SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1733

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE MERIDETH (80).

5052H.01I

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 563.031, 571.030, 571.104, and 571.111, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to firearms, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 563.031, 571.030, 571.104, and 571.111, RSMo, are repealed and

- 2 four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 563.031, 571.030, 571.104,
- and 571.111, to read as follows:
 - 563.031. 1. A person may, subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, use
- 2 physical force upon another person when and to the extent he or she reasonably believes such
- 3 force to be necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or she
- 4 reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful force by such other person, unless:
 - (1) The actor was the initial aggressor; except that in such case his or her use of force is nevertheless justifiable provided:
- 7 (a) He or she has withdrawn from the encounter and effectively communicated such 8 withdrawal to such other person but the latter persists in continuing the incident by the use or 9 threatened use of unlawful force; or
- 10 (b) He or she is a law enforcement officer and as such is an aggressor pursuant to section 11 563.046; or
- 12 (c) The aggressor is justified under some other provision of this chapter or other 13 provision of law;
- 14 (2) Under the circumstances as the actor reasonably believes them to be, the person whom he or she seeks to protect would not be justified in using such protective force;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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16 (3) The actor was attempting to commit, committing, or escaping after the commission of a forcible felony.

- 2. A person shall not use deadly force upon another person under the circumstances specified in subsection 1 of this section unless:
 - (1) He or she reasonably believes that such deadly force is necessary to protect himself, or herself or her unborn child, or another against death, serious physical injury, or any forcible felony;
 - (2) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to unlawfully enter a dwelling, residence, or vehicle lawfully occupied by such person; or
 - (3) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to unlawfully enter private property that is owned or leased by an individual [, or is occupied by an individual who has been given specific authority by the property owner to occupy the property,] claiming a justification of using protective force under this section.
- 3. A person does not have a duty to retreat [:
- 34 (2) . A person does not have a duty to retreat from private property that is owned or leased by such individual [; or
- 36 (3) If the person is in any other location such person has the right to be].
 - 4. The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of physical restraint as protective force provided that the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the restraint as soon as it is reasonable to do so.
 - 5. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section. If a defendant asserts that his or her use of force is described under subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section, the burden shall then be on the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not reasonably believe that the use of such force was necessary to defend against what he or she reasonably believed was the use or imminent use of unlawful force.
 - 571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons[, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121,] if he or she knowingly:
- 3 (1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or 4 any other weapon readily capable of lethal use [into any area where firearms are restricted under 5 section 571.107]; or
- 6 (2) Sets a spring gun; or

7 (3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, 8 or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the 9 assembling of people; or

- (4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or
- (5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or
- (6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or
- (7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or
- (8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or
- (9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or
- (10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or
- (11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015.
- 2. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:
- (1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether

such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

- (2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;
- (3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official duty;
- (4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;
 - (5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;
- (6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the federal flight deck officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;
- (7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the board of probation and parole;
- (8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;
 - (9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;
- (10) Any [municipal or county] prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney[;], circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney[;], [municipal, associate, or circuit judge;] or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;
- (11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; and
- (12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district [member] chief who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

- 4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.
- 5. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section 563.031.
- 6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.
- 7. Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.
 - 8. [A person who commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons under:

(1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony;

- (2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply;
- (3) Subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;
- (4) Subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony Unlawful use of weapons is a class D felony unless committed pursuant to subdivision (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section, in which case it is a class B misdemeanor; or subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class D felony if the firearm is loaded; or subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section, in which case it is a class B felony; except that, if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.
- 9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:
 - (1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony;
 - (2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;
 - (3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;
 - (4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.
 - 10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.
- 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended

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imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

- 12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:
- 152 (1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other 153 than for reasons of mental instability;
 - (2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;
 - (3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;
 - (4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;
 - (5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;
- 165 (6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or 166 substance; and
 - (7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.
 - 13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:
 - (1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or
 - (2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer; and
 - (3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.
 - 571.104. 1. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall be suspended or revoked if the concealed carry endorsement holder becomes ineligible for such endorsement under the criteria established in subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (8), and (11) of subsection

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4 2 of section 571.101 or upon the issuance of a valid full order of protection. The following 5 procedures shall be followed:

