

KANSAS

Type of Carry Allowed: Open* or Concealed

- Some local authorities have ordinances stating that those with a valid Permit/License to Carry must have some type of security holster to Open Carry. That would be a minimum of a thumb break or any type of security holster. This only applies to those without a valid permit/license. Those who have a valid permit/license can open carry without any holster restrictions.

Restaurant Carry: Yes § 75-75c

Must Infor Law Officer When Armed: No

Restricted Locations:

- K.S.A. 75-7c10 as amended states that a Permit/License Holder who goes by an AG approved sign, stating no firearms, is not a crime but can be asked to leave and if the person does not leave when asked, they can be charged with trespassing.
- K-12 Schools both Public and Private Buildings. That means they must be posted but they do not have to have an exemption or obtain metal detectors to keep their posting. School grounds can't be posted and they do not have to use the new "AG exempt building signage" , but can post using the 'normal' AG approved signage if they want to prevent CC carry inside the building. If it is NOT posted, then CC is allowed.
- The State School for the Deaf and Blind does not fall under this Act. They do not have to use the new "AG exempt building signage" , but can post using the 'normal' AG approved signage if they want to prevent CC carry inside the building. If it is NOT posted, then CC is allowed.
- The Capitol Building is Off Limits. It will be until July 1, 2014 and then if adequate security measures are not in place then those with a CCL will be able to carry in the Capitol Building.
- All places "Off Limits" must be posted with approved signage as defined by the Attorney General.
- "Building" shall not include any structure, or any area of any structure, designated for the parking of motor vehicles.
- Only Public Buildings can be posted. Public Grounds and Parking Lots/Garages are not considered buildings.
- Secure areas of any buildings for a correctional facility, jail facility or a law enforcement agency are off limits.
- Any private entity which provides adequate security measures in a private building and which conspicuously posts signage in accordance with this section prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun in such building as authorized by the personal and family protection act shall not be liable for any wrongful act or omission relating to actions of persons licensed to carry a concealed handgun concerning acts or omissions regarding such handguns.
- Any private entity which does not provide adequate security measures in a private building and which allows the carrying of a concealed handgun as authorized by the personal and family protection act shall not be liable for any wrongful act or omission relating to actions of persons licensed to carry a concealed handgun concerning acts or omissions regarding such handguns.
- This act in no way overrules any Federal Restrictions on carrying on any Federal property.

75-7c10.

(i) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing the location, content, size and other characteristics of signs to be posted on a building where carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited pursuant to subsections (a) and (b). Such regulations shall prescribe, at a minimum, that:

- (1) The signs be posted at all exterior entrances to the prohibited buildings;
- (2) the signs be posted at eye level of adults using the entrance and not more than 12 inches to the right or left of such entrance.
- (3) the signs not be obstructed or altered in any way; and
- (4) Signs which become illegible for any reason be immediately replaced.

K.S.A. 12-16,124 allows concealed carry licensees to take their loaded weapons off of their person while they are traveling in their vehicles and not be subject to local ordinances or resolutions regarding the open carry or unlawful transportation of firearms. With no requirement for vehicle occupancy, the changes made to **K.S.A. 12-16,124(b)(4)** allows concealed carry licensees to leave their weapon, loaded or unloaded, in their vehicle. Again, the purpose for preempting city and county regulations was to shield licensees from local firearms violations in the event that they removed their weapons from their person while traveling throughout the state. Cities and counties still have the authority to regulate the open carry of firearms “on one’s person.” These local regulations apply to concealed carry licensees as well as the general public.

Tribal Lands

As a general matter, tribal lands are independently governed by their own respective tribes and state laws have no effect upon tribal laws. It is our understanding that visiting licensees will be recognized so long as they are acting according to state laws. However, should a licensee be traveling onto tribal lands, it is always best to contact the local policing authority and inquire as to the proper manner of carrying a firearm.

State office buildings (Except the State Capitol Building in Topeka through July 1, 2014):

AG-approved Posting required if: (a) pre-July 1, 2013 or (b) post-July 1, 2013 and the state building has exercised an allowed exemption under Section 2(i) or (j) of Sen. Sub. for HB 2052. July 1, 2013 and after: If no exemption has been exercised then the state building must have adequate security measures in place and properly posted AG-approved signage.

Federal “facilities” or federal “court facilities,” are OFF LIMITS to CCH licensees regardless of whether or not they are posted with appropriate A.G. ‘no concealed carry’ signage. See K.S.A. 75-7c10(h).

Attorney General Office

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KANSAS

Concealed Carry Permit Travel Guide



When you travel and carry your pistol, you need to know the rules and regulations in every state you travel. This publication provides you this information.

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