

The following are State and County regulations involving the discharge of firearms in unincorporated Pierce County. These regulations address many of the concerns commonly associated with the discharge of firearms such as: safety, noise, possession, hunting and state preemption.

APPLICABLE STATE REGULATIONS

RCW 9.41.290 State Pre-emption

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with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of such city, town, county, or municipality.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

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

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

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

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

(c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.

(7) Subsection (1)(a) 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 70.107.060 Other rights, remedies, powers, duties and functions — Local regulation — Approval — Procedure.

(1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to deny, abridge or alter alternative rights of action or remedies in equity or under common law or statutory law, criminal or civil.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall deny, abridge or alter any powers, duties and functions relating to noise abatement and control now or hereafter vested in any state agency, nor shall this chapter be construed as granting jurisdiction over the industrial safety and health of employees in work places of the state, as now or hereafter vested in the department of labor and industries.

(3) Standards and other control measures adopted by the department under this chapter shall be exclusive except as hereinafter provided. A local government may impose limits or control sources differing from those adopted or controlled by the department upon a finding that such requirements are necessitated by special conditions. Noise limiting requirements of local government which differ from those adopted or controlled by the department shall be invalid unless first approved by the department. If the department of ecology fails to approve or disapprove standards submitted by local governmental jurisdictions within ninety days of submittal, such standards shall be deemed approved. If disapproved, the local government may appeal the decision to the pollution control hearings board which shall decide the appeal on the basis of the provisions of this chapter, and the applicable regulations, together with such briefs, testimony, and oral argument as the hearings board in its discretion may require. The department determination of whether to grant approval shall depend on the reasonableness and practicability of compliance. Particular attention shall be given to stationary sources located near jurisdictional boundaries, and temporary noise producing operations which may operate across one or more jurisdictional boundaries.

(4) In carrying out the rule-making authority provided in this chapter, the department shall follow the procedures of the administrative procedure act, chapter [34.05](#) RCW, and

shall take care that no rules adopted purport to exercise any powers preempted by the United States under federal law.

RCW 77.12.047 Scope of commission's authority to adopt rules —
Application to private tideland owners or lessees of the state.

(1) The commission may adopt, amend, or repeal rules as follows:

(a) Specifying the times when the taking of wildlife, fish, or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(b) Specifying the areas and waters in which the taking and possession of wildlife, fish, or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(c) Specifying and defining the gear, appliances, or other equipment and methods that may be used to take wildlife, fish, or shellfish, and specifying the times, places, and manner in which the equipment may be used or possessed.

(d) Regulating the importation, transportation, possession, disposal, landing, and sale of wildlife, fish, shellfish, or seaweed within the state, whether acquired within or without the state.

(e) Regulating the prevention and suppression of diseases and pests affecting wildlife, fish, or shellfish.

(f) Regulating the size, sex, species, and quantities of wildlife, fish, or shellfish that may be taken, possessed, sold, or disposed of.

(g) Specifying the statistical and biological reports required from fishers, dealers, boathouses, or processors of wildlife, fish, or shellfish.

(h) Classifying species of marine and freshwater life as food fish or shellfish.

(i) Classifying the species of wildlife, fish, and shellfish that may be used for purposes other than human consumption.

(j) Regulating the taking, sale, possession, and distribution of wildlife, fish, shellfish, or deleterious exotic wildlife.

(k) Establishing game reserves and closed areas where hunting for wild animals or wild birds may be prohibited.

(l) Regulating the harvesting of fish, shellfish, and wildlife in the federal exclusive economic zone by vessels or individuals registered or licensed under the laws of this state.

(m) Authorizing issuance of permits to release, plant, or place fish or shellfish in state waters.

(n) Governing the possession of fish, shellfish, or wildlife so that the size, species, or sex can be determined visually in the field or while being transported.

(o) Other rules necessary to carry out this title and the purposes and duties of the department.

(2) Subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of this section do not apply to private tideland owners and lessees and the immediate family members of the owners or lessees of state tidelands, when they take or possess oysters, clams, cockles, borers, or mussels, excluding razor clams, produced on their own private tidelands or their leased state tidelands for personal use.

"Immediate family member" for the purposes of this section means a spouse, brother, sister, grandparent, parent, child, or grandchild.

