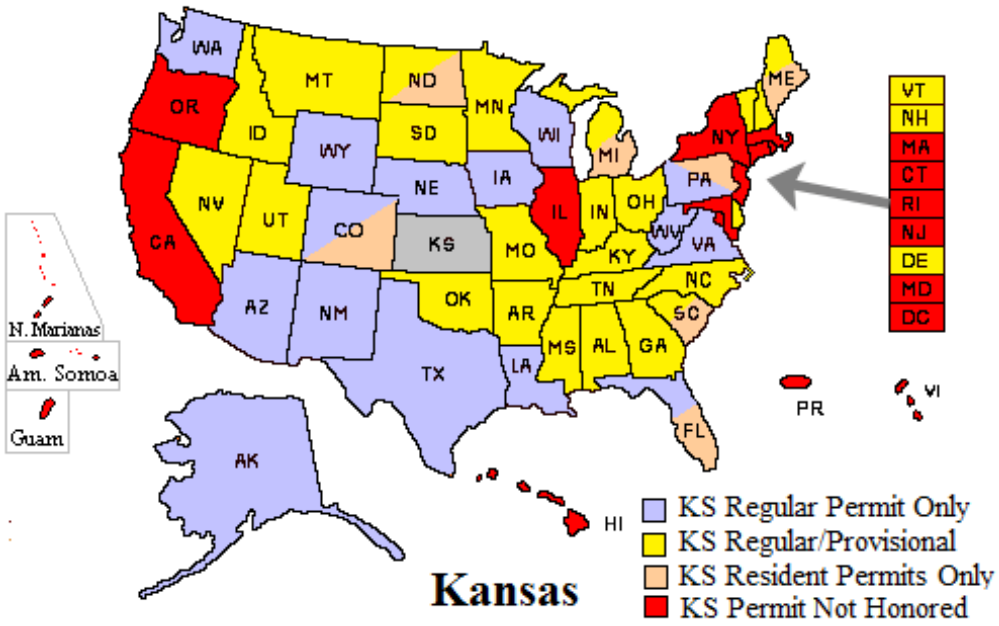
Kansas

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

Permitless Carry State

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Kansas CCW Links√

- State CCW Site
- CCW Application and Instructions
- License Renewal Info (Scroll Down)
- Kansas CCW Brochure 5/2024
- Resource & Ref Docs
- FAQs (Updated 9/18/24)
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- Firearm/CCW Statutes
- Firearm Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5//2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Kansas Honors all other states Permit/Licenses.

Kansas Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

75-7c03. License to Carry Concealed Handgun; Issuance; Form; Recognition of Licenses Issued by Other Jurisdictions; Issuance of Authorization Documents.

(c)(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c)(2), a valid license or permit to carry a concealed firearm 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. 75-7c02, and amendments thereto, 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.

2021, ch. 94, § 9; July 1

Notice: Must be 21 to carry under Permitless Carry. 18 with any valid permit. 18 if Active Military and their Dependents.

Permitless Carry

75-7c03. License to Carry Concealed Handgun;

(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. 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. 2021, ch. 94, § 9; July 1

Note: Must be 21 to carry under Permitless Carry. 18 with any valid permit. 18 if Active Military and their Dependents. Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

How to Apply for a Permit

Kansas Application & Instructions

Please complete this application fully by typing or printing in ink all requested information. Attach items 1 thru 4 listed below and submit your completed application to the Sheriff's Office in your county of residence. The Sheriff will take your fingerprints and forward your concealed carry handgun license (CCHL) application to the Attorney General (AG).

1. For **new** applications or those which have permanently expired, An **amount of $32.50** payable to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides for the purpose of covering the cost of taking fingerprints **All Fees Submitted Are Nonrefundable**

2. A photocopy of a certificate signed by an **AG Approved Instructors** showing the applicant's completion of an approved training course. A certificate of completion **may** not be required if: (a) you are a retired law enforcement officer and apply within 8 years of retiring; (b) you are a state corrections or parole officer, or federal corrections officer who qualified with a handgun within the 12 months preceding application; or (c) you are a resident of Kansas in possession of a valid concealed handgun license issued by a jurisdiction whose training is equal to or greater than the Kansas training requirement.

For new residents to Kansas who have a valid non-Kansas CCL, visit the Attorney General's website at www.ag.ks.gov to view current concealed carry statutes and non-Kansas license information.

