);

(ii) After having previously been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been restored as provided in RCW 9.41.047;

(iii) If the person is under eighteen years of age, except as provided in RCW 9.41.042; and/or

(iv) If the person is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a serious offense as defined in RCW 9.41.010.

(b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.047 or any other provisions of law, as used in this chapter, a person has been "convicted," whether in an adult court or adjudicated in a juvenile court, at such time as a plea of guilty has been accepted, or a verdict of guilty has been filed, notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, posttrial or post-factfinding motions, and appeals. Conviction includes a dismissal entered after a period of probation, suspension or deferral of sentence, and also includes equivalent dispositions by courts in jurisdictions other than Washington state. A person shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm if the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted or the conviction or disposition has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence. Where no record of the court's disposition of the charges can be found, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person was not convicted of the charge.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a person convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense prohibiting the possession of a firearm under this section other than murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, indecent liberties, arson, assault, kidnapping, extortion, burglary, or violations with respect to controlled substances under RCW 69.50.401 and 69.50.410, who received a probationary sentence under RCW 9.95.200, and who received a dismissal of the charge under RCW 9.95.240, shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm as a result of the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if a person is prohibited from possession of a firearm under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and has not previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sex offense prohibiting firearm ownership under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and/or any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, the individual may petition a court of record to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored:

(a) Under RCW 9.41.047; and/or

(b) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a felony offense, after five or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; or

(ii) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a nonfelony offense, after three or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525 and the individual has completed all conditions of the sentence.

(5) In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, if a person under the age of eighteen years is found by a court to have possessed a firearm in a vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section or to have committed an offense while armed with a firearm during which offense a motor vehicle served an integral function, the court shall notify the department of licensing within twenty-four hours and the person's privilege to drive shall be revoked under RCW 46.20.265.

(6) Nothing in chapter 129, Laws of 1995 shall ever be construed or interpreted as preventing an offender from being charged and subsequently convicted for the separate felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, in addition to being charged and subsequently convicted under this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree. Notwithstanding any other law, if the offender is convicted under this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, then the offender shall serve consecutive sentences for each of the felony crimes of conviction listed in this subsection.

(7) Each firearm unlawfully possessed under this section shall be a separate offense.

RCW 9.41.042
Children — Permissible firearm possession.

RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(iii) shall not apply to any person under the age of eighteen years who is:

(1) In attendance at a hunter’s safety course or a firearms safety course;

(2) Engaging in practice in the use of a firearm or target shooting at an established range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located or any other area where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited;

(3) Engaging in an organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the performance;

(4) Hunting or trapping under a valid license issued to the person under Title 77 RCW;

(5) In an area where the discharge of a firearm is permitted, is not trespassing, and the person either: (a) Is at least fourteen years
of age, has been issued a hunter safety certificate, and is using a
lawful firearm other than a pistol; or (b) is under the supervision of
a parent, guardian, or other adult approved for the purpose by the
parent or guardian;
(6) Traveling with any unloaded firearm in the person's posses-
sion to or from any activity described in subsection (1), (2), (3), (4),
or (5) of this section;
(7) On real property under the control of his or her parent, other
relative, or legal guardian and who has the permission of the par-
et or legal guardian to possess a firearm;
(8) At his or her residence and who, with the permission of his
or her parent or legal guardian, possesses a firearm for the pur-
pose of exercising the rights specified in RCW 9A.16.020(3); or
(9) Is a member of the armed forces of the United States, na-
tional guard, or organized reserves, when on duty.

RCW 9.41.045 Possession by offenders.
As a sentence condition and requirement, offenders under the
supervision of the department of corrections pursuant to chapter
9.94A RCW shall not own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition.
In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to RCW 9.41.040
when applicable, offenders found to be in actual or construc-
tive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the
appropriate violation process and sanctions as provided for in
RCW 9.94A.633, 9.94A.716, or 9.94A.737. Firearms or ammunition
owned, used, or possessed by offenders may be confiscated by
community corrections officers and turned over to the Washing-
ton state patrol for disposal as provided in RCW 9.41.098.

RCW 9.41.047 Restoration of possession rights.
(1) At the time a person is convicted or found not guilty by reason
of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to possess a
firearm, or at the time a person is committed by court order under
RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or chapter 10.77
RCW for mental health treatment, the convicting or committing
court shall notify the person, orally and in writing, that the person
must immediately surrender any concealed pistol license and that
the person may not possess a firearm unless his or her right to
do so is restored by a court of record. For purposes of this section
a convicting court includes a court in which a person has been
found not guilty by reason of insanity.
The convicting or committing court shall forward within three
judicial days after conviction or entry of the commitment order a
copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable
information, along with the date of conviction or commitment,
to the department of licensing. When a person is committed by
court order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750,
or chapter 10.77 RCW for mental health treatment, the committing
or committing court shall notify the person, orally and in writing, that the person
must immediately surrender any concealed pistol license and that
the person may not possess a firearm unless his or her right to
do so is restored by a court of record. For purposes of this section
a convicting court includes a court in which a person has been
found not guilty by reason of insanity.

(2) Upon receipt of the information provided for by subsection
(1) of this section, the department of licensing shall determine if
the convicted or committed person has a concealed pistol license.
If the person does have a concealed pistol license, the department
of licensing shall immediately notify the license-issuing authority
which, upon receipt of such notification, shall immediately revoke
the license.

(3)(a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm, by
reason of having been involuntarily committed for mental health
treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750,
chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction
may, upon discharge, petition the superior court to have his or her
right to possess a firearm restored.
(b) The petition may be brought in the superior court that
ordered the involuntary commitment or the superior court of the
county in which the petitioner resides.
(c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, the court shall
restore the petitioner's right to possess a firearm if the petitioner
proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:
(i) The petitioner is no longer required to participate in court-
ordered inpatient or outpatient treatment;
(ii) The petitioner has successfully managed the condition
related to the commitment;
(iii) The petitioner no longer presents a substantial danger to
himself or herself, or the public; and
(iv) The symptoms related to the commitment are not reason-
ably likely to recur.
(d) If a preponderance of the evidence in the record supports
a finding that the person petitioning the court has engaged in
violence and that it is more likely than not that the person will
engage in violence after his or her right to possess a firearm is
restored, the person shall bear the burden of proving by clear,
cogent, and convincing evidence that he or she does not present
a substantial danger to the safety of others.
   (e) When a person's right to possess a firearm has been re-
   stored under this subsection, the court shall forward, within three
   judicial days after entry of the restoration order, notification that
   the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored to the
department of licensing, the department of social and health ser-
vices, and the national instant criminal background check system
index, denied persons file.
(4) No person who has been found not guilty by reason of in-
sanity may petition a court for restoration of the right to possess a
firearm unless the person meets the requirements for the restora-
tion of the right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040(4).

RCW 9.41.050 Carrying firearms.
(1)(a) Except in the person's place of abode or fixed place of
business, a person shall not carry a pistol concealed on his or her
person without a license to carry a concealed pistol.
(b) Every licensee shall have his or her concealed pistol license
in his or her immediate possession at all times that he or she is
required by this section to have a concealed pistol license and
shall display the same upon demand to any police officer or to
any other person when and if required by law to do so. Any viola-
tion of this subsection (1)(b) shall be a class 1 civil infraction under
chapter 7.80 RCW and shall be punished accordingly pursuant
to chapter 7.80 RCW and the infraction rules for courts of limited
jurisdiction.
   (2)(a) A person shall not carry or place a loaded pistol in any
vehicle unless the person has a license to carry a concealed pistol
and: (i) The pistol is on the licensee's person, (ii) the licensee is
within the vehicle at all times that the pistol is there, or (iii) the
licensee is away from the vehicle and the pistol is locked within
the vehicle and concealed from view from outside the vehicle.
(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.
   (3)(a) A person at least eighteen years of age who is in posses-
sion of an unloaded pistol shall not leave the unloaded pistol in a
vehicle unless the unloaded pistol is locked within the vehicle and
concealed from view from outside the vehicle.
(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.
(4) Nothing in this section permits the possession of firearms
illegal to possess under state or federal law.