(3) Except for subsection (1)(g) of this section, this section does not apply to private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020. Subsection (1)(g) of this section does apply to such products.

RCW 77.15.210 Obstructing the taking of fish, shellfish, or wildlife — Penalty.

(1) A person is guilty of obstructing the taking of fish[, shellfish,] or wildlife if the person:

(a) Harasses, drives, or disturbs fish, shellfish, or wildlife with the intent of disrupting lawful pursuit or taking thereof; or

(b) Harasses, intimidates, or interferes with an individual engaged in the lawful taking of fish, shellfish, or wildlife or lawful predator control with the intent of disrupting lawful pursuit or taking thereof.

(2) Obstructing the taking of fish, shellfish, or wildlife is a gross misdemeanor.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for obstructing the taking of fish, shellfish, or wildlife that the person charged was:

(a) Interfering with a person engaged in hunting outside the legally established hunting season; or

(b) Preventing or attempting to prevent unauthorized trespass on private property.

(4) The person raising a defense under subsection (3) of this section has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

RCW 77.15.212 Damages due to violation of RCW 77.15.210 — Civil action.

Any person who is damaged by any act prohibited in RCW [77.15.210](#) may bring a civil action to enjoin further violations, and recover damages sustained, including a reasonable attorneys' fee. The trial court may increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the damages sustained. A party seeking civil damages under this section may recover upon proof of a violation by a preponderance of the evidence. The state of Washington may bring a civil action to enjoin violations of this section.

WAC 173-60-050 Exemptions.

(1) The following shall be exempt from the provisions of WAC [173-60-040](#) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.:

(a) Sounds originating from residential property relating to temporary projects for the maintenance or repair of homes, grounds and appurtenances.

(b) Sounds created by the discharge of firearms on authorized shooting ranges.

(c) Sounds created by blasting.

(d) Sounds created by aircraft engine testing and maintenance not related to flight operations: Provided, That aircraft testing and maintenance shall be conducted at remote sites whenever possible.

(e) Sounds created by the installation or repair of essential utility services.

(2) The following shall be exempt from the provisions of WAC [173-60-040](#) (2)(b):

(a) Noise from electrical substations and existing stationary equipment used in the conveyance of water, waste water, and natural gas by a utility.

(b) Noise from existing industrial installations which exceed the standards contained in these regulations and which, over the previous three years, have consistently operated in excess of 15 hours per day as a consequence of process necessity and/or demonstrated routine normal operation. Changes in working hours, which would affect exemptions under this regulation, require approval of the department.

(3) The following shall be exempt from the provisions of WAC [173-60-040](#), except insofar as such provisions relate to the reception of noise within Class A EDNAs between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

- (a) Sounds originating from temporary construction sites as a result of construction activity.
- (b) Sounds originating from forest harvesting and silvicultural activity.
- (4) The following shall be exempt from all provisions of WAC [173-60-040](#):
 - (a) Sounds created by motor vehicles when regulated by chapter [173-62](#) WAC.
 - (b) Sounds originating from aircraft in flight and sounds that originate at airports which are directly related to flight operations.
 - (c) Sounds created by surface carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad.
 - (d) Sounds created by warning devices not operating continuously for more than five minutes, or bells, chimes, and carillons.
 - (e) Sounds created by safety and protective devices where noise suppression would defeat the intent of the device or is not economically feasible.
 - (f) Sounds created by emergency equipment and work necessary in the interests of law enforcement or for health safety or welfare of the community.
 - (g) Sounds originating from motor vehicle racing events at existing authorized facilities.
 - (h) Sounds originating from officially sanctioned parades and other public events.
 - (i) Sounds emitted from petroleum refinery boilers during startup of said boilers: Provided, That the startup operation is performed during daytime hours whenever possible.
 - (j) Sounds created by the discharge of firearms in the course of hunting.
 - (k) Sounds caused by natural phenomena and unamplified human voices.
 - (l) Sounds created by motor vehicles, licensed or unlicensed, when operated off public highways EXCEPT when such sounds are received in Class A EDNAs.
 - (m) Sounds originating from existing natural gas transmission and distribution facilities. However, in circumstances where such sounds impact EDNA Class A environments and complaints are received, the director or his designee may take action to abate by application of EDNA Class C source limits to the facility under the requirements of WAC [173-60-050\(5\)](#).

