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To:

Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs

From: Committee Staff

Re:

Overview of SB 186 and HB 2055

The following contains an overview of SB 186 and HB 2055, bills relating to concealed carry. Included is information on the bills' shared provisions and also on the primary differences between the Senate and House versions. Additional information on HB 2055 is provided in the bill's Supplemental Note.

SB 186 (as introduced) and HB 2055 (as amended by House Committee of the Whole) -- Shared Provisions

Both SB 186 and HB 2055 would:

- Modify the Personal and Family Protection Act (Act) to allow the possession of firearms on certain governmental property, including State and municipal buildings:
- Require adequate security measures at public entrances of state and municipal buildings in order to prohibit the concealed carrying of a handgun;
- Prevent a State agency or municipality from prohibiting a licensed employee from carrying a concealed handgun at the employee's workplace unless the building has adequate security measures;
- Allow personnel rules to prohibit employees from concealed carry;
- State that it will be neither a violation of the Act (HB 2055) nor a crime (SB 186) for a licensed person to carry a concealed handgun into a state or municipal building with adequate security measures through a restricted access entrance;
- Remove "on the grounds" from KSA 2012 Supp. 21-6309;
- Enact liability protections that allows concealed carry for state agencies or municipalities;
- Enact liability protections that allow concealed carry for private entities; and
- Allow educational institutions to permit a licensed employee to concealed carry.

SB 186

Unlike HB 2055, SB 186 would:

- Allow the governing body or chief administrative officer of any State or municipal building to exempt the building for four years; and
- Remove a listing of buildings where concealed carrying is prohibited provided the premises are conspicuously posted and insert "any building or premise."

HB 2055

Unlike SB 186, HB 2055 would:

- Allow only the governing bodies or chief administrative officers of State or municipal-owned adult care homes, community mental health centers, indigent health care clinics, or postsecondary institutions to exempt the related buildings for four years;
- Specifically exempt the Kansas State School for the Deaf and the Kansas State School for the Blind;
- Specifically exempt "school districts" from the definition of "municipality";
- Specifically exempt the Kansas State Capitol from the term "state or municipal building";
- Authorize and amend other current law to allow licensees to carry a concealed handgun in the State Capitol;
- Redefine "Capitol Complex" to exclude the State Capitol;
- Amend current law relating to corrections officers, parole officers, or corrections officers employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons; and
- Delete reduced licensing fee rates for retired law enforcement.

CJC/mkh