

Exempt Higher Education Institutions HB 2353 - Personal & Family Protection Act

University Chiefs of Police oppose guns on campus.

- HB 2353 would not make anyone safer.
- Universities are unique communities with distinctive security practices and needs.
- Allowing weapons on campus would significantly increase the risk of danger and tragedy.
- Legal or illegal firearms complicates the mission of Campus Police.

Negative impact on collegiate athletics.

- Kansas public universities hold memberships in three athletic conferences, the Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Conference (MIAA), the Big 12, and the Missouri Valley Conference.
- Athletic conference officials may require extensive security measures to ensure the safety of fans, athletes, officials, and staff.
- Due to the security risks and additional screenings required, Kansas venues would likely be disqualified for tournaments and other athletic events.

Kansas campuses are safe.

- Violent crimes on university campuses accounted for less than 1% of the violent crimes in Kansas during 2010. (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
- The rate of violent crimes per 100,000 in Kansas in 2010 was 369.1. The rate of violent crimes per 100,000 on Kansas college campuses in 2010 was 10.7.

2010 Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	TOTAL
Kansas	100	1,107	1,544	7,780	10,531
Universities	0	7	2	11	20

Campus environments promote exploration and engagement.

The presence of firearms, metal detectors and airport-style security lines and procedures, would stagnate the collegiate atmosphere.

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Campuses are more than a collection of classrooms.

Concealed weapons, or extraordinary security measures, would detract from the environments necessary to achieve the research and learning missions of institutions. Kansas higher education campuses include:

- Early Childhood Centers,
- A Medical Center with patients in several campus locations,
- The Kansas Academy of Math and Science (KAMS) - high school students residing and attending classes at Fort Hays State University,
- Stadiums, Performance Centers, Museums, Arenas, and Field Houses for athletic and cultural events,
- Laboratories and work spaces with chemicals and equipment where a gun discharge, even if accidental, could cause serious harm or reactions.

Campuses serve nearly 200,000 students.

The United States Military does not allow possession of personal firearms on military installations. If the military believes it is ill-advised to permit possession of personal firearms on military installations, why do Kansas Legislators believe college students are more trained and crisis ready than military personnel?

- More than 75% of guns used in suicide attempts and unintentional injuries of 0-19 year olds were stored in the residence of the victim, a relative or a friend. (August 1999 Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine)
- 25% (6,725) of child and young adult deaths were firearms related in 2008. 95% of all firearms related deaths in 2008 occurred in those aged 15-24. Firearm related deaths are the *second* (homicide) and *fourth* (suicide) most frequent cause of death for Americans aged 15-24. (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention)

Security measures would cost \$5M to \$9M.

Metal detectors or metal detection wands and security personnel would be necessary at *each* campus building entrance. Most buildings have multiple entry and exit points to facilitate student traffic. It is likely entrances and exits would be reduced to mitigate security risks, impeding traffic flow and reducing the ability of students, faculty and staff to move easily between classes and events.