RCW 9.41.060 Exceptions to restrictions on carrying firearms.
The provisions of RCW 9.41.050 shall not apply to:
(1) Marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens or their deputies, or
other law enforcement officers of this state or another state;
He or she has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest;
(2) Members of the armed forces of the United States or of the
national guard or organized reserves, when on duty;
(3) Officers or employees of the United States duly authorized
to carry a concealed pistol;
(4) Any person engaged in the business of manufacturing,
repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of
the person, if possessing, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or
ordinary course of the business;
(5) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly au-
thorized to purchase or receive pistols from the United States or from
this state;
(6) Regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for the pur-
pose of target shooting, when those members are at or are going
to or from their places of target practice;
(7) Regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for the
purpose of modern and antique firearm collecting, when those
members are at or are going to or from their collector's gun shows
and exhibits;
(8) Any person engaging in a lawful outdoor recreational ac-
tivity such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, or horseback riding,
only if, considering all of the attendant circumstances, includ-
ing but not limited to whether the person has a valid hunting
or fishing license, it is reasonable to conclude that the person is
participating in lawful outdoor activities or is traveling to or from
a legitimate outdoor recreation area;
(9) Any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a closed
opaque case or secure wrapper; or
(10) Law enforcement officers retired for service or physical dis-
abilities, except for those law enforcement officers retired because
of mental or stress-related disabilities. This subsection applies only
to a retired officer who has: (a) Obtained documentation from a
law enforcement agency within Washington state from which he
or she retired that is signed by the agency’s chief law enforcement
officer and that states that the retired officer was retired for ser-
vice or physical disability; and (b) not been convicted or found not
guilty by reason of insanity of a crime making him or her ineligible
for a concealed pistol license.

RCW 9.41.070
Concealed pistol license — Application — Fee — Renewal.
(1) The chief of police of a municipality or the sheriff of a county
shall within thirty days after the filing of an application of any
person, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed
on his or her person within this state for five years from the date
issue, for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business,
sport, or while traveling. However, if the applicant does not have
a valid permanent Washington driver's license or Washington
state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for
the previous consecutive ninety days, the issuing authority shall
have up to sixty days after the filing of the application to issue a
license. The issuing authority shall not refuse to accept completed
applications for concealed pistol licenses during regular business
hours.

The applicant's constitutional right to bear arms shall not be
denied, unless:
(a) He or she is ineligible to possess a firearm under the provi-
sions of RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045;
(b) The applicant's concealed pistol license is in a revoked
status;
(c) He or she is under twenty-one years of age;
(d) He or she is subject to a court order or injunction regard-
ing firearms pursuant to RCW 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040,
26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.26.590;
(e) He or she is free on bond or personal recognizance pending
trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense;
(f) He or she has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest
from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misde-
meanor; or
(g) He or she has been ordered to forfeit a firearm under RCW
9.41.098(1)(e) within one year before filing an application to carry
a pistol concealed on his or her person.
No person convicted of a felony may have his or her right to
possess firearms restored or his or her privilege to carry a con-
cealed pistol restored, unless the person has been granted relief
from disabilities by the attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec.
925(c), or RCW 9.41.040 (3) or (4) applies.

(2) The issuing authority shall check with the national crime
information center, the Washington state patrol electronic da-
tabase, the department of social and health services electronic
database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to
determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040
or 9.41.045 to possess a firearm and therefore ineligible for a
concealed pistol license. This subsection applies whether the ap-
plicant is applying for a new concealed pistol license or to renew a
concealed pistol license.

(3) Any person whose firearms rights have been restricted and
who has been granted relief from disabilities by the attorney gen-
eral under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c) or who is exempt under 18 U.S.C.
Sec. 921(a)(20)(A) shall have his or her right to acquire, receive,
transfer, ship, transport, carry, and possess firearms in accordance
with Washington state law restored except as otherwise prohib-
ited by this chapter.

(4) The license application shall bear the full name, residential
address, telephone number at the option of the applicant, date
and place of birth, race, gender, description, a complete set of
fingerprints, and signature of the licensee, and the licensee's
driver's license number or state identification card number if used
for identification in applying for the license. A signed application
for a concealed pistol license shall constitute a waiver of confi-
dentiality and written request that the department of social and
health services, mental health institutions, and other health care
centrists release information relevant to the applicant's eligibility
for a concealed pistol license to an inquiring court or law enforce-
ment agency.

The application for an original license shall include two com-
plete sets of fingerprints to be forwarded to the Washington state
patrol.

The license and application shall contain a warning substan-
tially as follows:
CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal
law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are
prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be
prosecuted in federal court. A state license is not a defense to a
federal prosecution.

The license shall contain a description of the major differences
between state and federal law and an explanation of the fact that
local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law
and must be consistent with state law. The application shall con-
tain questions about the applicant’s eligibility under RCW 9.41.040
to possess a pistol, the applicant’s place of birth, and whether
the applicant is a United States citizen. The applicant shall not be
required to produce a birth certificate or other evidence of citizen-
ship. A person who is not a citizen of the United States shall, if ap-
plicable, meet the additional requirements of RCW 9.41.173 and
produce proof of compliance with RCW 9.41.173 upon applica-
tion. The license may be in triplicate or in a form to be prescribed
by the department of licensing.

The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the dup-
licate shall within seven days be sent to the director of licensing
and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years, by the authority
issuing the license.

The department of licensing shall make available to law
enforcement and corrections agencies, in an on-line format, all
information received under this subsection.
A person may apply for a concealed pistol license:

The fee shall be distributed as follows:
(a) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
(b) Four dollars shall be paid to the agency taking the fingerprints of the person licensed;
(c) Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter; and
(d) Three dollars to the firearms range account in the general fund.

The renewal fee shall be distributed as follows:
(a) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
(b) Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter; and
(c) Three dollars to the firearms range account in the general fund.

The nonrefundable fee for the renewal of such license shall be thirty-two dollars. No other branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the renewal of the license.

The renewal fee shall be distributed as follows:
(a) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
(b) Four dollars shall be paid to the agency taking the fingerprints of the person licensed;
(c) Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter; and
(d) Three dollars to the firearms range account in the general fund.

The nonrefundable fee for replacement of lost or damaged licenses is ten dollars to be paid to the issuing authority.

Payment shall be by cash, check, or money order at the option of the applicant. Additional methods of payment may be allowed at the option of the issuing authority.

A licensee may renew a license if the licensee applies for renewal within ninety days before or after the expiration date of the license. A license so renewed shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing after the expiration date of the license must pay a late renewal penalty of ten dollars in addition to the renewal fee specified in subsection (6) of this section. The fee shall be distributed as follows:
(a) Three dollars shall be deposited in the state wildlife account and used exclusively first for the printing and distribution of a pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the preemptive nature of state law, and subsequently the support of volunteer instructors in the basic firearms safety training program conducted by the department of fish and wildlife. The pamphlet shall be given to each applicant for a license; and
(b) Seven dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter.

Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (1) through (9) of this section, the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence may issue a temporary emergency license for good cause pending review under subsection (1) of this section. However, a temporary emergency license issued under this subsection shall not exempt the holder of the license from any records check requirement. Temporary emergency licenses shall be easily distinguishable from regular licenses.

A political subdivision of the state shall not modify the requirements of this section or chapter, nor may a political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required by this section.

