

Constitutional Carry; SB 45

SB 45 amends laws concerning the concealed carry of firearms. The bill adds language allowing the concealed carry of a firearm without a concealed carry license issued by the State, as long as that individual is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under either federal or state law. The bill specifies the carrying of a concealed handgun cannot be prohibited in any building unless the building is posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Attorney General. Concealed carry licenses will still be issued by the State, but the availability of those licenses cannot be construed to prohibit the carrying of handguns without a license, whether carried openly or concealed, loaded or unloaded.

Related to concealed carry licenses, the bill also allows the Attorney General to create a list of concealed carry handgun licenses or permits from other jurisdictions that have training requirements greater than or equal to the Kansas requirements. This list can be used by the Attorney General when reviewing concealed carry license applications and making a determination about whether an individual has completed an approved handgun safety and training course required for issuance of a concealed carry license. The bill also defines “equal to or greater than,” “jurisdiction,” and “license or permit” for the purposes of the new section of law.

The bill amends the definition of “criminal carrying of a weapon” to clarify that it is not legal for anyone under 21 years of age to carry any pistol, revolver, or other firearm concealed on one’s person, except when on such person’s land or in such person’s abode or fixed place of business.