- (1) When a valid full order of protection, or any arrest warrant, discharge, or commitment for the reasons listed in subdivision (3), (4), (5), (8), or (11) of subsection 2 of section 571.101, is issued against a person holding a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, upon notification of said order, warrant, discharge or commitment or upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a criminal proceeding, a commitment proceeding or a full order of protection proceeding ruling that a person holding a concealed carry endorsement presents a risk of harm to themselves or others, then upon notification of such order, the holder of the concealed carry endorsement shall surrender the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement to the court, officer, or other official serving the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The official to whom the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement is surrendered shall issue a receipt to the licensee for the license upon a form, approved by the director of revenue, that serves as a driver's license or a nondriver's license and clearly states the concealed carry endorsement has been suspended. The official shall then transmit the driver's license or a nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement to the circuit court of the county issuing the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall be suspended until the order is terminated or until the arrest results in a dismissal of all charges. The official to whom the endorsement is surrendered shall administratively suspend the endorsement in the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350 until such time as the order is terminated or until the charges are dismissed. Upon dismissal, the court holding the driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement shall return such license to the individual, and the official to whom the endorsement was surrendered shall administratively return the endorsement to good standing within the concealed carry permit system.
- (2) Any conviction, discharge, or commitment specified in sections 571.101 to 571.121 shall result in a revocation. Upon conviction, the court shall forward a notice of conviction or action and the driver's license or nondriver's license with the concealed carry endorsement to the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. The sheriff who issued the certificate of qualification prior to August 28, 2013, shall report the change in status of the endorsement to the concealed carry permit system established under subsection 5 of section 650.350. The director of revenue shall immediately remove the endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, from the individual's driving record within three days of the receipt of the notice from the court. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply

for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. This requirement does not affect the driving privileges of the licensee. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.

- 2. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 after August 28, 2013, shall be suspended or revoked if the concealed carry permit holder becomes ineligible for such permit or endorsement under the criteria established in subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (8), and (11) of subsection 2 of section 571.101 or upon the issuance of a valid full order of protection. The following procedures shall be followed:
- (1) When a valid full order of protection or any arrest warrant, discharge, or commitment for the reasons listed in subdivision (3), (4), (5), (8), or (11) of subsection 2 of section 571.101 is issued against a person holding a concealed carry permit, upon notification of said order, warrant, discharge, or commitment or upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a criminal proceeding, a commitment proceeding, or a full order of protection proceeding ruling that a person holding a concealed carry permit presents a risk of harm to themselves or others, then upon notification of such order, the holder of the concealed carry permit shall surrender the permit to the court, officer, or other official serving the order, warrant, discharge, or commitment. The permit shall be suspended until the order is terminated or until the arrest results in a dismissal of all charges. The official to whom the permit is surrendered shall administratively suspend the permit in the concealed carry permit system until the order is terminated or the charges are dismissed. Upon dismissal, the court holding the permit shall return such permit to the individual and the official to whom the permit was surrendered shall administratively return the permit to good standing within the concealed carry permit system;
- (2) Any conviction, discharge, or commitment specified in sections 571.101 to 571.121 shall result in a revocation. Upon conviction, the court shall forward a notice of conviction or action and the permit to the issuing county sheriff. The sheriff who issued the concealed carry permit shall report the change in status of the concealed carry permit to the concealed carry permit system.
- 3. A concealed carry permit shall be renewed for a qualified applicant upon receipt of the properly completed renewal application and the required renewal fee by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence. The renewal application shall contain the same required information as set forth in subsection 3 of section 571.101, except that in lieu of the fingerprint requirement of subsection 5 of section 571.101 and the firearms safety training, the applicant need only display his or her current concealed carry permit. A name-based inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System shall be completed for each renewal application. The sheriff shall review the results of the report from the National Instant Criminal

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76 Background Check System, and when the sheriff has determined the applicant has successfully completed all renewal requirements and is not disqualified under any provision of section 77 78 571.101, the sheriff shall issue a new concealed carry permit which contains the date such permit 79 was renewed. The process for renewing a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 80 28, 2013, shall be the same as the process for renewing a permit, except that in lieu of the 81 fingerprint requirement of subsection 5 of section 571.101 and the firearms safety training, the 82 applicant need only display his or her current driver's license or nondriver's license containing 83 an endorsement. Upon successful completion of all renewal requirements, the sheriff shall issue 84 a new concealed carry permit as provided under this subsection.

