SECOND REGULAR SESSION HOUSE BILL NO. 1936

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 571.030, 571.107, 571.215, 577.703, and 577.712, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven 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Section A. Sections 571.030, 571.107, 571.215, 577.703, and 577.712, RSMo, are 2 repealed and seven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 571.030, 3 571.107, 571.108, 571.109, 571.215, 577.703, and 577.712, to read as follows:

571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons[, except as 2 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:

5 (a) Into any public higher education institution or public elementary or secondary 6 school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution 7 or a school official or the district school board, unless the person is a teacher or 8 administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her 9 school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within 10 that district, in which case no consent is required;

(b) Onto any school bus or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored
 or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board, except when the weapon is
 possessed by an adult to facilitate a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event;
 (c) Into any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent
 of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station;

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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(d) Into the facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution,
 prison, or jail;

18 (e) Into any courthouse solely occupied by the municipal, circuit, appellate, or 19 supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any 20 such court, regardless of whether such court solely occupies the building in question. This 21 paragraph shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other 22 court offices, or any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this 23 subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the juris diction of such courts 24 or offices. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) 25 of subsection 2 of this section while within their jurisdiction and on duty; those persons 26 listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of this section; or such other persons 27 who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court 28 rule from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this 29 paragraph;

30 (f) Into any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general31 assembly;

32 (g) Into any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of 33 persons and property;

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(h) Into any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(i) 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; or

(j) Into any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or
more that is under the management of or leased to a private entity, including a professional
sports team [into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107]; or

42 (2) Sets a spring gun; or

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

46 (4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of 47 lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

48 (5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, 49 while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon 50 in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless 51 acting in self-defense; or

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52 (6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, 53 courthouse, or church building; or

54 (7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or 55 across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or

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(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 57 58 day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state 59 government, or political subdivision thereof; or

60 (9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 61 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any 62 building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

63 (10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable 64 of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity 65 sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

66 (11) (9) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015. 67

68 2. [Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10)] Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (i), and (j) of 69 subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in 70 subdivisions (1), (3), (6), and (7) of this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are 71 reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties 72 except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and [(9)] (8) of 73 subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such 74 uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official 75 duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

76 (1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training 77 required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 78 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal 79 laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether 80 such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law 81 enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 82 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or 83 any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while 84 actually engaged in assisting such officer;

85 (2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime; 86

87 (3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official88 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;

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(5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;

93 (6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the
94 federal flight deck officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers
95 are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;

96 (7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the 97 board of probation and parole;

98 (8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements99 of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;

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(9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;

101 (10) Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney; 102 circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney; municipal, associate, or circuit judge; or any person 103 appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training 104 course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

105 (11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a 106 full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued 107 prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such 108 uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official 109 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 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.

115 3. Subdivisions $(1)_{\overline{1}}$ and $(5)_{\overline{1}}$ (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply 116 when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state 117 when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. 118 Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age 119 or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or 120 honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm 121 in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is 122 otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or

123 projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon

124 premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous 125 journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not

126 apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises

127 for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the

128 purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event].

4. [Subdivisions] Subdivision (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 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230, 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), **and** (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.

145 7. Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in 146 school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other 147 school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry 148 a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or 149 onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials 150 or the district school board.

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8. A person who commits the [crime] offense of unlawful use of weapons under:

152 (1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or [(11)] (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty 153 of a class E felony;

(2) Subdivision (1), (6), or (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

159 of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply] offense shall not be a criminal act but may 160 subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person 161 refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second 162 163 citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars. If a third citation for a similar violation is 164 165 issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to 166 exceed five hundred dollars;

167 (3) Subdivision (5) [or (10)] of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A
168 misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;

(4) Subdivision [(9)] (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony,
except that if the violation of subdivision [(9)] (8) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury
or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

172 9. Violations of subdivision [(9)] (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as
173 follows:

174 (1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term 175 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;

182 (4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall183 be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.

184 10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of 185 subdivision [(9)] (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that 186 prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

187 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is 188 found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended 189 imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence 190 for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

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12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:

(1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, otherthan for reasons of mental instability;

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(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;

201 (4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such202 a plan is available;

203 (5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the 204 individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;

(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug orsubstance; and

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(7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

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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

214 (2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired 215 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.

14. Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law, the offense of unlawful use of weapons under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall not include possession of a firearm in a vehicle on any premises listed under paragraphs (a) to (j) of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section, except where prohibited by federal law, so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is in or on the listed premises.