(6) Nothing in these exemptions is intended to preclude the department from requiring installation of the best available noise abatement technology consistent with economic feasibility. The establishment of any such requirement shall be subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter [34.04](#) RCW.

APPLICABLE COUNTY REGULATIONS

8.72.100 Public Nuisance Noises.

It is unlawful for any person to cause or allow to be emitted a Public Nuisance Noise. A Public Nuisance Noise is any noise which unreasonably annoys, injures, interferes with, or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of three or more persons residing within separate residences in the same community or neighborhood, although the extent of the damage may be unequal.

8.72.110 Exemptions.

A. Between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., the following shall be exempt from this Chapter; however, other state and local restrictions may apply:

1. Sounds originating from residential property as a result of temporary projects for the construction, maintenance, or repair of homes, grounds, and appurtenances;
2. Sounds created by the discharge of firearms on authorized shooting or firing ranges;
3. Sounds created by blasting;
4. Sounds created by aircraft engine testing and maintenance not related to flight operations; provided, that aircraft testing and maintenance shall be conducted at remote sites whenever possible;
5. Sounds created by the installation or repair of essential utility services;
6. Sounds created by the discharge of legal fireworks are exempt from this Chapter only during the specific days, times, and in the locations where discharge is allowable pursuant to existing state and local law (e.g. Chapter 5.08 PCC);
7. Sounds originating from temporary, non-residential construction sites as a result of construction activity are exempt from this Chapter (although they are not similarly exempted from Chapter 8.76);
8. Sounds originating from forestry activities (although they are not similarly exempted from Chapter 8.76)

B. The following shall be exempt from this Chapter:

1. Sounds from electrical substations and existing stationary equipment used in the conveyance of water or wastewater by a utility;
2. Sounds from existing industrial installations which exceed the standards contained in these regulations and which, over the previous three years, have consistently operated in excess of 15 hours per day as a consequence of process necessity and/or demonstrated routine normal operation. Changes in working hours which would effect exemptions under this regulation require approval of the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department.
3. Sounds commonly associated with an existing commercial operation which has

been approved through a public hearing process and is operating in compliance with any permit conditions;

4. Sounds commonly associated with an existing commercial operation which was established prior to the effective date of any land use regulation(s) and is thereby non-conforming;
5. Sounds originating from aircraft in flight and sounds that originate at airports which are directly related to flight operations;
6. Sounds created by surface carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad;
7. Sounds created by warning devices not operated continuously for more than five minutes (bells, chimes, and carillons);
8. Sounds created by safety and protective devices where noise suppression could defeat the intent of the device or is not economically feasible;
9. Sounds created by emergency equipment and work necessary in the interests of law enforcement or for health, safety, or welfare of the community;
10. Sounds originating from motor vehicle or motorcycle racing events at existing authorized facilities, or being sanctioned by a responsible authority under valid permit or license;
11. Sounds originating from officially-sanctioned parades and other public events under valid permit or license;
12. Sounds emitted from petroleum refinery boilers during startup of said boilers; provided, that the startup operation is performed during daytime hours whenever possible;
13. Sounds created by the discharge of firearms in the course of hunting.

8.72.120 Enforcement.

A. The County Sheriff's Office shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

B. Enforcement On Complaint Only.

1. For public disturbance noise that is not related to motor vehicles and noise emanating from vehicles, enforcement shall be undertaken only upon receipt of a complaint made by a person who resides, owns or rents property, or is employed in the area affected by the public disturbance noise, except as provided in Section 8.72.090 H.

2. For public nuisance noise, enforcement shall be undertaken only upon receipt of complaint or complaints of three or more persons residing within separate residences in the same community or neighborhood.

C. The Sections of this Chapter relating to motor vehicles and vessels and noise emanating from vehicles and vessels, shall be subject to enforcement proceedings with or without a citizen's complaint.

D. With the exception of motor vehicle noise, noise created by industrial areas is to be regulated by the State of Washington.