- 4. A person who has been issued a concealed carry permit, or a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, who fails to file a renewal application for a concealed carry permit on or before its expiration date must pay an additional late fee of ten dollars per month for each month it is expired for up to six months. After six months, the sheriff who issued the expired concealed carry permit or certificate of qualification shall notify the concealed carry permit system that such permit is expired and cancelled. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the sheriff who issued the certificate of qualification for the endorsement shall notify the director of revenue that such certificate is expired regardless of whether the endorsement holder has applied for a concealed carry permit under subsection 3 of this section. The director of revenue shall immediately remove such endorsement from the individual's driving record and notify the individual that his or her driver's license or nondriver's license has expired. The notice shall be conducted in the same manner as described in subsection 1 of this section. Any person who has been issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, who fails to renew his or her application within the six-month period must reapply for a new concealed carry permit and pay the fee for a new application.
- 5. Any person issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff of the new jurisdiction of the permit or endorsement holder's change of residence within thirty days after the changing of a permanent residence to a location outside the county of permit issuance. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish proof to the sheriff in the new jurisdiction that the permit or endorsement holder has changed his or her residence. The sheriff in the new jurisdiction shall notify the sheriff in the old jurisdiction of the permit holder's change of address and the sheriff in the old jurisdiction shall transfer any information on file for the permit holder to the sheriff in the new jurisdiction within thirty days. The sheriff of the new jurisdiction may charge a processing fee of not more than ten dollars for any costs associated with notification of

a change in residence. The sheriff shall report the residence change to the concealed carry permit system, take possession and destroy the old permit, and then issue a new permit to the permit holder. The new address shall be accessible by the concealed carry permit system within three days of receipt of the information. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the endorsement holder shall also furnish proof to the department of revenue of his or her residence change. In such cases, the change of residence shall be made by the department of revenue onto the individual's driving record.

- 6. Any person issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff or his or her designee of the permit or endorsement holder's county or city of residence within seven days after actual knowledge of the loss or destruction of his or her permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish a statement to the sheriff that the permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing the concealed carry endorsement has been lost or destroyed. After notification of the loss or destruction of a permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement, the sheriff may charge a processing fee of ten dollars for costs associated with replacing a lost or destroyed permit or driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement and shall reissue a new concealed carry permit within three working days of being notified by the concealed carry permit or endorsement holder of its loss or destruction. The new concealed carry permit shall contain the same personal information, including expiration date, as the original concealed carry permit.
- 7. If a person issued a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, changes his or her name, the person to whom the permit or endorsement was issued shall obtain a corrected or new concealed carry permit with a change of name from the sheriff who issued the original concealed carry permit or the original certificate of qualification for an endorsement upon the sheriff's verification of the name change. The sheriff may charge a processing fee of not more than ten dollars for any costs associated with obtaining a corrected or new concealed carry permit. The permit or endorsement holder shall furnish proof of the name change to the sheriff within thirty days of changing his or her name and display his or her concealed carry permit or current driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. The sheriff shall report the name change to the concealed carry permit system, and the new name shall be accessible by the concealed carry permit system within three days of receipt of the information.
- 8. The person with a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall notify the sheriff of a name or address change within thirty days of the change. A concealed carry permit and, if applicable, endorsement shall be automatically invalid after one

hundred eighty days if the permit or endorsement holder has changed his or her name or changed his or her residence and not notified the sheriff as required in subsections 5 and 7 of this section. The sheriff shall assess a late penalty of ten dollars per month for each month, up to six months and not to exceed sixty dollars, for the failure to notify the sheriff of the change of name or address within thirty days.

- [9. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a concealed carry permit, or endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, expires while the person issued the permit or endorsement is on active duty in the Armed Forces, on active state duty, full-time National Guard duty under Title 32, or active duty under Title 10 with the National Guard, or is physically incapacitated due to an injury incurred while in the services of the National Guard or Armed Forces, the permit shall be renewed if the person completes the renewal requirements under subsection 3 of this section within two months of returning to Missouri after discharge from such duty or recovery from such incapacitation. Once the two-month period has expired, the provisions of subsection 4 of this section shall apply except the penalties shall begin to accrue upon the expiration of the two-month period described in this subsection rather than on the expiration date of the permit or endorsement.]
- 571.111. 1. An applicant for a concealed carry permit shall demonstrate knowledge of firearms safety training. This requirement shall be fully satisfied if the applicant for a concealed carry permit:
 - (1) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion, as defined in subsection 2 of this section, signed by a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 6 of this section; or
 - (2) Submits a photocopy of a certificate that shows the applicant completed a firearms safety course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or
 - (3) Is a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 6 of this section; or
 - (4) Submits proof that the applicant currently holds any type of valid peace officer license issued under the requirements of chapter 590; or
 - (5) Submits proof that the applicant is currently allowed to carry firearms in accordance with the certification requirements of section 217.710; or
 - (6) Submits proof that the applicant is currently certified as any class of corrections officer by the Missouri department of corrections and has passed at least one eight-hour firearms training course, approved by the director of the Missouri department of corrections under the authority granted to him or her, that includes instruction on the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563; or

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20 (7) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion 21 that was issued on August 27, 2011, or earlier so long as the certificate met the requirements of 22 subsection 2 of this section that were in effect on the date it was issued.