571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, 2 a valid lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to

3 571.230, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed

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4 carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall 5 authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed 6 firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit 7 issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid lifetime or extended concealed carry 8 permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230, valid concealed carry endorsement issued 9 prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or 10 political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station[. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a
 firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long
 as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the
 premises];

19 [(3)] (2) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison 20 or jail[. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or 21 correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not 22 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises];

23 (4) (3) Any courthouse solely occupied by the **municipal**, circuit, appellate, or supreme 24 court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court 25 whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question without the consent of the 26 **presiding judge**. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, 27 drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this 28 subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or 29 offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule 30 pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection]. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those 31 persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction 32 and on duty, or those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 33 571.030, [or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a 34 concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision[. Possession of a firearm 35 36 in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle 37 38 is on the premises;

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(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so

44 long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the 45 premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a 46 full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution 47 of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, 48 or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or 49 endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting 50 whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held

51 in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, 52 administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by 53 permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that 54 unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is 55 prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted 56 area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private 57 58 persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The 59 statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify 60 that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, 61 62 ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The 63 provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government; 64

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the 65 premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner 66 or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said 67 establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant 68 open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives 69 at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. 70 This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the 71 establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the 72 vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision 73

74 authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to 75 possess any firearm while intoxicated];

[(8)] (4) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property[. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises];

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[(9)] (5) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

81 [(10)] (6) Any [higher education institution or] public elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of [the governing body of the higher education institution or] a 82 83 school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry 84 endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a 85 86 firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or 87 88 secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed 89 from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

90 (11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a 91 family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement; 92 93 (12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of 94 the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal 95 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle 96 97 is on the premises;

98 (13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 99 premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not 100 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister
 or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place
 of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal
 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle
 is on the premises];

106 [(15)] (7) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits 107 to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a 108 minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less 109 than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business

110 enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed 111 carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit 112 employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement 113 from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises 114 are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the 115 premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. [Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on 116 the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the 117 vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit 118 employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a 119 concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer; or

120 [(16)] (8) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more 121 that is under the management of or leased to a private entity, including a professional 122 sports team. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal 123 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle 124 is on the premises;

125 (17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 126 premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from 127 the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises].

128 2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to [(17)]129 (8) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued 130 pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid lifetime or extended concealed carry permit 131 issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to 132 August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises 133 or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer 134 is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred 135 dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month 136 period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her 137 concealed carry permit, [and] or, if applicable, his or her endorsement to carry concealed 138 firearms, shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation 139 is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed 140five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, [and] or, if applicable, his 141 or her endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit 142 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant 143 to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry 144 permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 145 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification 146 for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or 147 revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed 148 carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue 149 a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to 150 remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of 151 revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 152 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue 153 shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing. 154

3. Notwithstanding any provision of subsection 1 of this section or any other law, the provisions of this section shall not prohibit a person from carrying a concealed firearm in a vehicle on any premises listed under subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 1 of this section, except where prohibited by federal law, so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is in or on the listed premises.

571.108. Notwiths tanding any other provision of law to the contrary, neither the 2 state nor any county, city, town, village, municipality, or other political subdivision of this 3 state shall impose any rule, policy, ordinance, contractual requirement, or agreement of any type that prohibits any employee of such entity who holds a concealed carry permit 4 5 issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230, a valid concealed carry endorsement 6 issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by 7 8 another state or political subdivision of another state, from carrying a concealed weapon 9 in any area that such person is authorized to carry a concealed weapon under this chapter.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, public 571.109. 1. institutions of higher education shall be allowed to construct policies regarding concealed 2 carry permits or endorsements issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid lifetime or 3 extended concealed carry permits issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230, valid concealed 4 carry endorsements issued prior to August 28, 2013, or concealed carry endorsements or 5 6 permits issued by another state or political subdivision of another state, but such policies 7 shall not generally prohibit or have the effect of generally prohibiting the carrying, 8 chambering, or active operation or storage of a concealed firearm on the campus of such 9 institution.

2. No institution of higher education shall impose any contractual requirement or condition of employment upon any employee, faculty member, or student that generally prohibits or has the effect of generally prohibiting the lawful possession or carry of firearms by such persons, nor shall such institution impose any taxes, fees, or other

14 monetary charges as a condition for the lawful possession or carry of firearms under the 15 provisions of this chapter.

