

## CHAPTER 9.12

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC SAFETY

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**9.12.010 Definitions.** For the purposes of this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this Section:

(a) 'Explosives' means any chemical compound, mixture or device, of which the primary purpose is to function by explosion, and includes but is not limited to dynamite and other high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord and igniters.

(b) 'Firearm' means any loaded or unloaded pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or other weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosion, expanding gases or other combustion. This definition shall include devices using a fuelant and ignition device to launch or shoot a potato or other projectile from a cylinder or similar device, commonly known as 'spud or potato guns.' This term shall not include a firearm which has been rendered unserviceable by steel weld in the chamber and marriage weld of the barrel to the receiver and which has been registered in the national firearms registration and transfer record in compliance with 26 U.S.C. 5841, *et seq.*, and any amendments thereto.

(c) 'Minor' means a person who is under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(d) 'Throwing star' means any instrument, without handles, consisting of a metal plate having three or more radiating points with one or more sharp edges and designated in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond or other geometric shape, manufactured for use as a weapon for throwing. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

## **9.12.020 Criminal Use of Weapons.**

### **A. Criminal use of weapons is knowingly:**

1. selling, manufacturing, purchasing, possessing or carrying any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles, throwing star or any knife, commonly referred to as a switchblade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward, or centrifugal thrust or movement. This subsection shall not prohibit any ordinary pocket knife, which has a spring, detent or other device which creates a bias towards closure of the blade and which requires hand pressure applied to such spring, detent or device through the blade of the knife to overcome the bias towards closure to assist in the opening of the knife;

2. carrying concealed on one's person, or possessing with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy, blackjack, sling shot, dangerous knife, straight-edged razor, stiletto, martial arts fighting sticks, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character, except that an ordinary pocket knife with no blade more than four inches in length shall not be construed to be a dangerous knife, or a dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument;

3. carrying on one's person or in any land, water or air vehicle, with intent to use the same unlawfully, a tear gas or smoke bomb or projectile or any object containing a noxious liquid, gas or substance;

4. carrying any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed on one's person except when on the person's land or in the person's abode or fixed place of business, if the said business does not sell alcoholic beverages for consumption upon the premises;

5. setting a spring gun;

6. possessing or transporting any incendiary or explosive material, liquid, solid or mixture, equipped with a fuse, wick or any other detonating device, commonly known as a Molotov cocktail or a pipe bomb; or

7. transporting any pistol, revolver or other firearm which is not unloaded and fully encased in a container which completely encloses the firearm.

### **B. Subsections A 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 shall not apply to or affect any of the following:**

1. law enforcement officers, or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

2. wardens, superintendents, directors, security personnel and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails or other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime, while acting within the scope of their authority;

3. members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or the Kansas National Guard while in the performance of their official duty; or

4. manufacture of, transportation to, or sale of weapons to a person authorized under 1 through 3 of this subsection to possess such weapons.

### **C. Subsection A 4 shall not apply to or affect the following:**

1. watchmen, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment; or

2. licensed hunters or fishermen, while engaged in hunting or fishing; or

3. private investigators licensed by the state to carry the firearm involved, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment; or

4. detectives or special agents regularly employed by railroad companies or other corporations to perform full-time security or investigative service, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment; or

5. the state fire marshal, the state fire marshal's deputies or any member of the fire department authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to K.S.A. 31-157 and amendments thereto, while engaged in an investigation in which such fire marshal, deputy or member is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to K.S.A. 31-157 and amendments thereto; or

6. special deputy sheriffs described in K.S.A. 19-827 who have satisfactorily completed the basic course of instruction required for permanent appointment as a part-time law enforcement officer under K.S.A. 74-5607a and amendments thereto.

7. The United States attorney for the District of Kansas, the attorney general, any district or county attorney, any assistant United States attorney, if authorized by the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, any assistant attorney general, if authorized by the attorney general or any assistant district or county attorney if authorized by the district or county attorney by whom such assistant is employed. The provision of this paragraph shall not apply to any person not in compliance with K.S.A. 75-7c01:7c17, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 75-7c19 and amendments thereto.