- My prior training is equal to or greater than the Kansas training requirement. Attach a copy of your valid non-Kansas License, training certificate and proof of the training requirements.
- My prior training isn't equal to or greater than the Kansas training requirement. Attend a Kansas Concealed carry class and attach a copy of the completion certificate to this application.

3. A 2" x 2" frontal view (head & shoulders, no sunglasses or hats), passport-type color photograph of the applicant taken within the preceding 30 days. Attach your photo to page 2 of the application.

4. A photocopy of your Kansas driver's license or Kansas identification card. Eligible active duty military personnel and their dependents living in Kansas and possessing a non-Kansas driver's license or state issued ID card must attach hereto a copy of: (a) their driver's license or state issued ID card; and (b) the orders

which currently station the member (or dependent) in Kansas. DO NOT PHOTOCOPY OR ATTACH A PHOTOCOPY OF A MILITARY ID or CAC CARD to this application. **(see "dependent" definition and other active duty information on page 4**)

By statutory mandate, the AG has 90 days to approve or deny an application. If approved, you will receive a notice of approval in the mail and be directed to a State driver's license station to obtain your license. You must pay any additional fees the Department of Revenue requires to issue the CCHL card.

WARNING: **This application is executed under oath**. **A false statement or answer in sections I, II, or III of this application, or submission of a false document, may subject the applicant to prosecution for the crime of perjury, K.S.A. 21-5903, and amendments thereto, a severity level nine (9) non-person felony, or other applicable criminal charges.**

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that all of the statements made in this application are true and correct and that:

1. I have received a copy of the Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (KPFPA) and I am familiar with its provisions;

2. I have complied with the criteria in K.S.A. 75-7c04 (as listed in Section III of this application), including completion an approved training course or meeting an exception to the training requirement; and

3. I desire a concealed carry license as a means of self-defense.

4. I understand that a state and national criminal history records check will be conducted and may include access to expunged records, and that other investigations may be conducted to determine my eligibility for a concealed carry handgun license.

75-7c05 Application for License;

(j) A person who presents proof that such person is on active duty with any branch of the armed forces of the United States and is stationed at a United States military installation located outside this state, may submit by mail an application described in subsection

(a) and the other materials required by subsection

(b) to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides. Provided the applicant is fingerprinted at a United States military installation, the applicant may submit a full set of fingerprints of such applicant along with the application. Upon receipt of such items, the sheriff shall forward to the attorney general the application
. L. 2025, ch 55, § 2 July 1

Provisional License 18 – 20 Years Old

75-7c04 Those 18 – 20 can apply and would apply the same way as those for a regular permit. The criteria is the same for those 18-20 as those 21 and older. 60 days before you turn 21 the AG should inform you about converting your Provisional to a regular permit. The Regular permit will be valid for the same time period your Provisional Permit was. L. 2025, ch 55, § 1 July 1

Note: Be aware that the states that honor the Regular KS permit may not honor the Provisional Permit. The Kansas AG Site will give you more information

Non-Resident Permits

From the Kansas Attorney General FAQs

Question: Because Kansas now recognizes all CCH licenses and permits for non residents, if I move to Kansas will my non-Kansas CCH be proof of training in and of itself?

- Answer: Maybe. Again, on and after July 1, 2015, the training used to obtain the non-Kansas CCH will need to be reviewed to determine whether 75-7c04(c)(1) has been met by the applicant. Some states require no training at all and some states have training standards that may or may not be "equal to or greater than" those of Kansas' training requirements.

Kansas issues Non Resident Permit/Licenses to Active Duty Military Personnel and their dependants stationed in Kansas. If you are active military or the dependant of active military and stationed in Kansas even though you have residence in another state you can apply for a Kansas Permit/License to carry. Apply the same as a resident. **Information on Military Personnel from the KS AG.** (Scroll Down)

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Note: The Kansas Attorney General in an Opinion dated 7/10/17 has stated that a College/University can have a rule that a firearm must be carried with an empty chamber. Handgunlaw.us does not know exactly how this would apply to a revolver. You can read the Opinion **Here.**

Places "Off Limits" and Exemptions

- 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. (This seems to apply to all signage in all public buildings, except those with adequate security measures).
- 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 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.
- A state or municipal-owned medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto;
- A community mental health center organized pursuant to K.S.A.19-4001 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- An indigent health care clinic, as defined by K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 65-7402, and amendments thereto; or
- 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. 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.
- 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.
- No employer may prohibit possession of a handgun in a private means of conveyance, even if parked on the employer's premises.