A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding citizenship or identity on an application for a concealed pistol license is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the concealed pistol license of a person who knowingly makes a false statement shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently ineligible for a concealed pistol license.

A person may apply for a concealed pistol license:
(a) To the municipality or to the county in which the applicant resides if the applicant resides in a municipality;
(b) To the county in which the applicant resides if the applicant resides in an unincorporated area; or
(c) Anywhere in the state if the applicant is a nonresident.

Any person who, as a member of the armed forces, including the national guard and armed forces reserves, is unable to renew his or her license under subsections (6) and (9) of this section because of the person's assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service may renew his or her license within ninety days after the person returns to this state from out-of-state military service, if the person provides the following to the issuing authority no later than ninety days after the person's date of discharge or assignment, reassignment, or deployment back to this state: (a) A copy of the person's original order designating the specific period of assignment, reassignment, or deployment for out-of-state military service, and (b) if appropriate, a copy of the person's discharge or amended or subsequent assignment, reassignment, or deployment order back to this state. A license so renewed under this subsection shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing after the expiration date of the license under this subsection shall pay only the renewal fee specified in subsection (6) of this section and shall not be required to pay a late renewal penalty in addition to the renewal fee.

RCW 9.41.073
Concealed pistol license — Reciprocity.
(1)(a) A person licensed to carry a pistol in a state the laws of which recognize and give effect in that state to a concealed pistol license issued under the laws of the state of Washington is authorized to carry a concealed pistol in this state if:
(i) The licensing state does not issue concealed pistol licenses to persons under twenty-one years of age; and
(ii) The licensing state requires mandatory fingerprint-based background checks of criminal and mental health history for all persons who apply for a concealed pistol license.
(b) This section applies to a license holder from another state only while the license holder is not a resident of this state. A license holder from another state must carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state.
(2) The attorney general shall periodically publish a list of states the laws of which recognize and give effect in that state to a concealed pistol license issued under the laws of the state of Washington and which meet the requirements of subsection (1) (a)(i) and (ii) of this section.

RCW 9.41.075
Concealed pistol license — Revocation.
(1) The license shall be revoked by the license-issuing authority immediately upon:
(a) Discovery by the issuing authority that the person was ineligible under RCW 9.41.070 for a concealed pistol license when applying for the license or license renewal;
(b) Conviction of the licensee, or the licensee being found not guilty by reason of insanity, of an offense, or commitment of the licensee for mental health treatment, that makes a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm;
(c) Conviction of the licensee for a third violation of this chapter within five calendar years; or
(d) An order that the licensee forfeit a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(d).
(2)(a) Unless the person may lawfully possess a pistol without a concealed pistol license, an ineligible person to whom a concealed pistol license was issued shall, within fourteen days of license revocation, lawfully transfer ownership of any pistol acquired while the person was in possession of the license.
(b) Upon discovering a person issued a concealed pistol license was ineligible for the license, the issuing authority shall contact
the department of licensing to determine whether the person purchased a pistol while in possession of the license. If the person did purchase a pistol while in possession of the concealed pistol license, if the person may not lawfully possess a pistol without a concealed pistol license, the issuing authority shall require the person to present satisfactory evidence of having lawfully transferred ownership of the pistol. The issuing authority shall require the person to produce the evidence within fifteen days of the revocation of the license.

(3) When a licensee is ordered to forfeit a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(d), the issuing authority shall:
(a) On the first forfeiture, revoke the license for one year;
(b) On the second forfeiture, revoke the license for two years; or
(c) On the third or subsequent forfeiture, revoke the license for five years.

Any person whose license is revoked as a result of a forfeiture of a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(d) may not reapply for a new license until the end of the revocation period.

(4) The issuing authority shall notify, in writing, the department of licensing of the revocation of a license. The department of licensing shall record the revocation.

RCW 9.41.080
Delivery to ineligible persons.

No person may deliver a firearm to any person whom he or she has reasonable cause to believe is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm. Any person violating this section is guilty of a class C felony, punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

RCW 9.41.090
Dealer deliveries regulated — Hold on delivery.

(1) In addition to the other requirements of this chapter, no dealer may deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until:
(a) The purchaser produces a valid concealed pistol license and the dealer has recorded the purchaser's name, license number, and issuing agency, such record to be made in triplicate and processed as provided in subsection (5) of this section. For purposes of this subsection (1)(a), a "valid concealed pistol license" does not include a temporary emergency license, and does not include any license issued before July 1, 1996, unless the issuing authority conducted a records search for disqualifying crimes under RCW 9.41.070 at the time of issuance;
(b) The dealer is notified in writing by the chief of police or the sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the purchaser resides that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 and that the application to purchase is approved by the chief of police or sheriff; or
(c) Five business days, meaning days on which state offices are open, have elapsed from the time of receipt of the application for the purchase thereof as provided herein by the chief of police or sheriff designated in subsection (5) of this section, and, when delivered, the pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. However, if the purchaser does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the waiting period under this subsection (1)(c) shall be up to sixty days.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in determining whether the purchaser meets the requirements of RCW 9.41.040, the chief of police or sheriff, or the designee of either, shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.
(b) Once the system is established, a dealer shall use the state system and national instant criminal background check system, provided for by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.), to make criminal background checks of applicants to purchase firearms. However, a chief of police or sheriff, or a designee of either, shall continue to check the department of social and health services' electronic database and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether applicants are ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(3) In any case under subsection (1)(c) of this section where the applicant has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor, the dealer shall hold the delivery of the pistol until the warrant for arrest is served and satisfied by appropriate court appearance. The local jurisdiction for purposes of the sale shall confirm the existence of outstanding warrants within seventy-two hours after notification of the application to purchase a pistol is received. The local jurisdiction shall also immediately confirm the satisfaction of the warrant on request of the dealer so that the hold may be released if the warrant was for an offense other than an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol.

(4) In any case where the chief or sheriff of the local jurisdiction has reasonable grounds based on the following circumstances:
(a) Open criminal charges, (b) pending criminal proceedings, (c) pending commitment proceedings, (d) an outstanding warrant for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, or (e) an arrest for an offense making a person ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, if the records of disposition have not yet been reported or entered sufficiently to determine eligibility to purchase a pistol, the local jurisdiction may hold the sale and delivery of the pistol beyond five days up to thirty days in order to confirm existing records in this state or elsewhere. After thirty days, the hold will be lifted unless an extension of the thirty days is approved by a local district court or municipal court for good cause shown. A dealer shall be notified of each hold placed on the sale by local law enforcement and of any application to the court for additional hold period to confirm records or confirm the identity of the applicant.

(5) At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol, the purchaser shall sign in triplicate and deliver to the dealer an application containing his or her full name, residential address, date and place of birth, race, and gender; the date and hour of the application; the applicant's driver's license number or state identification card number; a description of the pistol including the make, model, caliber and manufacturer's number if available at the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol. If the manufacturer's number is not available, the application may be processed, but delivery of the pistol to the purchaser may not occur unless the manufacturer's number is recorded on the application by the dealer and transmitted to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county in which the purchaser resides; and a statement that the purchaser is eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040.

The application shall contain a warning substantially as follows: CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. State permission to purchase a firearm is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The purchaser shall be given a copy of the department of fish and wildlife pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law.

The dealer shall, by the end of the business day, sign and attach his or her address and deliver a copy of the application and such other documentation as required under subsection (1) of this section to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the purchaser is a resident. The triplicate shall be
retained by the dealer for six years. The dealer shall deliver the pistol to the purchaser following the period of time specified in this section unless the dealer is notified of an investigative hold under subsection (4) of this section in writing by the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county, whichever is applicable, denying the purchaser's application to purchase and the grounds thereof. The application shall not be denied unless the purchaser is not eligible to possess a pistol under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045, or federal law.

The chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county shall retain or destroy applications to purchase a pistol in accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922.

(6) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding identity or eligibility requirements on the application to purchase a pistol is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040.

(7) This section does not apply to sales to licensed dealers for resale or to the sale of antique firearms.

**RCW 9.41.094**

**Waiver of confidentiality.**

A signed application to purchase a pistol shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that the department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities release, to an inquiring court or law enforcement agency, information relevant to the applicant's eligibility to purchase a pistol to an inquiring court or law enforcement agency.

**RCW 9.41.097**

**Supplying information on persons purchasing pistols or applying for concealed pistol licenses.**

(1) The department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities shall, upon request of a court or law enforcement agency, supply such relevant information as is necessary to determine the eligibility of a person to possess a pistol or to be issued a concealed pistol license under RCW 9.41.070 or to purchase a pistol under RCW 9.41.090.

(2) Mental health information received by: (a) The department of licensing pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or 9.41.173; (b) an issuing authority pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or 9.41.070; (c) a chief of police or sheriff pursuant to RCW 9.41.090 or 9.41.173; or (d) a court or law enforcement agency pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, shall not be disclosed except as provided in RCW 42.56.240(4).

**RCW 9.41.0975**

**Officials and agencies — Immunity, writ of mandamus.**

(1) The state, local governmental entities, any public or private agency, and the employees of any state or local governmental entity or public or private agency, acting in good faith, are immune from liability:

(a) For failure to prevent the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person whose receipt or possession of the firearm is unlawful;

(b) For preventing the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person who may lawfully receive or possess a firearm;

(c) For issuing a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license to a person ineligible for such a license;

(d) For failing to issue a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license to a person eligible for such a license;

(e) For revoking or failing to revoke an issued concealed pistol license or alien firearm license;

(f) For errors in preparing or transmitting information as part of determining a person's eligibility to receive or possess a firearm, or eligibility for a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license;

(g) For issuing a dealer's license to a person ineligible for such a license; or

(h) For failing to issue a dealer's license to a person eligible for such a license.

(2) An application may be made to a court of competent juris-

**RCW 9.41.098**

**Forfeiture of firearms — Disposition — Confiscation.**

(1) The superior courts and the courts of limited jurisdiction of the state may order forfeiture of a firearm which is proven to be:

(a) Found concealed on a person not authorized by RCW 9.41.060 or 9.41.070 to carry a concealed pistol: PROVIDED, That it is an absolute defense to forfeiture if the person possessed a valid Washington concealed pistol license within the preceding two years and has not become ineligible for a concealed pistol license in the interim. Before the firearm may be returned, the person must pay the past due renewal fee and the current renewal fee;

(b) Commercially sold to any person without an application as required by RCW 9.41.090;

(c) In the possession of a person prohibited from possessing the firearm under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045;

(d) In the possession or under the control of a person at the time the person committed or was arrested for committing a felony or committing a nonfelony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed;

(e) In the possession of a person who is in any place in which a concealed pistol license is required, and who is under the influence of any drug or under the influence of intoxicating liquor, as defined in chapter 46.61 RCW;

(f) In the possession of a person on bail or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony or for a nonfelony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed, except that violations of Title 77 RCW shall not result in forfeiture under this section;

(g) In the possession of a person found to have been mentally incompetent while in possession of a firearm when apprehended or who is thereafter committed pursuant to chapter 10.77 or 71.05 RCW;

(h) Used or displayed by a person in the violation of a proper written order of a court of general jurisdiction; or

(i) Used in the commission of a felony or of a nonfelony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed.

(2) Upon order of forfeiture, the court in its discretion may order destruction of any forfeited firearm. A court may temporarily retain forfeited firearms needed for evidence.

(a) Except as provided in (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, firearms that are: (i) Judicially forfeited and no longer needed for evidence; or (ii) forfeited due to a failure to make a claim under RCW 63.32.010 or 63.40.010; may be disposed of in any manner determined by the local legislative authority. Any proceeds of an auction or trade may be retained by the legislative authority. This subsection (2)(a) applies only to firearms that come into the possession of the law enforcement agency after June 30, 1993. By midnight, June 30, 1993, every law enforcement agency
shall prepare an inventory, under oath, of every firearm that has been judicially forfeited, has been seized and may be subject to judicial forfeiture, or that has been, or may be, forfeited due to a failure to make a claim under RCW 63.32.010 or 63.40.010.

(b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, of the inventoried firearms a law enforcement agency shall destroy illegal firearms, may retain a maximum of ten percent of legal forfeited firearms for agency use, and shall either:

(i) Comply with the provisions for the auction of firearms in RCW 9.41.098 that were in effect immediately preceding May 7, 1993; or

(ii) Trade, auction, or arrange for the auction of, rifles and shotguns.

In addition, the law enforcement agency shall either trade, auction, or arrange for the auction of, short firearms, or shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars to the state treasurer for every short firearm neither auctioned nor traded, to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars. The fees shall be accompanied by an inventory, under oath, of every short firearm listed in the inventory required by (a) of this subsection, that has been neither traded nor auctioned. The state treasurer shall credit the fees to the firearms range account established in RCW 79A.25.210. All trades or auctions of firearms under this subsection shall be to licensed dealers. Proceeds of any auction less costs, including actual costs of storage and sale, shall be forwarded to the firearms range account established in RCW 79A.25.210.

(c) Antique firearms and firearms recognized as curios, relics, and firearms of particular historical significance by the United States treasury department “bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms are exempt from destruction and shall be disposed of by auction or trade to licensed dealers.

(d) Firearms in the possession of the Washington state patrol on or after May 7, 1993, that are judicially forfeited and no longer needed for evidence, or forfeited due to a failure to make a claim under RCW 63.35.020, must be disposed of as follows: (i) Firearms illegal for any person to possess must be destroyed; (ii) the Washington state patrol may retain a maximum of ten percent of legal firearms for agency use; and (iii) all other legal firearms must be auctioned or traded to licensed dealers. The Washington state patrol may retain any proceeds of an auction or trade.

(3) The court shall order the firearm returned to the owner upon a showing that there is no probable cause to believe a violation of subsection (1) of this section existed or the firearm was stolen from the owner or the owner neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission involving the firearm which resulted in its forfeiture.

(4) A law enforcement officer of the state or of any county or municipality may confiscate a firearm found to be in the possession of a person under circumstances specified in subsection (1) of this section. After confiscation, the firearm shall not be surrendered except: (a) To the prosecuting attorney for use in subsequent legal proceedings; (b) for disposition according to an order of a court having jurisdiction as provided in subsection (1) of this section; or (c) to the owner if the proceedings are dismissed or as directed in subsection (3) of this section.

RCW 9.41.100
Dealer licensing and registration required.
Every dealer shall be licensed as provided in RCW 9.41.110 and shall register with the department of revenue as provided in chapters 82.04 and 82.32 RCW.

RCW 9.41.110
Dealer’s licenses, by whom granted, conditions, fees — Employees, fingerprinting and background checks — Wholesale sales excepted — Permits prohibited.
(1) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any pistol without being licensed as provided in this section.

(2) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any firearm other than a pistol without being licensed as provided in this section.

(3) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any ammunition without being licensed as provided in this section.

(4) The duly constituted licensing authorities of any city, town, or political subdivision of this state shall grant licenses in forms prescribed by the director of licensing effective for not more than one year from the date of issue permitting the licensee to sell firearms within this state subject to the following conditions, for breach of any of which the license shall be forfeited and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in RCW 9.41.010 through 9.41.810. A licensing authority shall forward a copy of each license granted to the department of licensing. The department of licensing shall notify the department of revenue of the name and address of each dealer licensed under this section.