D. Subsection A 1 shall not apply to any person who sells, purchases, possesses or carries a firearm, device or attachment which has been rendered unserviceable by steel weld in the chamber and marriage weld of the barrel to the receiver and which has been registered in the national firearms registration and transfer record in compliance with 26 U.S.C. 5841, et seq., in the name of such person and, if such person transfers such firearm, device or attachment to another person, has been so registered in the transferee's name by the transferor.

E. Subsection A 4 shall not apply to any person carrying a concealed weapon as authorized by the Personal and Family Protection Act.

F. It shall be a defense that the defendant is within an exemption.

G. As used in this Section, 'throwing star' means any instrument, without handles, consisting of a metal plate having three or more radiating points with one or more sharp edges and designed in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond or other geometric shape, manufactured for use as a weapon for throwing.

H. Criminal use of weapons is a Class A Public Offense. . (Ord. 10-71 § 1, 2010; Ord. 09-59 § 7, 2009; Ord. 06-44 § 1, 2006; Ord. 05-58 § 1, 2005; Ord. 99-24 § 27, 1999; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 87-149 § 8, 1987; Ord 83-75 § 2, 1983; Ord. 93-09 § 25, 1993.)

#### **9.12.030 Criminal Disposal of Firearms.**

A. Criminal disposal of firearms is knowingly:

1. Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches long to any person under 18 years of age;

2. Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearms to any person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;

3. Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding five years, has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection 6, under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction or has been released from imprisonment for a felony and was found not to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense;

4. Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of a felony to which this subsection applies, but was not found to have been in the possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense, or has been released from imprisonment for such a crime, and has not had the conviction of such crime expunged or been pardoned for such crime; or

5. Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense.

6. Subsection 4 shall apply to a felony under K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, 21-3716, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a05 or 21-36a06, and amendments thereto or K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b, or 65-4160 through 65-4165, prior to such section's repeal, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony.

B. Criminal disposal of firearms is a Class A Public Offense. . (Ord. 10-71 § 2, 2010; Ord. 09-59 § 8, 2009; Ord. 99-24 § 28, 1999; Ord. 94-89 § 2, 1994; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 26 1993; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

#### **9.12.040 Criminal Possession of a Firearm.**

A. Criminal possession of a firearm is:

1. Possession of any firearm by a person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;

2. Possession of any firearm by any person, other than a law enforcement officer, in or on any school property or grounds upon which is located a building or structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades 1 through 12 or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event; or

3. Refusal to surrender or immediately remove from school property or grounds or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event any firearm in the possession of any person, other than a law enforcement officer, when so requested or directed by a duly authorized school employee or any law enforcement officer.

B. Subsection A 2 shall not apply to:

1. Possession of any firearm in connection with a firearms safety course of instruction or firearms education course approved and authorized by the school;

2. Any possession of any firearm specifically authorized in writing by the superintendent of any unified school district or the chief administrator of any accredited nonpublic school;

3. Possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a parent, guardian, custodian or someone authorized to act in such person's behalf who is delivering or collecting a student; or

4. Possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a registered voter who is on the school grounds, which contain a polling place for the purpose of voting during polling hours on an election day;

5. Possession of a handgun by an individual who is licensed by the attorney general to carry a concealed handgun under K.S.A. Supp. 75-7c01 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.

C. Violation of subsection A 1 or 2 is a Class B Public Offense. Violation of subsection A 3 is a Class A Public Offense. (Ord. 10-71 § 3, 2010; Ord. 09-59 § 9, 2009; Ord. 94-89 § 3, 1994; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 27, 1993; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.050 Unlawful Discharge of Firearms.**

(1) Unlawful discharge of firearms is the discharging or firing of any gun, rifle, pistol, revolver or other firearm within the City. This section shall not be construed to apply:

- (a) To the discharge of firearms by any duly authorized law enforcement officer when necessary in the discharge of his official duties;
- (b) To the discharge of firearms in any licensed shooting gallery or range;
- (c) To a legitimate gunsmith in pursuit of his trade;
- (d) To any duly licensed hunter as described in 9.12.020(3)(B) to fire or discharge only a pistol, revolver, rifle of not more than .22 caliber or shotgun provided the requirements of 9.07.160 are complied with;
- (e) To firing squads for ceremonials or in connection with a public event if the firearms will only discharge blank ammunition and provided that the Chief of Police pursuant to Subsection (2) approves the discharge of firearms.