- 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.
- Chief Judges of judicial districts are given specific authority to limit the presence of weapons in their courtrooms and ancillary courtrooms, provided the court room has adequate security.
- State and Municipal workers can carry on the job unless their building has adequate security and is posted with proper signage. or an exemption with the AG's office and the "approved exempt AG signage" (until 2018) .
- Possession of a firearm under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- State and Municipal workers if working in a properly posted state building with adequate security may be able to carry if they get approval from those in charge.
- State and Local Authorities can get a six month exemption and ask for a 4 year extension in place of the 6 month extension, or following expiration of the 6 month exemption and can post their property with the "approved AG exemption signage" but they must have a plan and file it with the state government. After 5 years (1/1/18) all public buildings must have approved signage and security to ban the carrying of firearms. This includes state supported Colleges/Universities and State/Local Government buildings.
- 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.

(m) 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.

(3) public employer'' means the state and any municipality as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 75-6102, and amendments thereto, except the term ''public employer'' shall not include school districts.

L. 2017, ch. 93, § 1; July 1.

75-7c21. Concealed Handguns in State Capitol.

(a) An individual may carry a concealed handgun in the state capitol if such individual is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under either federal or state law, and is either: (A) 21 years of age or older; or (B) possesses a valid provisional license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7c03, and amendments thereto, or a valid

license to carry a concealed handgun issued by another jurisdiction that is recognized in this state pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7c03, and amendments thereto. 2021, ch. 94, § 13; July 1

Other Definitions:

(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.

(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.

75-7c20. Concealed Handguns in Public Buildings and Public Areas Thereof; When Prohibited; Public Buildings Exempted; Definitions.

(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 building 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. 2015 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. 2015 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. 2015 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto. L. 2017, ch. 93, § 2; July 1.

Employee Carry

75-7c10 Same; Restrictions on Carrying Concealed Handgun; Exceptions; Liabilities; Employees Permitted to Carry; Penalties for Violations; Sign Requirements.

(d) The governing body or the chief administrative officer, if no governing body exists, of any of the following institutions may permit any employee, who is legally qualified, to carry a concealed handgun in any building of such institution, if the employee meets such institution’s own policy requirements regardless of whether such building is conspicuously posted in accordance with the provisions of this section:

(1) A unified school district;

(2) a postsecondary educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 74-3201b, and amendments thereto;

(3) a state or municipal-owned medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto;

(4) a state or municipal-owned adult care home, as defined in K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto;

(5) a community mental health center organized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-4001 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(6) an indigent health care clinic, as defined by K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 65-7402, and amendments thereto.

(e) No public employer shall restrict or otherwise prohibit by personnel policies any employee, who is legally qualified, from carrying any concealed handgun while engaged in the duties of such employee's employment outside of such employer's place of business, including while in a means of conveyance.

(f) (1) It shall be a violation of this section to carry a concealed hand- gun in violation of any restriction or prohibition allowed by subsection (a) or (b) if the building is posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general pursuant to subsection *(i)*. Any person who violates this section shall not be subject to a criminal penalty but may be subject to denial to such premises or removal from such premises. L. 2017, ch. 93, § 1; July 1.

75-7c10.

(j) 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. L. 2017, ch. 93, § 1; July 1.

AG Approved Signage

Kansas Universities Firearm Policy Links

Note: Firearm Policies for these State Public Universities. For more info go to the universities website and search for "Firearms Policy."

Emporia State University (ESU)
Fort Hays State University (FHSU)
Kansas State University (KSU)
Pittsburg State University (PSU)
University of Kansas (KU)
Wichita State University (WSU)
Washburn University

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

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.

Note. Concealed carry licensees can take their loaded weapons off of their person while they are traveling in their vehicles. With no requirement for vehicle occupancy, and 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

Other Places That Could be Off Limits Per Kansas Attorney General (Includes Tribal Lands)

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

Parking Lot Storage Law

75-7c10. Same; Restrictions on Carrying Concealed Handgun on Certain Property; Exceptions; Penalties for Violations.