E. In addition to other enforcement provided in Section 8.72.120 A., Animal Control Officers appointed pursuant to RCW 16.52.025 shall enforce the provisions of this Chapter related to animal noises.

Chapter 9.32

DANGEROUS WEAPONS PROHIBITED

Sections:

9.32.010 Definitions.

9.32.020 Unlawful Possession, Manufacture or Disposition.

9.32.030 Changing or Obliterating Serial Number.

9.32.040 Exception.

9.32.050 Confiscation and Destruction of Dangerous Weapons and Devices.

9.32.060 Penalty for Violation of Sections 9.32.020 and/or 9.32.030.

9.32.070 Discharge of Firearms Prohibited or Restricted.

9.32.075 Citizen Petition.

9.32.076 Notice of Firearms Prohibited or Restricted Area.

9.32.080 Discharge Near Buildings.

9.32.085 Exemptions to Sections 9.32.070 and 9.32.080.

9.32.090 Violations of Sections 9.32.070 and 9.32.080.

9.32.010 Definitions.

For the purpose of this Chapter, the following terms shall apply:

A. "Dangerous weapon" means any device listed in subsections B. through F. of this Section.

B. "Destructive device" means any:

1. Explosive, incendiary or poison gas;
2. Bomb;
3. Grenade;
4. Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces;
5. Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce;
6. Mine;
7. Booby trap;
8. Molotov cocktail; or
9. Any similar device, other than firearms, the primary or common purpose of which is to explode and to be used as a weapon against any person or property; or
10. Any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into a destructive device as defined above from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

C. "Firearm" means any weapon or device from which a projectile may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

D. "Firearm silencer" means any instrument, attachment, weapon or appliance for causing the firing of any gun, revolver, pistol or other firearm to be silent, or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm.

E. "Sawed-off rifle" means any rifle with overall length of less than twenty-six inches and/or barrel length of less than sixteen inches.

F. "Sawed-off shotgun" means any shotgun with overall length of less than twenty-six inches and/or barrel length of less than eighteen inches.

Title 9 - Criminal Code

9.32 -- 2

9.32.020

G. "Shotgun" means a weapon with one or more barrels intended to be fired from the shoulder and 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, as defined in RCW 9.41.010(5).

H. "Snapblade knife" means any knife having a blade which is or can be concealed in its handle and ejected therefrom by a mechanical or spring device. This definition shall not apply to fixed blade knives having blades which pivot on and fold into their respective handles and can be opened only manually.

(Ord. 2004-72s § 1 (part), 2004; Ord. 90-45 § 1 (part), 1990; Ord. 84-172 (part), 1984; prior

Code § 35.09.010)

9.32.020 Unlawful Possession, Manufacture or Disposition.

It is unlawful for any person to possess, manufacture and/or dispose of any weapon and/or device as defined in subsections B., D., E., F., and G. of Section 9.32.010.

9.32.030 Changing or Obliterating Serial Number.

It is unlawful for any person to change, alter, remove or obliterate the serial number upon any firearm. Possession of any firearm upon which the serial number has been changed, altered, removed or obliterated is prima facie evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed or obliterated the serial number.

9.32.040 Exception.

A. This Chapter shall not apply to the possession of any such weapon or device by any law enforcement officer.

B. Section 9.32.020 does not prohibit the manufacture, use, possession or disposal of any material, substance or device by those persons engaged in any lawful activity who are authorized by governmental agencies, which have lawful control over such matters, to use such items in the performance of their duties.

9.32.050 Confiscation and Destruction of Dangerous Weapons and Devices.

It shall be the responsibility of the Pierce County Sheriff or his representatives to expeditiously dispose of devices defined in subsection B. of Section 9.32.010 to prevent destruction or injury to life or property. Upon final disposition of any action brought against a person(s) under Sections 9.32.020 and 9.32.030, the Sheriff may destroy any and all dangerous weapons. In cases where no action is pending, and/or the dangerous weapon has been abandoned and/or the dangerous weapon has been released to the Sheriff for disposition, the weapon may be destroyed after six months. A perpetual log will be maintained on all items destroyed by the Sheriff. This log will contain but not be limited to the following:

