Session of 2017

## **HOUSE BILL No. 2042**

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

1-12

AN ACT concerning firearms; relating to the personal and family protection act; {relating to eligibility for a license;} relating to the recognition of licenses issued by another jurisdiction; relating to confidentiality of licensure documents; {relating to possession of concealed handguns in postsecondary educational institutions;} amending K.S.A. 2016 {2017} Supp. {21-6302,} 75-7c03-and{, 75-7c04,} 75-7c06 and {75-7c20 and} repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2016 {2017} Supp. 75-7c03 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c03. (a) The attorney general shall issue licenses to carry concealed handguns to persons who comply with the application and training requirements of this act and who are not disqualified under K.S.A. 2016 {2017} Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto. Such licenses shall be valid throughout the state for a period of four years from the date of issuance. The availability of licenses to carry concealed handguns under this act shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the carrying of handguns without such license, whether carried openly or concealed, or loaded or unloaded.

- (b) The license shall be a separate card, in a form prescribed by the attorney general, that is approximately the size of a Kansas driver's license and shall bear the licensee's signature, name, address, date of birth and driver's license number or nondriver's identification card number except that the attorney general shall assign a unique number for military applicants or their dependents described in K.S.A. 2016 {2017} Supp. 75-7c05(a)(1)(B), and amendments thereto.
- (c) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c)(2), a valid license or permit to carry concealed weapons issued by another jurisdiction shall be recognized in this state, but only while the holder is not a resident of Kansas.
- (2) A valid license or permit that is recognized pursuant to this subsection shall only entitle the lawful holder thereof to carry concealed handguns, as defined by K.S.A. 2016 {2017} Supp. 75-7c02, and amendments thereto, in this state and the holder thereof shall otherwise act in accordance with the laws of this state while such holder is present in this state. The recognition of a license or permit pursuant to this

 subsection shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the carrying of handguns without such license, whether carried openly or concealed, or loaded or unloaded.

- (3) As used in this subsection, the terms "jurisdiction" and "license or permit" shall have the same meanings as provided in K.S.A. 2016 **(2017)** Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. <del>2016</del> **2017**} Supp. 75-7c06 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c06. (a) The attorney general shall be the official custodian of all records relating to licenses issued pursuant to the personal and family protection act.
- (b) Except as provided by subsections (c) and (d), records relating to persons issued licenses pursuant to this act, persons applying for licenses pursuant to this act or persons who have had a license denied pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed pursuant to the Kansas open records act. Any disclosure of a record in violation of this subsection is a class A misdemeanor. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to the office of the attorney general, the department of revenue, any sheriff's office or other law enforcement agency, and all employees, contractors and agents thereof, and any other agency, office, department or other governmental entity, and all employees, contractors and agents thereof, having access to or otherwise privy to any of the records described in this subsection.
- (c) Records of a person whose license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to this act shall be subject to public inspection in accordance with the open records act.
- (d) The attorney general shall maintain an automated listing of license holders and pertinent information, and such information shall be available at all times to all law enforcement agencies in this state, other states and the District of Columbia when requested for a legitimate law enforcement purpose.
- (e) Within 30 days after the changing of a permanent address, or within 30 days after the discovery that a license has been lost or destroyed, the licensee shall notify the attorney general of such change, loss or destruction. The attorney general, upon notice and opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, may order a licensee to pay a fine of not more than \$100, or may suspend the licensee's license for not more than 180 days, for failure to notify the attorney general pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.
- (f) In the event that a concealed handgun license is lost or destroyed, the license shall be automatically invalid, and the person to whom the license was issued, upon payment of \$15 to the attorney general, may obtain a duplicate, or substitute thereof, upon furnishing a notarized statement to the attorney general that such license has been lost or

1 destroyed.