(b) Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any private employer from restricting or prohibiting by personnel policies persons from carrying a concealed handgun while on the premises of the employer's business or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment by the employer, except that no employer may prohibit possession of a handgun in a private means of conveyance, even if parked on the employer's premises. L. 2017, ch. 93, § 1; July 1

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"NO"

75-7c10,

(f) (1) It shall be a violation of this section to carry a concealed handgun in violation of any restriction or prohibition allowed by subsection (a) or (b) if the building is posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general pursuant to subsection *(j)*. Any person who violates this section shall not be subject to a criminal penalty but may be subject to denial to such premises or removal from such premises. L. 2017, ch. 93, § 1; July 1.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their "No Gun" sign. Giving them a "No Firearms = No Money" card would do just that. You can print free "No Firearms = No Money" cards by going **Here**.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

With Permitless Carry you don't have to have a Permit/License to carry in Kansas as long as you can legally possess the firearm. There is nothing in Kansas Law that states you have to tell an officer you have a firearm when approached on any official business.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES Park Regulations & Admin Code Dept. Land & Waters 115-8-1**

State/National Forests: YES Unless Posted Admin Code Dept. Land & Waters 115-8-1

State WMA: YES Unless Posted Admin Code Dept. Land & Waters 115-8-1

Road Side Rest Areas: YES

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

21-6302 Criminal Carrying of a Weapon.

(a) Criminal carrying of a weapon is knowingly carrying:

(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. 2021, ch. 94, § 3; July 1

75-7c03. (a) . . . 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. 2021, ch. 94, § 9; July 1

Note: Besides **75-7c03. (a)** what Kansas did was remove all references that a person needed a valid permit license to carry a concealed firearm in Kansas from their statutes. 21-6302 (4) is listed above showing that you must be 21 years of age to carry a firearm outside the places listed in that section and that permitless carry only applies to those are 21 years of age. Also you must be able to legally own a firearm.

Note: See AG Opinion for information CCL Holders and uncased long guns in vehicles.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal for those without a valid Permit/license. The state preempts all local firearm laws in the state. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18. See "State Preemption Section."

See KS Statute 12-16,124 and 75-7c20 for more information.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the **State's RKBA** Organization/s. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

12-16,124 . Firearms and Ammunition; Regulation by City or County, Limitations.

(a) No city or county shall adopt or enforce any ordinance, resolution or regulation, and no agent of any city or county shall take any administrative action, governing the requirement of fees, licenses or permits for, the commerce in or the sale, purchase, transfer, ownership, storage, carrying, transporting or taxation of firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereof.

(b) Any ordinance, resolution or regulation prohibited (a) that was adopted prior to July 1, 2015, shall be null and void.

(c) Nothing in this section shall:

(1) Prohibit a city or county from adopting and enforcing any ordinance, resolution or regulation relating to the personnel policies of such city or county and the carrying of firearms by employees of such city or county, except that any such ordinance, resolution or regulation shall comply with the provisions of K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(2) prohibit a city or county from adopting any ordinance, resolution or regulation pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 75-7c20, and amendments thereto; or

(3) prohibit a law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto, from acting within the scope of such officer's duties; or

(4) prohibit a city or county from levying and collecting any retailers' sales tax on the sale of firearms, ammunition or any component or combination thereof as authorized by K.S.A. 12-189, and amendments thereto.

L. 2015, ch. 93, § 1; July 1.

75-7c17. Legislative Findings Regarding Uniform Standards for Licensing and Regulation; Certain Local Ordinances and Resolutions Inapplicable; Limitations on Authority of Attorney General; Liberal Construction of Act.

(a) The legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing licenses to carry concealed handguns for self-defense and finds it necessary to occupy the field of regulation of the bearing of concealed handguns for self-defense to ensure that no honest, law-abiding person who qualifies under the provisions of this act is subjectively or arbitrarily denied the person's rights. No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall regulate, restrict or prohibit the carrying of concealed hand- guns by individuals except as provided in K.S.A. 2025 Supp. 21-6301, 21-6302, 21-6304, 21-6309, 75-7c10 or 75-7c20, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A.21-4218(f), prior to its repeal, Any existing or future law, ordinance, rule, regulation or resolution enacted by any city, county or other political subdivision of this state that regulates, restricts or prohibits the carrying of concealed handguns by individuals except as provided in K.S.A. 2025 Supp. 21-6301, 21-6302, 21-6304, 21-6309, 75-7c10 or 75-7c20, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 21-4218(f), prior to its repeal shall be null and void.

