RCW 9.41.300  
Weapons prohibited in certain places -- Local laws and ordinances -- Violations.

(1) It is unlawful for any person to enter the following places when he or she 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, the restricted access areas of any incorporated place of business, or the restricted access areas of a vessel owned or controlled by any incorporated place of business, or the restricted access areas of the personal residence of a person (i) arrested for, charged with, or convicted of an offense, (ii) having a warrant outstanding for his or her arrest, or (iii) otherwise confined pursuant to an order of a court, except as otherwise provided by written permission of the operator of the facility or the local legislative authority.

(b) Those areas in any building which are used in connection with court proceedings, such as courtrooms, jury rooms, judge’s chambers, offices and areas used to conduct court business, except where written permission of the operator of the facility or the local legislative authority has been used in connection with court proceedings, when it is possible to protect court areas without restricting the access of any individual.

(c) The restricted access areas of a public mental health facility certified by the department of social and health services for inpatient, intermediate care hospital care and state institutions for mental health for the purpose of 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 commission as off-limit to persons under twenty-one years of age; or

(e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport, designated as such by the director of transportation, including passenger screening checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger ticket is required, and areas to which access is denied which are not open to the public.

(2) A person shall not carry a concealed firearm in any place where it is unlawful to do so.

(3)(a) Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact local laws or ordinances prohibiting or restricting weapons in such places, or areas within such places, as the municipalities may designate. Such laws or ordinances shall be in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms may be sold, but, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, shall not be applied more restrictively than other businesses located within the same zone. Any municipal jurisdiction 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 advertising, or any observable passerby that firearms are available for sale. A business selling firearms which are restricted to the premises is not restricted 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 (2) of this section may be designated as reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any law restriction 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 subdivision (2)(b) of this section does not apply to an officer who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence.

(c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.

(7) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to a person engaged in lawful personal protection, as defined in RCW 9.41.370, including the place or facility, directly and promptly serves the administrator of the facility or the local legislative authority’s designated person in charge of written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises or commits any crime with the firearm after reclaiming the firearms upon leaving but immediately and directly thereafter departs from the 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 facility, directly and promptly serves the administrator of the facility or the local legislative authority’s designated person in charge of written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises.

(9) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to the proprietor of the premises or his or her employees while engaged in their official duties.

(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 9.41.230.

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 on his or her person without a concealed pistol license.

(b) Any licensee shall have or her concealed pistol license if at any time he is or she is required by this section to have a concealed pistol license during the course of employment as a public police officer or to any other person when and if required by law.

(2) (a) A person shall not carry or place a loaded pistol or firearm in a vehicle of another person.

(b) If a person other than the occupant of a vehicle is riding in a vehicle of another person, the person is considered to be riding in the vehicle as if he or she were a passenger in the vehicle and the pistol is locked within the vehicle and concealed from view when the vehicle is in motion.

(c) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(a) A person at least eighteen years of age who is in possession of an unloaded pistol shall not leave the unloaded pistol in a vehicle where the vehicle is in motion and the pistol is not locked within the vehicle and concealed from view.

(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 9.41.290  
State preemption.

The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of firearms regulation within the boundaries of this state, including but not limited to, purchase, sale, acquisition, transfer, discharge, and transportation of firearms, using or attempting to use firearms or parts thereof, including ammunition and reloading components.
(6) Whenever used by any person to prevent a mentally mentally incompetent or mentally disabled person from committing an act dangerous to any person, or in enforcing necessary restraint for protection or restoration to health of the person, during such period only as is necessary to obtain legal authority for the restraint or custody of the person.

39A.040 Homicide — When excusable.
Homicide is excusable when committed by accident or misfortune in doing any lawful act, without criminal negligence, or without any unlawful intent.

39A.040 Justifiable homicide or use of deadly force by public officer, peace officer, person aiding.
(a) When a public officer is acting in obedience to the judgment of a court or
(b) When necessarily used by a public officer to overcome actual resistance to the execution of the legal process, mandate, or order of a court or officer, or in the discharge of a legal duty.

(c) When necessarily used by a public officer or person acting under the officer's authority to prevent escape of a prisoner or other person likely to take part in any crime.

(i) To arrest or apprehend a person who the officer reasonably believes has committed a crime.
(ii) To prevent the escape of a person likely to commit a crime, or
(iii) To prevent the escape of a person who the officer reasonably believes has escaped from any lawfully secure place.

(iv) To lawful use to prevent a riot or other disturbance.

(2) In considering whether to use deadly force under subsection (1) (b) this section, to arrest or apprehend any person for the commission of any crime, the peace officer must have probable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime, and there must be a threat of serious physical harm to the officer or others to other persons.

(a) The suspect threatens a peace officer with a weapon and displays a weapon to the officer that could reasonably be construed as threatening; or

(b) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed or is attempting to commit a serious threat of serious physical harm.

Under these circumstances deadly force may also be used if necessary to prevent escape of a person from the officer, where feasible, warning is given.

(3) A peace officer shall not be held criminally liable for using deadly force without telling and with a good belief that such act is justifiable pursuant to this section.

(4) This section shall not be construed as
(a) Affecting the permissible use of force by a person acting under the authority of a peace officer.

(b) Preventing a law enforcement agency from adopting standards of deadly force that are more restrictive than this section.

Sec. 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Title 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Chapter 1—Crimes

Part 1—Crimes

Sec. 922. Unlawful acts.

(g) (2) It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly or purposely to cause a firearm to be transported in such a manner as to affect interstate or foreign commerce at a place the individual knows, or has reason to believe, is tended by a school bus.

(2) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the possession of a firearm

(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

(ii) if the individual in charge of the firearm is licensed to do so by the State or local police

(iii) if the individual in charge of the firearm has the authority to do so under federal law or the authorization of a federal law enforcement subdivision requires that, before an individual obtains such authority, the individual in question notifies the law enforcement subdivision that the individual is qualified to receive authority to carry.

(b) Subparagraph (a) does not apply to a firearm

(i) not loaded; and

(ii) When a firearm is locked in a locked container, or a locked firearms

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Title 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
Chapter 4—Firearms

Sec. 921. Definitions.

(25) The term "school zone" means—
(A) In, or on the grounds of, a public, parochial or private school;

(a) Except as provided in subsection (g), whoever knowingly possesses or causes another person to possess any firearm or dangerous weapon in a Federal facility (other than a Federal court facility) in violation of the rules and regulations applicable to any other Federal laws and regulations of any State and local laws and regulations applicable to any area in which the property is situated.

Commentary on Concealed Carry in Post Offices:

3 Turks (2011) states that it does not abrogate any Federal Law (e.g. 18USC930). Some people hold the opinion that, as Federal Law permits the lawful carrying of firearms (e.g. CCW with a State-issued permit) in a Federal facility (e.g. a post office), this act is not prohibited by Federal Law. However, this act does not provide otherwise.

Please consult a lawyer for professional legal advice before using this rationale to justify carrying a concealed firearm into a Federal building.