

Why Campus Carry Threatens Higher Education

- According to legislation passed by the Kansas Legislature in 2013, state and municipal bodies cannot ban any legal gun owner from carrying concealed handguns on their campuses and public spaces, beginning in July 2017.
- The 2015 Kansas Legislature amended the law to drop any requirements for firearm or permit training for carrying concealed weapons.

These moves are currently supported by the Kansas Board of Regents, who are legally charged with the safety of all Regents institutions.

Guns will be permitted on all university property:

- Dormitories
- Dining facilities
- Classrooms
- Laboratories
- Libraries
- Tutoring centers
- Test-taking locations
- Lecture halls
- Recreational facilities
- Student Union meeting rooms
- Counseling Services
- Sporting event venues (football and basketball stadiums, etc.)
- Faculty offices

70 percent of state university employees in Kansas oppose campus carry.
— survey conducted by the non-partisan **Docking Institute of Public Affairs** (2016)

“Nothing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings”

— Supreme Court Justice **Antonin Scalia**, *District of Columbia vs. Heller* (2008)

“Concealed carry does not transform ordinary citizens into superheroes. Rather, it compounds the risks to innocent lives”

—*New York Times*, 26 Oct. 2015

Concealed carry threatens free speech. A faculty working group at the University of Houston has advised its professors: “Be careful discussing sensitive topics.” “Drop certain topics from your curriculum.” “Don’t ‘go there’ if you sense anger.”

— *The Atlantic*, 4 March 2016

K-SAFE: K-Staters Against Fatal Encounters