L. 2015, ch. 16, § 12; July 1.

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 21: Crimes and Punishment
Article 52: Principles of Criminal Liability

21-5201 Requirements of voluntary act or omission.
21-5202 Culpable mental state; definition of intentionally, knowingly, recklessly.
21-5203 Guilt without culpable mental state, when.
21-5204 Culpable mental state; exclusions.
21-5205 Intoxication.
21-5206 Compulsion.
21-5207 Ignorance or mistake.
21-5208 Entrapment.
21-5209 Defense of lack of mental state.
21-5210 Liability for crimes of another.
21-5220 Use of force; construction and application. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3220]
21-5221 Use of force; definitions. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3221]
21-5222 Use of force in defense of a person. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3211]

21-5223 Use of force in defense of dwelling. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212]
21-5224 Use of force; presumptions. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212a]
21-5225 Use of force in defense of property other than a dwelling. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3213]
21-5226 Use of force by an aggressor. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3214]
21-5227 Law enforcement officer's use of force in making arrest. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21- 3215]
21-5228 Private person's use of force in making arrest. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3216
21-5229 Use of force in resisting arrest. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3217]
21-5230 No Duty to Retreat; exceptions. [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3218]
21-5231 Use of force; immunity from prosecution or liability; [Amends K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3219]

Knife Laws State/Cities

Kansas preempts all local knife laws. To access State Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **75-7c10.**

Note: A "YES" above means you can carry into places like described below. "NO" means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of "Restaurant Carry" is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with "No Gun Signs." This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Stun Guns/Electric Weapons: **72-6132** Not allowed in schools. Same as a firearm.

LEOSA State Information

Information on LEOSA **KS AG Opinion on LEOSA**

U. of Kansas LE Training Center

Also See 75-7c05 for More LEOSA Information

75-7c22. Off-Duty, Foreign or Retired Law Enforcement Officers; Carrying a Concealed Handgun, When; Definitions.

(a) (1) An off-duty law enforcement officer may carry a concealed handgun in any building where an on-duty law enforcement officer would be authorized to carry a concealed handgun regardless of whether the requirements of K.S.A. 75-7c10 or 75-7c20, and amendments thereto, for prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun in such building have been satisfied, provided:

(A) Such officer is in compliance with the firearms policies of such officer's law enforcement agency; and

(B) such officer possesses identification required by such officer's law enforcement agency and presents such identification when requested by another law enforcement officer or by a person of authority for the building where the carrying of concealed handguns is otherwise prohibited.

(2) No person of authority for a building shall require, request or record personal information of any off-duty law enforcement officer entering such building in accordance with this section, including, but not limited to, such officer's email address, home phone number or home address, nor shall such officer be required to wear any item identifying such officer as a law enforcement officer or as being armed.

(b) A law enforcement officer from another state or a retired law enforcement officer meeting the requirements of the federal law enforcement officers safety act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 926B and 926C, may carry a concealed handgun in any building where an on-duty law enforcement officer would be authorized to carry a concealed handgun regardless of whether the requirements of K.S.A. 75-7c10 or 75-7c20, and amendments thereto, for prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun in such building have been satisfied, provided, such officer possesses identification required by the federal law enforcement officers safety act and presents such identification when requested by another law enforcement officer or by a person of authority for the building where the carrying of concealed handguns is otherwise prohibited.

(c) Any law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer who is issued a license to carry a concealed handgun under the personal and family protection act shall be subject to the provisions of that act, except that for any such law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer who satisfies the requirements of either subsection (a) or (b) the provisions of this section shall control with respect to where a concealed handgun may be carried. L.2025, ch. 55, 5; July 1

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

KS AG Opinion- Carrying While Hunting

KS AG Opinion – Security Must be For Whole Building Not Just One Area of Building

KS AG Opinion – Uncased Long Guns In Vehicles With Concealed Carry License

KS AG Opinion – Carrying in Polling Places (2013)

KS AG Opinion - Multi Tenant Office Buildings and Firearms (2013)

KS AG Opinion – City/Muni Employees Carrying Firearms/Knives on the Job (2014)