(2) Approval for ceremonial firing squads or public events shall be issued by the Chief of Police or a designated representative upon application by the person, organization or sponsor of the ceremonial or public event. The permit shall set forth with particularity the date and place the event is to be held, the type of firearm, ammunition to be used and the time the discharge will occur. The information must be provided to the Chief of Police at least twenty-four hours prior to the proposed date of the firearms discharge provided the Chief of Police may approve the discharge on an emergency basis as he or she deems appropriate. (Ord. 99-24 § 29, 1999; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.060 Air Gun, Air rifle, Bow and Arrow, Slingshot.** The unlawful operation of an airgun, air rifle, bow and arrow or slingshot is the shooting, discharging or operating of any air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot, BB gun, within the City, except within the confines of the building or other structure from which the projectiles cannot escape or during participation in an accredited educational or instructional program. Unlawful operation of an air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow or slingshot is a Class C Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.070 Seizure of Weapon.** The Chief of Police of the City or his or her duly authorized representative is hereby empowered to seize and hold any air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot or BB gun used in violation of Section 9.12.060 and is further empowered to seize and hold as evidence pending a hearing before a court of competent jurisdiction any air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow, slingshot or BB gun used in violation of Section 9.12.060. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 28, 1993.)

**9.12.080 Unlawful Aiding, Abetting.**

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to or aid and abet in the operation or discharging or causing to be operated or discharged any air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow, BB gun or slingshot except as provided in Section 9.12.060 within the City, whether individually or in connection with one or more persons or as principal, agent or accessory, and it is further unlawful for every parent or guardian of a minor child who willfully or knowingly permits or directs the operation or discharge of any air gun, air rifle, bow and arrow, BB gun or slingshot by such minor child within the City except as provided in Section 9.12.060.

(2) Violation of this Section is a Class C Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 29, 1993.)

**9.12.090 Possession of a Firearm by a Minor Prohibited, Exceptions.**

(a) Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, it shall be unlawful for a minor to possess any firearm within the City, except when the minor is in the presence of and under the direct supervision of a parent, stepparent, grandparent, stepgrandparent, or legal guardian.

(b) Any minor who is not in the presence of and under the direct supervision of his or her parent, stepparent, grandparent, stepgrandparent, or legal guardian may only possess a firearm in the City under the following circumstances:

(1) During a hunter education class held pursuant to K.S.A. 32-920 and conducted by a Kansas Hunter Education Instructor who is certified by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, provided said possession is under the supervision of the instructor;

(2) During a firearms instructional or safety training class taught by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or other nationally recognized hunting, target or sports shooting organization, provided said possession is under the supervision of the instructor;

(3) While transporting an unloaded firearm to and from an excursion for lawful hunting of game birds or animals, provided:

(a) the minor is in possession of a valid hunting license, if said license is required by State or Federal law for the purposes of the hunting excursion; and

(b) the minor is in possession of a valid hunter education certificate issued to said minor; and

(c) the firearm, during transportation, is stored in a case, scabbard or other container, or has a properly engaged trigger locking mechanism, and it is further stored in the trunk area of the motor vehicle, or if the motor vehicle does not have a trunk, then the firearm is further stored in an area of the motor vehicle where it will not be readily accessible to the driver or passengers; and

(d) ammunition for the firearm is stored in a box or container separate from the firearm.

(c) Any minor violating the provisions of this Chapter shall be dealt with in accordance with the Kansas Juvenile Offenders Code, K.S.A. 38-1601, et seq., and any amendments thereto. (Ord. 94-08 § 1994.)

**9.12.100 Defacing Identification Marks of a Firearm.** Repealed 11/4/08. (Ord. 08-111 § 5, 2008; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

### **9.12.110 Confiscation and Disposition of Weapons.**

(1) Upon conviction of a violation of Sections 9.12.020, 9.12.030 9.12.040 or 9.12.090 of this Code, any weapon seized in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the Olathe Police Department as evidence.