- 2. A certificate of firearms safety training course completion may be issued to any applicant by any qualified firearms safety instructor. On the certificate of course completion the qualified firearms safety instructor shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a firearms safety course of at least eight hours in length taught by the instructor that included:
- 28 (1) Handgun safety in the classroom, at home, on the firing range and while carrying the firearm;
 - (2) A physical demonstration performed by the applicant that demonstrated his or her ability to safely load and unload either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol and demonstrated his or her marksmanship with either firearm;
 - (3) The basic principles of marksmanship;
 - (4) Care and cleaning of concealable firearms;
 - (5) Safe storage of firearms at home;
- (6) The requirements of this state for obtaining a concealed carry permit from the sheriff
 of the individual's county of residence;
 - (7) The laws relating to firearms as prescribed in this chapter;
- 39 (8) The laws relating to the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563;
 - (9) A live firing exercise of sufficient duration for each applicant to fire either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol, from a standing position or its equivalent, a minimum of twenty rounds from the handgun at a distance of seven yards from a B-27 silhouette target or an equivalent target;
 - (10) A live-fire test administered to the applicant while the instructor was present of twenty rounds from either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol from a standing position or its equivalent at a distance from a B-27 silhouette target, or an equivalent target, of seven yards.
 - 3. [A certificate of firearms safety training course completion may also be issued to an applicant who presents proof to a qualified firearms safety instructor that the applicant has passed a regular or online course on firearm safety conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association that is at least one hour in length and who also passes the requirements of subdivisions (1), (2), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 2 of this section in a course, not restricted by a period of hours, that is taught by a qualified firearms safety instructor.
- 53 4.] A qualified firearms safety instructor shall not give a grade of passing to an applicant 54 for a concealed carry permit who:

55 (1) Does not follow the orders of the qualified firearms instructor or cognizant range 56 officer; or

- (2) Handles a firearm in a manner that, in the judgment of the qualified firearm safety instructor, poses a danger to the applicant or to others; or
- (3) During the live-fire testing portion of the course fails to hit the silhouette portion of the targets with at least fifteen rounds.
- 61 [5.] **4.** Qualified firearms safety instructors who provide firearms safety instruction to any person who applies for a concealed carry permit shall:
 - (1) Make the applicant's course records available upon request to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides;
 - (2) Maintain all course records on students for a period of no less than four years from course completion date; and
 - (3) Not have more than forty students per certified instructor in the classroom portion of the course or more than five students per range officer engaged in range firing.
 - [6.] **5.** A firearms safety instructor shall be considered to be a qualified firearms safety instructor by any sheriff issuing a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 if the instructor:
 - (1) Is a valid firearms safety instructor certified by the National Rifle Association holding a rating as a personal protection instructor or pistol marksmanship instructor; or
 - (2) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor's course offered by a local, state, or federal governmental agency; or
 - (3) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor course approved by the department of public safety; or
 - (4) Has successfully completed a firearms safety instructor course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or
 - (5) Is a certified police officer firearms safety instructor.
 - [7-] 6. Any firearms safety instructor qualified under subsection [6] 5 of this section may submit a copy of a training instructor certificate, course outline bearing the notarized signature of the instructor, and a recent photograph of the instructor to the sheriff of the county in which the instructor resides. The sheriff shall review the training instructor certificate along with the course outline and verify the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the course meets the requirements provided under this section. If the sheriff verifies the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the course meets the requirements provided under this section, the sheriff shall collect an annual registration fee of ten dollars from each qualified instructor who chooses to submit such information and submit the registration to the Missouri sheriff methamphetamine relief taskforce, or its designated agent,

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shall create and maintain a statewide database of qualified instructors. This information shall be a closed record except for access by any sheriff. Firearms safety instructors may register 93 annually and the registration is only effective for the calendar year in which the instructor 94 registered. Any sheriff may access the statewide database maintained by the Missouri sheriff methamphetamine relief taskforce to verify the firearms safety instructor is qualified and the 96 course offered by the instructor meets the requirements provided under this section. Unless a sheriff has reason to believe otherwise, a sheriff shall presume a firearms safety instructor is qualified to provide firearms safety instruction in counties throughout the state under this section if the instructor is registered on the statewide database of qualified instructors.

[8.] 7. Any firearms safety instructor who knowingly provides any sheriff with any false information concerning an applicant's performance on any portion of the required training and qualification shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. A violation of the provisions of this section shall result in the person being prohibited from instructing concealed carry permit classes and issuing certificates.

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