KS AG Opinion – City/Muni Employees must give CHL Info to City/Muni Officials (2014)

KS AG Opinion – Knife Preemption Law Still Allows Cities to Have Knife Laws Passed Pre 7/13

KS AG Opinion – Community Colleges Can Ban Open Carry (3/2014)

KS AG Opinion – Non Licensed Vehicle Carry/Open Carry (2014)

KS AG Opinion – Fed GFSZ ACT and City Buildings Within That Zone (2014)

KS AG Opinion – Cities/Municipalities–Misc/Provisions–Firearms and Ammo; Regulation by City or County, Limitations (1/2015)

KS AG Opinion – Government Buildings Leased to Private Concerns (6/2015)

KS AG Opinion – Who Can Enter Gov Buildings through Restricted Access Points (10/2015)

KS AG Opinion – Carry in K-12 Schools by School Employees (4/16)

KS AG Opinion - University Restrictions/Empty Chamber/Must Have Holster? (9/20/16)

KS AG Opinion - Local Governments Can Ask Employees if They are Carrying. 10/16)

KS AG Opinion – College/Universities Can Rule Firearms Must Be Carried Empty Chamber.

KS AG Opinion – Must be 21 Years of Age to Carry Concealed Firearm (12/17)

[KS AG Opinion – Postings Requirements on 1 Story Dormitory-Type Structure/Exterior Doors](#) **(2/19)**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **No laws found.**

Training Valid for: **No Set Time Period Found in Laws.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: No Time Period. Most likely upon obtaining St. Drivers License/St. ID

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **18**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO**

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **75-7c03.**

State Firearm Laws: **75-7c03 thru 75-7c26**

State Deadly Force Laws: **21-3201 thru 21-3217 & 21-5220 thru 21-5231**

State Knife Laws: **21-6301**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **Elec. 72-6131** **Chem. § 21-5422(d)(5)**

Body Armor Laws: **No Law Found**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **No Statute Found**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** **32-1002. (4)**

Notes

What Does KS Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Kansas law does not define Loaded. Their firearm laws us the word Loaded or Unloaded but doesn't give a definition. In an email from the KS AG this is confirmed. They do not have a definition for what is a loaded firearm. Minimum in most states is no rounds in the chamber or cylinder. No rounds in the firearm outside the chamber in a tube or attached magazine.

[75-7c03](#) **License to Carry Concealed Handgun; Issuance; Form.** (In Times of Emergency May Apply.)

(d) If at any time it becomes impractical for the division of vehicles of the department of revenue to issue physical cards consistent with the requirements of this act and the attorney general determines that the conditions for such impracticality have existed for at least 30 days, the attorney general shall issue an authorization document to each licensee that authorizes the licensee to exercise the rights and privileges to carry a concealed handgun as set forth in this act. Such document shall include the licensee information required under subsection (b) and state that the document is proof that the licensee holds a valid license to carry concealed handguns. All such documents issued during any such period that it is impractical for the division of vehicles of the department of revenue to issue a physical card shall expire 90 days after such conditions have ceased and it is practical for the division of vehicles to resume issuing physical cards.

2021, ch. 94, § 9; July 1

State Emergency Powers

48-959: Seizure of Firearms Prohibited During Official State of Emergency; Cause of Action Created; Attorney Fees.

(a) No officer or employee of the state or any political subdivision thereof, member of the Kansas national guard in the service of the state, or any person operating pursuant to or under color of state law, receiving state funds, under control of any official of the state or political subdivision thereof, or providing services to such officer, employee or other person, while acting during a declared official state of emergency, may:

(1) Temporarily or permanently seize, or authorize seizure of, any firearm the possession of which is not prohibited under state law, other than as evidence in a criminal investigation; or

(2) require registration of any firearm for which registration is not required by state law.

(b) Any individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek in the courts of this state relief in an action at law or in equity or other proper proceeding for redress against any person who subjects such individual, or causes such individual to be subjected, to the deprivation of any of the rights, privileges or immunities provided by this section.

(c) In addition to any other remedy at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of a firearm in violation of this section may bring an action for return of such firearm in the district court of the county in which that individual resides or in which such firearm is located. In any action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court shall award the prevailing party, other than the state or political subdivision thereof, reasonable attorneys' fees.