571.215. 1. A Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.205 to 571.230 shall authorize the person in whose name the permit is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into [:

6 (1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the
7 chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a
8 vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the
9 firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a
 firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long
 as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 (3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or
 jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or
 correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any 17 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not 18 such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not 19 be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any 20 of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within 21 22 the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this 23 subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 24 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, or those persons listed in subdivisions (2), 25 (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law 26 enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision 27 (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this 28 subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this 29 30 subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises; 31 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government, or any meeting of 32

33 the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this

34 subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended

35 concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal 36 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle 37 is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, 38 a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, 39 Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under 40 section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid Missouri 41 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state 42 capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or 43 a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building; 44 45 (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county, or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by 46 permit holders in that portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of 47 government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited 48 or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The 49 statute, rule, or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, 50 highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that 51 unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, 52 rule, or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that 53 54 persons violating the statute, rule, or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary 55 measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule, or ordinance. The provisions of this 56 subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government; 57 58 (7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner 59 or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said 60 establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant 61 open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives 62 at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. 63 This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the 64 establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the 65 vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision 66

67 authorizes any individual who has been issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry

68 permit to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

69 (8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and

70 property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a

71 criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the

72 vehicle is on the premises;

73 (9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without 74 the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the 75 district school board, unless the person with the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry 76 permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been 77 designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in 78 a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a 79 vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school 80 facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or 81 brandished while the vehicle is on the premises; 82 (11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the 83 manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a 84

85 family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed
 86 carry permit;

87 (12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of

88 the owner or manager under rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a

89 firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal

90 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle 91 is on the premises;

92 (13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the
 93 premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not
 94 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

95 (14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister
 96 or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place
 97 of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal
 98 offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle
 99 is on the premises;

(15) 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. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business
 enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a Missouri
 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the premises
 and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a Missouri lifetime or

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extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the

firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer; (16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

117 (17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 118 premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from 119 the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.] any location listed under 120 subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 1 of section 571.107.

121 2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to $\left[\frac{(17)}{17}\right]$ 122 (8) of subsection 1 of [this section] section 571.107 by any individual who holds a Missouri 123 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person 124 to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the 125 premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount 126 not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation 127 occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two 128 hundred dollars and his or her permit to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period 129 of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, 130 such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her 131 Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit revoked and such person shall not be 132 eligible for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or a concealed carry permit 133 issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges 134 arising from a citation issued under this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county 135 which issued the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. The sheriff shall suspend 136 or revoke the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.

577.703. 1. A person commits the offense of bus hijacking if he or she seizes or 2 exercises control, by force or violence or threat of force or violence, of any bus. The offense of 3 bus hijacking is a class B felony.

4 2. The offense of "assault with the intent to commit bus hijacking" is defined as an 5 intimidation, threat, assault or battery toward any driver, attendant or guard of a bus so as to

6 interfere with the performance of duties by such person. Assault to commit bus hijacking is a7 class D felony.

8 3. Any person, who, in the commission of such intimidation, threat, assault or battery 9 with the intent to commit bus hijacking, employs a dangerous or deadly weapon or other means 10 capable of inflicting serious bodily injury shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a class A felony. 11 [4. Any passenger who boards a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or other means capable of inflicting serious bodily injury concealed upon his or her person or effects is guilty 12 of the felony of "possession and concealment of a dangerous or deadly weapon" upon a bus. 13 14 Possession and concealment of a dangerous and deadly weapon by a passenger upon a bus is a class D felony. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to duly elected or appointed law 15 16 enforcement officers or commercial security personnel who are in possession of weapons used 17 within the course and scope of their employment; nor shall the provisions of this subsection apply to persons who are in possession of weapons or other means of inflicting serious bodily 18 injury with the consent of the owner of such bus, his or her agent, or the lessee or bailee of such 19 20 bus.]

577.712. 1. In order to provide for the safety, comfort, and well-being of passengers and others having a bona fide business interest in any terminal, a bus transportation company may 2 refuse admission to terminals to any person not having bona fide business within the terminal. 3 4 Any such refusal shall not be inconsistent or contrary to state or federal laws, regulations pursuant thereto, or to any ordinance of the political subdivision in which such terminal is 5 located. A duly authorized company representative may ask any person in a terminal or on the 6 premises of a terminal to identify himself or herself and state his or her business. Failure to 7 8 comply with such request or failure to state an acceptable business purpose shall be grounds for 9 the company representative to request that such person leave the terminal. Refusal to comply 10 with such request shall constitute disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct shall be a class C 11 misdemeanor.

2. It is unlawful for any person to carry [a deadly or dangerous weapon or] any explosives or hazardous material into a terminal or aboard a bus. Possession of [a deadly or dangerous weapon,] an explosive or hazardous material shall be a class D felony. Upon the discovery of any such item or material, the company may obtain possession and retain custody of such [item or] material until it is transferred to the custody of law enforcement officers.