(5)(a) A licensing authority shall, within thirty days after the filing of an application of any person for a dealer’s license, determine whether to grant the license. However, if the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver’s license or Washington state identification card, or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the licensing authority shall have up to sixty days to determine whether to issue a license. No person shall qualify for a license under this section without first receiving a federal firearms license and undergoing fingerprinting and a background check. In addition, no person ineligible to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040 or ineligible for a concealed pistol license under RCW 9.41.070 shall qualify for a dealer’s license.

(b) A dealer shall require every employee who may sell a firearm in the course of his or her employment to undergo fingerprinting and a background check. An employee must be eligible to possess a firearm, and must not have been convicted of a crime that would make the person ineligible for a concealed pistol license, before being permitted to sell a firearm. Every employee shall comply with requirements concerning purchase applications and restrictions on delivery of pistols that are applicable to dealers.

(6)(a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this subsection, the business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license. For the purpose of this section, advertising firearms for sale shall not be considered the carrying on of business.

(b) A dealer may conduct business temporarily at a location other than the building designated in the license, if the temporary location is within Washington state and is the location of a gun show sponsored by a national, state, or local organization, or an affiliate of any such organization, devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms in the community. Nothing in this subsection (6)(b) authorizes the dealer to conduct business in or from a motorized or towed vehicle.

In conducting business temporarily at a location other than the building designated in the license, the dealer shall comply with all other requirements imposed on dealers by RCW 9.41.090, 9.41.100, and 9.41.110. The license of a dealer who fails to comply with the requirements of RCW 9.41.080 and 9.41.090 and subsection (8) of this section while conducting business at a temporary location shall be revoked, and the dealer shall be permanently ineligible for a dealer’s license.

(7) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises in the area where firearms are sold, or at the temporary location, where it can easily be read.

(8)(a) No pistol may be sold: (i) In violation of any provisions of RCW 9.41.010 through 9.41.810; nor (ii) may a pistol be sold under any circumstances unless the purchaser is personally known to
the dealer or shall present clear evidence of his or her identity.

(b) A dealer who sells or delivers any firearm in violation of RCW 9.41.080 is guilty of a class C felony. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the dealer is subject to mandatory permanent revocation of his or her dealer's license and permanent ineligibility for a dealer's license.

(c) The license fee for pistols shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars. The license fee for firearms other than pistols shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars. Any dealer who obtains any license under subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section may also obtain the remaining licenses without payment of any fee. The fees received under this section shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(9)(a) A true record in triplicate shall be made of every pistol sold, in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the director of licensing and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other, and shall contain the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of the weapon, the name, address, occupation, and place of birth of the purchaser and a statement signed by the purchaser that he or she is not ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm.

(b) One copy shall within six hours be sent by certified mail to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the purchaser is a resident; the duplicate the dealer shall within seven days send to the director of licensing; the triplicate the dealer shall retain for six years.

(10) Subsections (2) through (9) of this section shall not apply to sales at wholesale.

(11) The dealer's licenses authorized to be issued by this section are general licenses covering all sales by the licensee within the effective period of the licenses. The department shall provide a single application form for dealer's licenses and a single license form which shall indicate the type or types of licenses granted.

(12) Except as provided in RCW 9.41.090, every city, town, and political subdivision of this state is prohibited from requiring the purchaser to secure a permit to purchase or from requiring the dealer to secure an individual permit for each sale.

RCW 9.41.120
Firearms as loan security.
No person other than a duly licensed dealer shall make any loan secured by a mortgage, deposit or pledge of a pistol. Any licensed dealer receiving a pistol as a deposit or pledge for a loan shall keep such records and make such reports as are provided by law for pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers in cities of the first class. A duly licensed dealer may mortgage any pistol or stock of pistols but shall not deposit or pledge the same with any other person.

RCW 9.41.122
Out-of-state purchasing.
Residents of Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in a state other than Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such purchase is made.

RCW 9.41.124
Purchasing by nonresidents.
Residents of a state other than Washington may purchase rifles and shotguns in Washington: PROVIDED, That such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, Title IV, Pub. L. 90-351 as administered by the United States secretary of the treasury: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That such residents are eligible to purchase or possess such weapons in Washington and in the state in which such persons reside.

RCW 9.41.129
Recordkeeping requirements.
The department of licensing may keep copies or records of applications for concealed pistol licenses provided for in RCW 9.41.070, copies or records of applications for alien firearm licenses, copies or records of applications to purchase pistols provided for in RCW 9.41.090, and copies or records of pistol transfers provided for in RCW 9.41.110. The copies and records shall not be disclosed except as provided in RCW 42.56.240(4).

RCW 9.41.135
Verification of licenses and registration — Notice to federal government.
(1) At least once every twelve months, the department of licensing shall obtain a list of dealers licensed under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a) with business premises in the state of Washington from the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms. The department of licensing shall verify that all dealers on the list provided by the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms are licensed and registered as required by RCW 9.41.100.

(2) At least once every twelve months, the department of licensing shall obtain from the department of revenue and the department of revenue shall transmit to the department of licensing a list of dealers registered with the department of revenue and a list of dealers whose names and addresses were forwarded to the department of revenue by the department of licensing under RCW 9.41.110, who failed to register with the department of revenue as required by RCW 9.41.100.

(3) At least once every twelve months, the department of licensing shall notify the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms of all dealers licensed under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a) with business premises in the state of Washington who have not complied with the licensing or registration requirements of RCW 9.41.100. In notifying the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms, the department of licensing shall not specify whether a particular dealer has failed to comply with licensing requirements or has failed to comply with registration requirements.

RCW 9.41.140
Alteration of identifying marks — Exceptions.
No person may change, alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark of identification on any firearm. Possession of any firearm upon which any such mark shall have been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated, shall be prima facie evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same. This section shall not apply to replacement barrels in old firearms, which barrels are produced by current manufacturers and theretofore do not have the markings on the barrels of the original manufacturers who are no longer in business. This section also shall not apply if the changes do not make the firearm illegal for the person to possess under state or federal law.

RCW 9.41.171
Alien possession of firearms — Requirements — Penalty.
It is a class C felony for any person who is not a citizen of the United States to carry or possess any firearm, unless the person: (1) is a lawful permanent resident; (2) has obtained a valid alien firearm license pursuant to RCW 9.41.173; or (3) meets the requirements of RCW 9.41.175.

RCW 9.41.173
Alien possession of firearms — Alien firearm license — Political subdivisions may not modify requirements — Penalty for false statement.
(1) In order to obtain an alien firearm license, a nonimmigrant alien residing in Washington must apply to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides.

(2) The sheriff of the county shall within sixty days after the
filing of an application of a nonimmigrant alien residing in the state of Washington, issue an alien firearm license to such person to carry or possess a firearm for the purposes of hunting and sport shooting. The license shall be good for two years. The issuing authority shall not refuse to accept completed applications for alien firearm licenses during regular business hours. An application for a license may not be denied, unless the applicant's alien firearm license is in a revoked status, or the applicant:

(a) Is ineligible to possess a firearm under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045;
(c) Is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense; or
(d) Has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor.

No license application shall be granted to a nonimmigrant alien convicted of a felony unless the person has been granted relief from disabilities by the attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c), or unless RCW 9.41.040 (3) or (4) applies.

(3) The sheriff shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045 to possess a firearm.

(4) The license application shall bear the full name, residential address, telephone number at the option of the applicant, date and place of birth, race, gender, description, not more than two complete sets of fingerprints, and signature of the applicant, a copy of the applicant's passport and visa showing the applicant is in the country legally, and a valid Washington hunting license or documentation that the applicant is a member of a sport shooting club.