(d) "Seize" shall mean the act of forcible dispossessing an owner of property under actual or apparent authority of law. History: L. 2008, ch. 97, § 1; July 1.

48-925. Powers of Governor During State of Disaster Emergency; Orders and Proclamations, Administered by Adjutant General. (Edited For Space Considerations)

(a) During any state of disaster emergency declared under K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, the governor shall be commander-in-chief of the organized and unorganized militia and of all other forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the governor shall delegate or assign command authority by prior arrangement, embodied in appropriate executive orders or in rules and regulations of the adjutant general, but nothing shall restrict the authority of the governor to do so by executive orders issued at the time of a disaster.

(c) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2024 Supp. 48-924b, and amendments thereto, during a state of disaster emergency declared under K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, in addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law and subject to the provisions of subsection (d), the governor may:

(1) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules and regulations of any state agency which implements such statute, if strict compliance with the provisions of such statute, order or rule and regulation would prevent, hinder or delay in any way necessary action in coping with the disaster;

(2) utilize all available resources of the state government and of each political subdivision as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster;

(3) transfer the supervision, personnel or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management activities;

(4) subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under K.S.A. 48-933, and amendments thereto, commandeer or utilize any private property if the governor finds such action necessary to cope

with the disaster;

(5) direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any area of the state stricken or threatened by a disaster, if the governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response or recovery;

(6) prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destinations in connection with such evacuation;

(7) control ingress and egress of persons and animals to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons and animals within the area and the occupancy by persons and animals of premises therein;

(8) suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives and combustibles;

(9) make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing;

(10) require and direct the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials; and

(11) perform and exercise such other functions, powers and duties in conformity with the constitution and the bill of rights of the state of Kansas and with the statutes of the state of Kansas, except any regulatory statute specifically suspended under the authority of subsection (c)(1), as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.

(d) The governor shall not have the power or authority under the provisions of the Kansas emergency management act or any other law to:

(1) Limit or otherwise restrict the sale, purchase, transfer, ownership, storage, carrying or transporting of firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereof, including any components or combination thereof used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition, or seize or authorize the seizure of any firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereto, except as otherwise permitted by state or federal law pursuant to subsection (c)(8) or any other executive authority;

(3) prohibit attending or conducting any religious service or worship service in a church, synagogue or place of worship. L. 2022, ch. 95, § 2; June 2

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See **US Code 42-5207** for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Kansas 18 Y/O 21-6301.

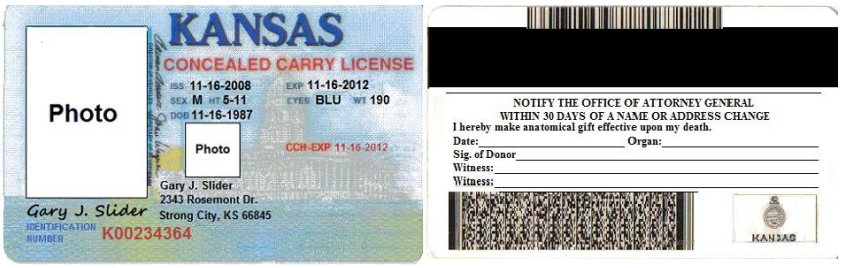
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

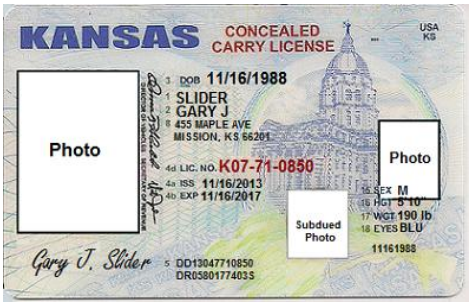
This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See “RV/Car Carry” Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image



These images have been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. They may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License. I have also been told there are security seals on the KS License that do not show up in a copy.

This is the new format for Kansas. (2013) This image has been digitally assembled from other images.



Updates to this Page

122 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 2

9/1/2024 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
9/19/2024 – Numerous Kansas AG Links Updated. AG Moved Links.
1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
27/2025 – All Links Updated. State Moved Their Statutes.
3/7/2025 – All Links Checked.
4/10/2025 - 75-7c22 Updated in LEOSA Section.
5/4/2025 – Minnesota Now Honors Kansas. Map Updated.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.