 {Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6302. (a) Criminal carrying of a weapon is knowingly carrying:

- (1) Any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles or throwing star;
- (2) concealed on one's person, a billy, blackjack, slungshot or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character;
- (3) on one's person or in any land, water or air vehicle, with intent to use the same unlawfully, a tear gas or smoke bomb or projector or any object containing a noxious liquid, gas or substance; or
- (4) any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed on one's person if such person is under 21 years of age, except when on such person's land or in such person's abode or fixed place of business; or
- (5) a shotgun with a barrel less than 18 inches in length or any other firearm designed to discharge or capable of discharging automatically more than once by a single function of the trigger whether the person knows or has reason to know the length of the barrel or that the firearm is designed or capable of discharging automatically.
- 21 (b) Criminal carrying of a weapon as defined in:
  - (1) Subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor; and
    - (2) subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
    - (c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to:
  - (1) Law enforcement officers, or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;
  - (2) wardens, superintendents, directors, security personnel and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime, while acting within the scope of their authority;
  - (3) members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or the Kansas national guard while in the performance of their official duty; or
  - (4) the manufacture of, transportation to, or sale of weapons to a person authorized under subsections (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3) to possess such weapons.
    - (d) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to:
  - (1) Any person who sells, purchases, possesses or carries a firearm, device or attachment which has been rendered unserviceable by steel weld in the chamber and marriage weld of the barrel to the receiver and which has been registered in the national firearms

 registration and transfer record in compliance with 26 U.S.C. § 5841 et seq. in the name of such person and, if such person transfers such firearm, device or attachment to another person, has been so registered in the transferee's name by the transferor;

- (2) any person employed by a laboratory which is certified by the United States department of justice, national institute of justice, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment and on the premises of such certified laboratory. Subsection (a)(5) shall not affect the manufacture of, transportation to or sale of weapons to such certified laboratory; or
- (3) any person or entity in compliance with the national firearms act, 26 U.S.C. § 5801 et seq.
- **(e)** Subsection (a)(4) shall not apply to any person who is carrying a concealed handgun and who is licensed by the attorney general to carry a concealed handgun under K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c01, and amendments thereto.
- (f) As used in this section, "throwing star" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c04. (a) The attorney general shall not issue a license pursuant to this act if the applicant:
- (1) Is not a resident of the county where application for licensure is made or is not a resident of the state;
- (2) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) or (n), and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 21-4204, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301(a)(10) through (a)(13) or K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6304(a)(1) through (a)(3), and amendments thereto; or
  - (3) is less than 21 18 years of age.
- (b) (1) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations establishing procedures and standards as authorized by this act for an eight-hour handgun safety and training course required by this section. Such standards shall include: (A) A requirement that trainees receive training in the safe storage of handguns, actual firing of handguns and instruction in the laws of this state governing the carrying of concealed handguns and the use of deadly force; (B) general guidelines for courses which are compatible with the industry standard for basic handgun training for civilians; (C) qualifications of instructors; and (D) a requirement that the course be: (i) A handgun course certified or sponsored by the attorney general; or (ii) a handgun course certified or sponsored by the national rifle association or by a law enforcement agency, college, private or public institution or organization or handgun training school, if the attorney general

determines that such course meets or exceeds the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general and is taught by instructors certified by the attorney general or by the national rifle association, if the attorney general determines that the requirements for certification of instructors by such association meet or exceed the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general. Any person wanting to be certified by the attorney general as an instructor shall submit to the attorney general an application in the form required by the attorney general and a fee not to exceed \$150.

- (2) The cost of the handgun safety and training course required by this section shall be paid by the applicant. The following shall constitute satisfactory evidence of satisfactory completion of an approved handgun safety and training course:
- (A) Evidence of completion of a course that satisfies the requirements of subsection (b)(1), in the form provided by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general;
- (B) an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization or group that conducted or taught such course attesting to the completion of the course by the applicant;
- (C) evidence of completion of a course offered in another jurisdiction which is determined by the attorney general to have training requirements that are equal to or greater than those required by this act; or
- (D) a determination by the attorney general pursuant to subsection (c).
  - (c) The attorney general may:
- (1) Create a list of concealed carry handgun licenses or permits issued by other jurisdictions which the attorney general finds have training requirements that are equal to or greater than those of this state; and
- (2) review each application received pursuant to K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c05, and amendments thereto, to determine if the applicant's previous training qualifications were equal to or greater than those of this state.
  - (d) For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "Equal to or greater than" means the applicant's prior training meets or exceeds the training established in this section by having required, at a minimum, the applicant to: (A) Receive instruction on the laws of self-defense; and (B) demonstrate training and competency in the safe handling, storage and actual firing of handguns.
- **(2)** "Jurisdiction" means another state or the District of Columbia.