A signed application for an alien firearm license shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that the department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities release information relevant to the applicant's eligibility for an alien firearm license to an inquiring court or law enforcement agency. The application for an original license shall include a complete set of fingerprints to be forwarded to the Washington state patrol. The license and application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. A state license is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The license shall contain a description of the major differences between state and federal law and an explanation of the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law. The application shall contain questions about the applicant's eligibility under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm. The nonimmigrant alien applicant shall be required to produce a passport and visa as evidence of being in the country legally.

The license may be in triplicate or in a form to be prescribed by the department of licensing. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall within seven days be sent to the director of licensing and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years, by the authority issuing the license.

The department of licensing shall make available to law enforcement and corrections agencies, in an online format, all information received under this section.

(5) The sheriff has the authority to collect a nonrefundable fee, paid upon application, for the two-year license. The fee shall be fifty dollars plus additional charges imposed by the Washington state patrol and the federal bureau of investigation that are passed on to the applicant. No other state or local branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the issuance of the license. The fee shall be retained by the sheriff.

(6) Payment shall be by cash, check, or money order at the option of the applicant. Additional methods of payment may be allowed at the option of the sheriff.

(7) A political subdivision of the state shall not modify the requirements of this section, nor may a political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required by this section.

(8) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding citizenship or identity on an application for an alien firearm license is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the alien firearm license of a person who knowingly makes a false statement shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently ineligible for an alien firearm license.

RCW 9.41.175
Alien possession of firearms — Possession without license — Conditions.

(1) A nonimmigrant alien, who is not a resident of Washington or a citizen of Canada, may carry or possess any firearm without having first obtained an alien firearm license if the nonimmigrant alien possesses:

(a) A valid passport and visa showing he or she is in the country legally;
(b) If required under federal law, an approved United States department of justice ATF-6 NIA application and permit for temporary importation of firearms and ammunition by nonimmigrant aliens; and
(c)(i) A valid hunting license issued by a state or territory of the United States; or
(ii) An invitation to participate in a trade show or sport shooting event being conducted in this state, another state, or another country that is contiguous with this state.

(2) A citizen of Canada may carry or possess any firearm so long as he or she possesses:

(a) Valid documentation as required for entry into the United States;
(b) If required under federal law, an approved United States department of justice ATF-6 NIA application and permit for temporary importation of firearms and ammunition by nonimmigrant aliens; and
(c)(i) A valid hunting license issued by a state or territory of the United States; or
(ii) An invitation to participate in a trade show or sport shooting event being conducted in this state, another state, or another country that is contiguous with this state.

(3) For purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the firearms may only be possessed for the purpose of using them in the hunting of game while such persons are in the act of hunting, or while on a hunting trip, or while such persons are competing in a bona fide trap or skeet shoot or any other organized contest where rifles, pistols, or shotguns are used. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow aliens to hunt or fish in this state without first having obtained a regular hunting or fishing license.

RCW 9.41.185
Coyote getters.
The use of "coyote getters" or similar spring-triggered shell devices shall not constitute a violation of any of the laws of the state of Washington when the use of such "coyote getters" is authorized.
by the state department of agriculture and/or the state department of fish and wildlife in cooperative programs with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, for the purpose of controlling or eliminating coyotes harmful to livestock and game animals on range land or forest areas.

RCW 9.41.190
Unlawful firearms — Exceptions.
(1) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, own, buy, sell, loan, furnish, transport, or have in possession or under control, any machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle; or any part designed and intended solely and exclusively for use in a machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, or in converting a weapon into a machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle; or to assemble or repair any machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle.

(2) This section shall not apply to:
   (a) Any peace officer in the discharge of official duty or traveling to or from official duty, or to any officer or member of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington in the discharge of official duty or traveling to or from official duty; or
   (b) A person, including an employee of such person if the employee has undergone fingerprinting and a background check, who or which is exempt from or licensed under federal law, and engaged in the production, manufacture, repair, or testing of machine guns, short-barreled shotguns, or short-barreled rifles:
      (i) To be used or purchased by the armed forces of the United States;
      (ii) To be used or purchased by federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agencies; or
      (iii) For exportation in compliance with all applicable federal laws and regulations.

(3) It shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution brought under this section that the machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle was acquired prior to July 1, 1994, and is possessed in compliance with federal law.

(4) Any person violating this section is guilty of a class C felony.

RCW 9.41.220
Unlawful firearms and parts contraband.
All machine guns, short-barreled shotguns, or short-barreled rifles, or any part designed and intended solely and exclusively for use in a machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, or in converting a weapon into a machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, illegally held or illegally possessed are hereby declared to be contraband, and it shall be the duty of all peace officers, and/or any officer or member of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington, to seize said machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, or parts thereof, wherever and whenever found.

RCW 9.41.225
Use of machine gun in felony — Penalty.
It is unlawful for a person, in the commission or furtherance of a felony other than a violation of RCW 9.41.190, to discharge a machine gun or to menace or threaten with a machine gun, another person. A violation of this section shall be punished as a class A felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

RCW 9.41.230
Aiming or discharging firearms, dangerous weapons.
(1) For conduct not amounting to a violation of chapter 9A.36 RCW, any person who:
   (a) Aims any firearm, whether loaded or not, at or towards any human being;
   (b) Willfully discharges any firearm, air gun, or other weapon, or throws any deadly missile in a public place, or in any place where any person might be endangered thereby. A public place shall not include any location at which firearms are authorized to be lawfully discharged; or
   (c) Except as provided in RCW 9.41.185, sets a so-called trap, spring pistol, rifle, or other dangerous weapon, although no injury results, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

   (2) If an injury results from a violation of subsection (1) of this section, the person violating subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to the applicable provisions of chapters 9A.32 and 9A.36 RCW.

RCW 9.41.240
Possession of pistol by person from eighteen to twenty-one.
Unless an exception under RCW 9.41.042, 9.41.050, or 9.41.060 applies, a person at least eighteen years of age, but less than twenty-one years of age, may possess a pistol only:
(1) In the person’s place of abode;
(2) At the person’s fixed place of business; or
(3) On real property under his or her control.

RCW 9.41.250
Dangerous weapons — Penalty — Exemption for law enforcement officers.
(1) Every person who:
   (a) Manufactures, sells, or disposes of or possesses any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, sand club, or metal knuckles, or spring blade knife, or any knife the blade of which is automatically released by a spring mechanism or other mechanical device, or any knife having a blade which opens, or falls, or is ejected into position by the force of gravity, or by an outward, downward, or centrifugal thrust or movement;
   (b) Furtively carries with intent to conceal any dagger, dirk, pistol, or other dangerous weapon; or
   (c) Uses any contrivance or device for suppressing the noise of any firearm, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

   (2) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to:
      (a) The possession of a spring blade knife by a law enforcement officer while the officer:
         (i) Is on official duty; or
         (ii) Is transporting the knife to or from the place where the knife is stored when the officer is not on official duty; or
      (b) The storage of a spring blade knife by a law enforcement officer.

RCW 9.41.260
Dangerous exhibitions.
Every proprietor, lessee, or occupant of any place of amusement, or any plat of ground or building, who allows it to be used for the exhibition of skill in throwing any sharp instrument or in shooting any bow gun or firearm of any description, at or toward any human being, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

RCW 9.41.270
Weapons apparently capable of producing bodily harm — Unlawful carrying or handling — Penalty — Exceptions.
(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, exhibit, display, or draw any firearm, dagger, sword, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that either manifests an intent to intimidate another or that warrants alarm for the safety of others.