A. Manufacturer's name;

B. Model name;

C. Model number;

D. Type of action (nomenclature);

E. Barrel length;

F. Caliber or gauge;

G. Serial number;

H. Identifying features;

I. Case number.

9.32.060 Penalty for Violation of Sections 9.32.020 and/or 9.32.030.

Any person(s) violating Sections 9.32.020 and/or 9.32.030 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

9.32.070 Discharge of Firearms Prohibited or Restricted.

Pursuant to RCW 9.41.300(2), the Pierce County Council may designate certain areas of Pierce County where the discharge of firearms shall be prohibited or restricted. Citizens may petition the County Council for the formation, dissolution or amendment of an area where the discharge of firearms shall be prohibited or restricted or the Council may initiate the creation, dissolution or amendment of such an area by passing a resolution declaring its intent to do so. Under no circumstances shall the County Council designate a prohibited or restricted area until the Firearms Advisory Commission, created pursuant to Chapter 2.79 of the Pierce County Code, has had an opportunity to review the proposal and make its recommendation to the Council. No single proposal for an area where the discharge of firearms shall be prohibited or restricted may exceed 160 acres.

9.32.075 Citizen Petition.

Citizens petitioning the Council for the creation, dissolution, or amendment of an area where the discharge of firearms shall be prohibited or restricted shall follow the process set forth in this section. Using a form provided by the Council office, the petitioners shall submit to the Council the following:

A. A legal description or map of the proposed boundaries of the area proposed for firearms prohibition or restriction. The map should be on an 8-1/2 by 11 inch sheet of paper. The map shall not overlap existing prohibited or restricted zones and should place the proposed boundary lines along established features (i.e., roadways, rivers, freeways, etc.).

B. A cover letter explaining the reasons petitioners would like the prohibited or restricted shooting zone to be formed or dissolved, along with a history of violations in the area, and including a name, address, and phone number of the person who will act as a liaison with the County concerning this proposed firearms prohibition or restriction area. Note that RCW 9.41.300(2) limits County discharge restrictions to areas where there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, animals, or property will be jeopardized. Other nonauthorized reasons will not be accepted as justification for the proposal of a restricted area.

C. Signatures of at least 60 percent of registered voters owning property within the proposed area. The County Auditor or designee will verify the petition's signatures.

D. The petition must contain the following:

"I am a legally registered voter of the State of Washington in the precinct written after my name below. The portion of such precinct within which I own property is included within the proposed prohibited or restricted shooting area.

My residence address is correctly stated below:

I have personally signed this petition."

9.32.076 Notice of Firearms Prohibited or Restricted Area

A. Upon adoption of an ordinance establishing an area where the discharge of firearms is prohibited or restricted, the Clerk of the Council shall publish notice of adoption in the newspaper of general circulation within the county and the newspaper of general

circulation within the proposed boundaries of the prohibited or restricted area.

B. Copies of ordinances and maps designating such prohibited and restricted areas shall be on file in the County Sheriff's Department, published in Chapter 9.32 of the Pierce County Code, and filed with the Pierce County Law Enforcement Support Agency (LESA).

C. Signs publicizing the existence of the area shall be posted along the perimeter by the Public Works Department. The signs shall be placed no more than ¼ mile apart and shall state the ordinance number and whether it is a prohibited or restricted area. Such signs shall only be required in zoning areas which contain the following: agriculture, forestry, and any zoning with a rural designation.

9.32.080 Discharge Near Buildings.

In all areas of Pierce County where the discharge of firearms is not prohibited or restricted pursuant to 9.32.070, it shall be unlawful to discharge a firearm within five hundred feet toward any building occupied by people or domestic animals or used for storage of flammable or combustible materials. It shall be unlawful to discharge a firearm within 1,000 feet toward any K-12 school within the County.

9.32.085 Exemptions to Sections 9.32.070 and 9.32.080.

The provisions of Sections 9.32.070 and 9.32.080 shall not apply to the following:

- A. Ranges of regularly constituted shooting clubs;
- B. Firearms which are legally discharged as defined in Chapter 9A.16 RCW;
- C. Firearms discharged for farm slaughter activities.

9.32.090 Violations of Sections 9.32.070 and 9.32.080.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of Sections 9.32.070 or 9.32.080 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Prior Code § 35.28.030)