- (3) "License or permit" means a concealed carry handgun license or permit from another jurisdiction which has not expired and, except for any residency requirement of the issuing jurisdiction, is currently in good standing.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c20 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c20. (a) The carrying of a concealed handgun shall not be prohibited in any public area of any state or municipal building unless such public area has adequate security measures to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such public area and the public area is conspicuously posted with either permanent or temporary signage approved by the governing body, or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
- (b) The carrying of a concealed handgun shall not be prohibited throughout any state or municipal building in its entirety unless such building has adequate security measures at all public access entrances to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such building and the building is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
- (c) No state agency or municipality shall prohibit an employee from carrying a concealed handgun at the employee's work place unless the building has adequate security measures at all public access entrances to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such building and the building is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
- (d) (1) It shall not be a violation of the personal and family protection act for a person to carry a concealed handgun into a state or municipal building, or any public area thereof, so long as that person has authority to enter through a restricted access entrance into such building, or public area thereof, that provides adequate security measures at all public access entrances and the building, or public area thereof, is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
- (2) Any person, who is not an employee of the state or a municipality and is not otherwise authorized to enter a state or municipal building through a restricted access entrance, shall be authorized to enter through a restricted access entrance, provided such person:
- (A) Is authorized by the chief law enforcement officer, governing body, or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, to enter such state or municipal building through a restricted access entrance;
  - (B) is issued an identification card by the chief law enforcement

 officer, governing body, or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, which includes such person's photograph, name and any other identifying information deemed necessary by the issuing entity, and which states on the identification card that such person is authorized to enter such building through a restricted access entrance; and

(C) executes an affidavit or other notarized statement that such person acknowledges that certain firearms and weapons may be prohibited in such building and that violating any such regulations may result in the revocation of such person's authority to enter such building through a restricted access entrance.

The chief law enforcement officer, governing body, or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, shall develop criteria for approval of individuals subject to this paragraph to enter the state or municipal building through a restricted access entrance. Such criteria may include the requirement that the individual submit to a state and national criminal history records check before issuance and renewal of such authorization and pay a fee to cover the costs of such background checks. An individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit by the state of Kansas shall not be required to submit to another state and national criminal records check before issuance and renewal of such authorization. Notwithstanding any authorization granted under this paragraph, an individual may be subjected to additional security screening measures upon reasonable suspicion or in circumstances where heightened security measures are warranted. Such authorization does not permit the individual to carry a concealed weapon into a public building, which has adequate security measures, as defined by this act, and which is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.

- (e) A state agency or municipality that provides adequate security measures in a state or municipal building and which conspicuously posts signage in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto, prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun in such building shall not be liable for any wrongful act or omission relating to actions of persons carrying a concealed handgun concerning acts or omissions regarding such handguns.
- (f) A state agency or municipality that does not provide adequate security measures in a state or municipal building and that allows the carrying of a concealed handgun shall not be liable for any wrongful act or omission relating to actions of persons carrying a concealed handgun concerning acts or omissions regarding such handguns.
  - (g) Nothing in this act shall limit the ability of a corrections

 facility, a jail facility or a law enforcement agency to prohibit the carrying of a handgun or other firearm concealed or unconcealed by any person into any secure area of a building located on such premises, except those areas of such building outside of a secure area and readily accessible to the public shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (a).

- (h) Nothing in this section shall limit the ability of the chief judge of each judicial district to prohibit the carrying of a concealed handgun by any person into courtrooms or ancillary courtrooms within the district provided the public area has adequate security measures to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such public area and the public area is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
- (i) The governing body or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, of a state or municipal building, may exempt the building, or any public area thereof, from this section until July 1, 2017, by adopting a resolution, or drafting a letter, listing the legal description of such building, listing the reasons for such exemption, and including the following statement: "A security plan has been developed for the building being exempted which supplies adequate security to the occupants of the building and merits the prohibition of the carrying of a concealed handgun." A copy of the security plan for the building shall be maintained on file and shall be made available, upon request, to the Kansas attorney general and the law enforcement agency of local jurisdiction. Notice of this exemption, together with the resolution adopted or the letter drafted, shall be sent to the Kansas attorney general and to the law enforcement agency of local jurisdiction. The security plan shall not be subject to disclosure under the Kansas open records act:
- (j) The governing body or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, of any postsecondary educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 74-3201b, and amendments thereto, may exempt any building of such institution, including any buildings located on the grounds of such institution and any buildings leased by such institution, or any public area thereof, from this section until July 1, 2017, by stating the reasons for such exemption and sending notice of such exemption to the Kansas attorney general (1) Except as provided in subsection (i)(2), a postsecondary educational institution may prohibit the carrying of concealed handguns in any building of such institution, including any buildings located on the grounds of such institution and any buildings leased by such institution, or any public area thereof, provided that the building or public area thereof is conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.
  - (2) A postsecondary educational institution shall not prohibit the