   (2) Any person violating the provisions of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any person is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) of this section, the person shall lose his or her concealed pistol license, if any. The court shall send notice of the revocation to the department of licensing, and the
city, town, or county which issued the license.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to or affect the following:
   (a) Any act committed by a person while in his or her place of
       abode or fixed place of business;
   (b) Any person who by virtue of his or her office or public em-
       ployment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety,
       maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in
       the performance of such duty;
   (c) Any person acting for the purpose of protecting himself or
       herself against the use of presently threatened unlawful force by
       another, or for the purpose of protecting another against the use
       of such unlawful force by a third person;
   (d) Any person making or assisting in making a lawful arrest for
       the commission of a felony; or
   (e) Any person engaged in military activities sponsored by the
       federal or state governments.

RCW 9.41.280
Possessing dangerous weapons on school facilities — Penalty
— Exceptions.
(1) It is unlawful for a person to carry onto, or to possess on, public
or private elementary or secondary school premises, school-
provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used
exclusively by public or private schools:
   (a) Any firearm;
   (b) Any other dangerous weapon as defined in RCW 9.41.250;
   (c) Any device commonly known as “nun-chu-ka sticks”; con-
       sisting of two or more lengths of wood, metal, plastic, or similar
       substance connected with wire, rope, or other means;
   (d) Any device, commonly known as “throwing stars”, which are
       multi-pointed, metal objects designed to embed upon impact
       from any aspect;
   (e) Any air gun, including any air pistol or air rifle, designed to
       propel a BB, pellet, or other projectile by the discharge of com-
       pressed air, carbon dioxide, or other gas; or
   (f) (i) Any portable device manufactured to function as a
       weapon and which is commonly known as a stun gun, including a
       projectile stun gun which projects wired probes that are attached
       to the device that emit an electrical charge designed to adminis-
       ter to a person or an animal an electric shock, charge, or impulse;
       or
   (ii) Any device, object, or instrument which is used or intended
       to be used as a weapon with the intent to injure a person by an
       electric shock, charge, or impulse.
   (2) Any such person violating subsection (1) of this section is
       guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any person is convicted of a viola-
       tion 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 this subsection is prohibited from
       applying for a concealed pistol license for a period of three years.
       The court shall send notice of the revocation to the department of
       licensing, and the city, town, or county which issued the license.

Any violation of subsection (1) of this section by elementary or
secondary school students constitutes grounds for expulsion from
the state's public schools in accordance with RCW 28A.600.010. An
appropriate school authority shall promptly notify law enforce-
ment and the student's parent or guardian regarding any allega-
tion or indication of such violation.

Upon the arrest of a person at least twelve years of age and not
more than twenty-one years of age for violating subsection (1)(a)
of this section, the person shall be detained or confined in a juve-
nile or adult facility for up to seventy-two hours. The person shall
not be released within the seventy-two hours until after the per-
son has been examined and evaluated by the designated mental
health professional unless the court in its discretion releases the
person sooner after a determination regarding probable cause or
on probation bond or bail.

Within twenty-four hours of the arrest, the arresting law en-
forcement agency shall refer the person to the designated mental
health professional for examination and evaluation under chapter
71.05 or 71.34 RCW and inform a parent or guardian of the person
of the arrest, detention, and examination. The designated mental
health professional shall examine and evaluate the person subject
to the provisions of chapter 71.05 or 71.34 RCW. The examination
shall occur at the facility in which the person is detained or con-
fined. If the person has been released on probation, bond, or bail,
the examination shall occur wherever is appropriate.

The designated mental health professional may determine
whether to refer the person to the county-designated chemical
dependency specialist for examination and evaluation in accor-
dance with chapter 70.96A RCW. The county-designated chemical
dependency specialist shall examine the person subject to the
provisions of chapter 70.96A RCW. The examination shall occur at
the facility in which the person is detained or confined. If the per-
son has been released on probation, bond, or bail, the examina-
tion shall occur wherever is appropriate.

Upon completion of any examination by the designated mental
health professional or the county-designated chemical depen-
dency specialist, the results of the examination shall be sent to
the court, and the court shall consider those results in making any
determination about the person.

The designated mental health professional and county-desi-
gnated chemical dependency specialist shall, to the extent per-
mitted by law, notify a parent or guardian of the person that an
examination and evaluation has taken place and the results of the
examination. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the delivery of
additional, appropriate mental health examinations to the person
while the person is detained or confined.

If the designated mental health professional determines it is
appropriate, the designated mental health professional may refer
the person to the local regional support network for follow-up
services or the department of social and health services or other
community providers for other services to the family and indi-
vidual.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:
   (a) Any student or employee of a private military academy
       when on the property of the academy;
   (b) Any person engaged in military, law enforcement, or school
       district security activities. However, a person who is not a commis-
       sioned law enforcement officer and who provides school security
       services under the direction of a school administrator may not
       possess a device listed in subsection (1)(f) of this section unless he
       or she has successfully completed training in the use of such de-
       vices that is equivalent to the training received by commissioned
       law enforcement officers;
   (c) Any person who is involved in a convention, showing, dem-
       onstration, lecture, or firearms safety course authorized by school
       authorities in which the firearms of collectors or instructors are
       handled or displayed;
   (d) Any person while the person is participating in a firearms or
       air gun competition approved by the school or school district;
   (e) Any person in possession of a pistol who has been issued
       a license under RCW 9.41.070, or is exempt from the licensing
       requirement by RCW 9.41.060, while picking up or dropping off a
       student;
   (f) Any nonstudent at least eighteen years of age legally in pos-
       session 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
       school;
   (g) Any nonstudent at least eighteen years of age who is in law-
       ful possession of an unloaded firearm, secured in a vehicle while
       conducting legitimate business at the school; or
   (h) Any law enforcement officer of the federal, state, or local
government agency.

(4) Subsections (1)(c) and (d) of this section do not apply to any person who possesses nun-chu-ka sticks, throwing stars, or other dangerous weapons to be used in martial arts classes authorized to be conducted on the school premises.

(5) Subsection (1)(f)(i) of this section does not apply to any person who possesses a device listed in subsection (1)(f)(ii) of this section, if the device is possessed and used solely for the purpose approved by a school for use in a school authorized event, lecture, or activity conducted on the school premises.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), (c), (f), and (h) of this section, firearms are not permitted in a public or private school building.

(7) “GUN-FREE ZONE” signs shall be posted around school facilities giving warning of the prohibition of the possession of firearms on school grounds.

RCW 9.41.290
State preemption.
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 9.41.300
Weapons prohibited in certain places — Local laws and ordinances — Exceptions — Penalty.
(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 slug 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 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 certified by the department of social and health services for inpatient hospital care and state institutions for the care of the mentally ill, excluding those facilities solely for evaluation and treatment. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress and ingress open to the general public;

(d) That portion of an establishment classified by the state liquor control board as off-limits to persons under twenty-one 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 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) 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.

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

(5) The perimeter of the premises of any specific location covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at reason-
able 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) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

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

(11) “Weapon” as used in this section means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or instrument or weapon listed in RCW 9.41.250.

RCW 9.41.310
Information pamphlet.
After a public hearing, the department of fish and wildlife shall publish a pamphlet on firearms safety and the legal limits of the use of firearms. The pamphlet shall include current information on firearms laws and regulations and state preemption of local firearms laws. This pamphlet may be used in the department’s hunter safety education program and shall be provided to the department of licensing for distribution to firearms dealers and persons authorized to issue concealed pistol licenses. The department of fish and wildlife shall reimburse the department of licensing for costs associated with distribution of the pamphlet.

RCW 9.41.320
Fireworks.
Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the possession, sale, or use of fireworks when possessed, sold, or used in compliance with chapter 70.77 RCW.