(2) Any stolen weapon seized under this Section and detained, when no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, shall be returned to the person entitled to possession, if known. All other confiscated weapons when no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, shall, in the discretion of the court, be destroyed or forfeited to the Olathe Police Department for that agency's use.

(3) Any weapon seized by the Olathe Police Department made unlawful to possess by the Kansas Statutes Annotated or this Code shall remain in the custody of the Police Department for destruction or forfeited to the Police Department for that agency's use or forfeited to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation forensic laboratory. (Ord. 99-24 § 30, 1999; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

### **9.12.120 Failure to Register Sale of Explosives.**

(1) Failure to register sale of explosives is the omission, by the seller of any explosive or detonating substance, to keep a register of every sale or other disposition of such explosives made by him as required by this Section.

(2) The register of sales required by this Section shall contain the date of the sale or other disposition, the name, address, age and occupation of the person to whom the explosive is sold or delivered, the kind and amount of explosive delivered, the place at which it is to be used and for what purposes it is to be used. Said register and said record of sale or other disposition shall be open for inspection by any law enforcement officer, mine inspector or fire marshal of this state for a period of not less than one (1) year after said sale or other disposition.

(3) Failure to register sale of explosives is a Class A public Offence. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.130 Failure to Register Receipt of Explosives.** Failure to register receipt of explosives is the omission, by any person to whom delivery of any quantity of explosive or other detonating substance is made, to acknowledge the receipt thereof by signing his name in the register provided in Section 9.12.120 on the page where the record of such delivery is entered.

Failure to register receipt of explosives is a Class B Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.140 Criminal Disposal of Explosives.** Repealed 2/16/99. (Ord. 99-24 § 35, 1999; Ord. 94-89 § 4, 1994; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 30, 1993; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.150 Criminal Possession of Explosives.** Repealed 2/16/99. (Ord. 99-24 § 35, 1999; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 31, 1993; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.160 Carrying Concealed Explosives.** Carrying concealed explosives is carrying any explosive or detonating substance on the person in a wholly or partly concealed manner. Carrying concealed explosives is a Class B Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.170 Unlawful Failure to Report Lost or Stolen Explosives.** Unlawful failure to report lost or stolen explosives is the failure by and owner, seller or other custodian of explosives, to report lost, misplaced or stolen explosives or explosives otherwise unaccounted for, within ten (10) days of discovering the loss or theft of said explosives. Unlawful failure to report lost or stolen explosives is a Class B Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.180 Creating a Hazard.**

(1) Creating a hazard is:

(a) Storing or abandoning in any place accessible to children, a container which has a compartment of more than one and one-half cubic feet capacity and a door or lid which locks or fastens automatically when closed and which cannot be easily opened from the inside, and failing to remove the door, lock, lid or fastening device on such contained; or

(b) Being the owner or otherwise having possession of property upon which a cistern, well or cesspool is located, and knowingly failing to cover the same with protective covering of sufficient strength and quality to exclude human beings and domestic animals therefrom; or

(c) Exposing, abandoning or otherwise leaving any explosive or dangerous substance in a place accessible to children.

(2) Creating a hazard is a Class B Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.190 Unlawful Failure to Report a Wound.**

(1) Unlawful failure to report a wound is the failure by an attending physician or other person to report to the Police Department his or her treatment of:

(a) Any bullet wound, gunshot wound, powder burn or other injury arising from or caused by the discharge of a firearm; or

(b) Any wound which is likely to or may result in death and is apparently inflicted by a knife, ice pick or other sharp or pointed instrument.

(2) Unlawful failure to report a wound is a Class C Public Offense. (Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 93-09 § 32, 1993; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.200 Criminal Use of Explosives.** (Ord. 99-24 § 35, 1999; Ord. 94-89 § 5, 1994; Ord. 94-08 § 2, 1994; Ord. 83-75 § 2, 1983.)

**9.12.210 Drawing a Weapon Upon Another.**

(a) Drawing a weapon upon another is the drawing of a pistol, revolver, knife or other deadly weapon upon another person by a person not an officer of the law in execution of his or her duty.