 holder of a license issued pursuant to or recognized by this act from carrying a concealed handgun in any building of such institution or public area thereof, unless such building or public area has adequate security measures to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such building or public area and there is signage conspicuously posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto.

- $\frac{k}{j}$  The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
- (1) Any building located on the grounds of the Kansas state school for the deaf or the Kansas state school for the blind;
- (2) a state or municipal-owned medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto;
- (3) a state or municipal-owned adult care home, as defined in K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto;
- (4) a community mental health center organized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-4001 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (5) an indigent health care clinic, as defined by K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 65-7402, and amendments thereto; or
- (6) any building owned or leased by the authority created under the university of Kansas hospital authority act, any building located within the health care district, as defined in the unified government of Wyandotte county and Kansas City, Kansas City-wide master plan, Rosedale master plan and traffic study or similar master plan or comprehensive planning or zoning document approved by the unified government of Wyandotte county and Kansas City, Kansas in effect on January 12, 2017.
- (+)(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c22, and amendments thereto, who satisfies the requirements of either K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c22(a) or (b), and amendments thereto, from carrying a concealed handgun into any state or municipal building, or any public area thereof, in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 75-7c22, and amendments thereto, subject to any restrictions or prohibitions imposed in any courtroom by the chief judge of the judicial district.
  - $\frac{(m)}{(l)}$  For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Adequate security measures" means the use of electronic equipment and armed personnel at public entrances to detect and restrict the carrying of any weapons into the state or municipal building, or any public area thereof, including, but not limited to, metal detectors, metal detector wands or any other equipment used for similar purposes to ensure that weapons are not permitted to be carried into such building or public area by members of the public. Adequate security measures for storing and securing lawfully carried

weapons, including, but not limited to, the use of gun lockers or other similar storage options may be provided at public entrances.

- (2) "Authorized personnel" means employees of a state agency or municipality and any person granted authorization pursuant to subsection (d)(2), who are authorized to enter a state or municipal building through a restricted access entrance.
- (3) The terms "municipality" and "municipal" are interchangeable and have the same meaning as the term "municipality" is defined in K.S.A. 75-6102, and amendments thereto; but does not include school districts. The term "municipality" shall not include school districts or postsecondary educational institutions, as defined in K.S.A. 74-3201b, and amendments thereto.
- (4) "Public area" means any portion of a state or municipal building that is open to and accessible by the public or which is otherwise designated as a public area by the governing body or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, of such building.
- (5) "Restricted access entrance" means an entrance that is restricted to the public and requires a key, keycard, code, or similar device to allow entry to authorized personnel.
- (6) "State" means the same as the term is defined in K.S.A. 75-6102, and amendments thereto.
  - (7) (A) "State or municipal building" means a building owned or leased by such public entity. It does not include a building owned by the state or a municipality which is leased by a private entity whether for profit or not-for-profit or a building held in title by the state or a municipality solely for reasons of revenue bond financing.
- (B) The term "state and municipal building" shall not include the state capitol.
- (8) "Weapon" means a weapon described in K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 21-6301, and amendments thereto, except the term "weapon" shall not include any cutting instrument that has a sharpened or pointed blade.
- $\frac{(n)}{m}$  This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the personal and family protection act.
- 35 Sec. <del>3.</del> **(6.)** K.S.A. 2016 Supp. **(21-6302,)** 75-7c03<del>-and</del>**(, 75-7c04,)** 36 75-7c06 **(and 75-7c20)** are hereby repealed.
  - Sec.-4- {7.} This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.