RCW 9.41.800
Surrender of weapons or licenses — Prohibition on future possession or licensing.
(1) Any court when entering an order authorized under RCW 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.10.115, 26.26.130, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.26.590 shall, upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that not by clear and convincing evidence, that a party has: Used, displayed, or threatened to use a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a felony, or previously committed any offense that makes him or her ineligible to possess a firearm under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040:
(a) Require the party to surrender any firearm or other dangerous weapon;
(b) Require the party to surrender any concealed pistol license issued under RCW 9.41.070;
(c) Prohibit the party from obtaining or possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
(d) Prohibit the party from obtaining or possessing a concealed pistol license.
(2) Any court when entering an order authorized under RCW 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.10.115, 26.26.130, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.26.590 may, upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that not by clear and convincing evidence, that a party has: Used, displayed, or threatened to use a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a felony, or previously committed any offense that makes him or her ineligible to possess a pistol under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040:
(a) Require the party to surrender any firearm or other dangerous weapon;
(b) Require the party to surrender a concealed pistol license issued under RCW 9.41.070;
(c) Prohibit the party from obtaining or possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
(d) Prohibit the party from obtaining or possessing a concealed pistol license.
(3) The court may order temporary surrender of a firearm or other dangerous weapon without notice to the other party if it finds, on the basis of the moving affidavit or other evidence, that irreparable injury could result if an order is not issued until the time for response has elapsed.
(4) In addition to the provisions of subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, the court may enter an order requiring a party to comply with the provisions in subsection (1) of this section if it finds that the possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by any party presents a serious and imminent threat to public health or safety, or to the health or safety of any individual.
(5) The requirements of subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section may be for a period of time less than the duration of the order.
(6) The court may require the party to surrender any firearm or other dangerous weapon in his or her immediate possession or control or subject to his or her immediate possession or control to the sheriff of the county having jurisdiction of the proceeding, the chief of police of the municipality having jurisdiction, or to the restrained or enjoined party’s counsel or to any person designated by the court.

RCW 9.41.810
Penalty.
Any violation of any provision of this chapter, except as otherwise provided, shall be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

RCW 9A.56.300
Theft of a firearm.
(1) A person is guilty of theft of a firearm if he or she commits a theft of any firearm.
(2) This section applies regardless of the value of the firearm taken in the theft.
(3) Each firearm taken in the theft under this section is a separate offense.
(4) The definition of “theft” and the defense allowed against the prosecution for theft under RCW 9A.56.020 shall apply to the crime of theft of a firearm.
(5) As used in this section, “firearm” means any firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010.
(6) Theft of a firearm is a class B felony.

RCW 9A.56.310
Possessing a stolen firearm.
(1) A person is guilty of possessing a stolen firearm if he or she possesses, carries, delivers, sells, or is in control of a stolen firearm.
(2) This section applies regardless of the stolen firearm’s value.
(3) Each stolen firearm possessed under this section is a sepa-
You may be violating federal regulations if you merely bring a firearm to a federal prosecution.

Federal Airport Regulations

You may be violating federal regulations if you merely bring a firearm to an airport passenger screening checkpoint. It is a criminal offense to board or try to board an airplane with an unauthorized firearm. Declared firearms may be transported in locked bags and checked luggage, but loaded firearms may not be transported under any circumstances. For specific information and instructions, contact your airline when making flight reservations.

RCW 77.15.460

Loaded firearm in vehicle – Unlawful use or possession – Penalty

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful possession of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle if:
   (a) The person carries, transports, conveys, possesses, or controls a rifle or shotgun in or on a motor vehicle; and
   (b) The rifle or shotgun contains shells or cartridges in the magazine or chamber, or is a muzzle-loading firearm that is loaded and capped or primed.

(2) A person is guilty of unlawful use of a loaded firearm if the person negligently shoots a firearm from, across, or along the maintained portion of a public highway.

(3) Unlawful possession of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle or unlawful use of a loaded firearm is a misdemeanor.

(4) This section does not apply if the person:
   (a) Is a law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a firearm and is on duty within the officer’s respective jurisdiction;
   (b) Possesses a disabled hunter’s permit as provided by RCW 77.32.237 and complies with all rules of the department concerning hunting by persons with disabilities.

(5) For purposes of this section, a firearm shall not be considered loaded if the detachable clip or magazine is not inserted in or attached to the firearm. Any violation of any provision of this chapter, except as otherwise provided, shall be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

Pre-Emption

Counties, cities, towns and other municipalities may enact only those laws and ordinances relating to firearms that are specifically authorized by and consistent with state law. Municipalities have been granted the power to enact ordinances restricting the discharge of firearms in certain areas. Such restrictions do not apply to firearms discharged in the lawful defense of self or others.

Consistency Of Laws

Although state and local laws do not differ, federal and state law on the possession of firearms may differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in a federal court. State permission to purchase a firearm is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

Federal Airport Regulations

You may be violating federal regulations if you merely bring a firearm to an airport passenger screening checkpoint. It is a criminal offense to board or try to board an airplane with an unauthorized firearm. Declared firearms may be transported in locked bags and checked luggage, but loaded firearms may not be transported under any circumstances. For specific information and instructions, contact your airline when making flight reservations.

Ten Basic Safety Rules

1. Treat every firearm as if it were loaded.
2. Keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire. Use your safety, but remember that safety sometimes fail.
3. Be sure of your target and what lies beyond before firing.
4. Never place or carry a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle.
5. Never use a firearm unless you are familiar with how it works. If you need an owner’s manual, write to the manufacturer.
6. Be sure the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.
7. Never cross a fence, climb a tree, cross a stream or jump a ditch with a loaded firearm.
8. Never point at anything you do not want to shoot.
10. Never use alcohol (or drugs) before or during shooting.

“A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”

Amendment Two

The Constitution of the United States

“The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the state, shall not be impaired ...”

Article 1, Section 24

Constitution of the State of Washington


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Additional Information

Department of Licensing
Firearms Program
P.O. Box 9649
Olympia, WA  98507-9649
(State firearms laws)

National Rifle Association
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA  22030
(General firearms and safety information)

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
915 2nd Avenue - Room 790
Seattle, WA  98174-1093
(Federal firearms laws)

National Shooting Sports Foundation
Flintlock Ridge Office Center
11 Mile Hill Road
Newton, CT  06470-2359
(General firearms safety information)

Federal Aviation Administration
Aviation Security Branch
1601 Lind Avenue, S.W.
Renton, WA  98055-4056
(Airport firearm regulations)

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Enforcement Program
Hunter Education Division
600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, WA  98501-1091
e-mail: huntered@dfw.wa.gov
(Hunter education information)

For more information on firearm safety, laws, etc., you may contact one or more of the above agencies. Please remember that this booklet is not a compendium of all firearms laws, rules and regulations and serves primarily as a summary of state laws under Title 9.41 RCW.

If you identify errors or omissions in this booklet, please notify staff in the hunter education division of the Department of Fish and Wildlife at the above address.

Fish & Wildlife Offices

Region One
2315 N. Discovery Place
Spokane Walley, WA  99216-1566

Region Two
1550 Alder Street
Ephrata, WA  98823-9699

Region Three
1701 South 24th Avenue
Yakima, WA  98902-5720

Region Four
16018 Mill Creek Boulevard
Mill, Creek, WA  98012-1296

Region Five
2108 Grand Boulevard
Vancouver, WA  98661-4624

Region Six
48 A/B Devonshire Road
Montesana, WA  98563-9618

Wenatchee Office
3860 Chelan Highway N.
Wenatchee, WA  98801-9607

Point Whitney Shellfish Laboratory
1000 Point Whitney Road
Brinnon, WA  98320

Columbia River Research Laboratory
P.O. Box 999
Battle Ground, WA  98640

Willipa Bay Field Station
267th & Sandridge Road
Ocean Park, WA  98640

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600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, WA  98501-1091
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