(b) It shall be a defense that the defendant was acting within the scope of K.S.A. 21-3211, K.S.A. 21-3212, K.S.A. 21-3213, K.S.A. 21-3215 or K.S.A. 21-3216.

(c) Drawing a weapon upon another is a Class A Public Offense. (Ord. 99-24 § 31, 1999)



**9.12.220 Sending or Placing a Hoax or Facsimile Explosive Device.**

(1) It shall be unlawful:

(a) for any person to send, give, mail or cause to be delivered any facsimile or hoax explosive device to another person, or cause such device to be placed in a public or private place; or

(b) for any person to possess any facsimile or hoax device with the intent to cause another person to fear for their personal safety or the safety of others.

(2) Sending or placing a hoax or facsimile explosive device is a Class A Public Offense. (Ord. 99-24 § 32, 1999)

**9.12.230 Carry Concealed Weapons; Prohibited Acts.**

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person licensed or recognized as a valid out of state licensee pursuant to the Personal and Family Protection Act to carry a concealed weapon into:

(a) any place where an activity declared a common nuisance by K.S.A. 22-3901, and amendments thereto, is maintained;

(b) any police, sheriff or highway patrol station;

(c) any detention facility, prison or jail;

(d) any courthouse;

(e) any courtroom, except that nothing in this section would preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in the judge's courtroom;

(f) any polling place on the day an election is held;

(g) any meeting of the governing body of a county, city or other political or taxing subdivision of the state, or any committee or subcommittee thereof;

(h) on the state fairgrounds;

(i) any state office building;

(j) any athletic event not related to or involving firearms which is sponsored by a private or public elementary or secondary school or any private or public institution of postsecondary education;

(k) any professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms;

(l) any portion of a drinking establishment as defined by K.S.A. 41-2601, and amendments thereto, except that this provision shall not apply to a restaurant as defined by K.S.A. 41-2601, and amendments thereto;

(m) any elementary or secondary school building or structure used for student instruction or attendance;

(n) any community college, college or university facility;

(o) any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal or state law;

(p) any child exchange and visitation center provided for in K.S.A. 75-270, and amendments thereto;

(q) any community mental health center organized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-4001 et seq., and amendments thereto; psychiatric hospital licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto; or state psychiatric hospital, as follows: Larned State Hospital, Osawatomie State Hospital or Rainbow Mental Health Facility;

(r) any City hall;

(s) any public library;

(t) any day care home or group day care home, as defined in Kansas Administrative Regulation 28-4-113, or any preschool or childcare center, as defined in Kansas Administrative Regulation 28-4-420; or

(u) any church, temple or place of worship.

(2) It shall be unlawful to carry a concealed weapon while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both.

(3) As used in this section, premises shall mean a building, part of a building or a gated and limited access parking facility.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any City employee with the exception of Law Enforcement Officers to carry a concealed weapon while on City premises or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment by the City.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person licensed or recognized as a valid out of state licensee pursuant to the Personal and Family Protection Act to carry a concealed weapon onto any City premises provided that the property is posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Attorney General pursuant to the Personal and Family Protection Act as a premises where carrying a concealed property is prohibited.

(6) Nothing in the Personal and Family Protection Act shall be construed to prevent:

(a) Any public or private employer from restricting or prohibiting by personnel policies persons licensed under and in compliance with the Personal and Family Protection Act from carrying a concealed weapon 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 prohibited possession of a firearm in a private means of conveyance, even if parked on the employer's premises; or

(b) Any private business or city, county or political subdivision from restricting or prohibiting persons licensed under and in compliance with the Personal and Family Protection Act from carrying a concealed weapon within a building or buildings of such entity, provided that the property is posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Attorney General pursuant to the Personal and Family Protection Act as a premises where carrying a concealed property is prohibited.

(c) It shall be unlawful to carry a concealed weapon in violation of any restrictions or prohibitions allowed by subsection (e) (1-2). (Ord. 07-135 § 11, 2007; Ord. 06-44 § 2, 2006.)