SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1481

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE DINKINS.

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 160.665, 571.107, 571.215, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to school protection officers.

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

Section A. Sections 160.665, 571.107, 571.215, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, are repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 160.665, 571.107, 571.215, 590.010, and 590.205, to read as follows:

160.665. 1. Any school district within the state may designate one or more elementary or secondary school teachers [or], administrators, or other designated school personnel as a school protection officer. The responsibilities and duties of a school protection officer are voluntary and shall be in addition to the normal responsibilities and duties of the teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel. Any compensation for additional duties relating to service as a school protection officer shall be funded by the local school district, with no state funds used for such purpose.

8 2. Any person designated by a school district as a school protection officer shall be 9 authorized to carry concealed firearms or a self-defense spray device in any school in the 10 district. A self-defense spray device shall mean any device that is capable of carrying, and 11 that ejects, releases, or emits, a nonlethal solution capable of incapacitating a violent threat. 12 The school protection officer shall not be permitted to allow any firearm or device out of [his 13 or her] the officer's personal control while that firearm or device is on school property. Any 14 school protection officer who violates this subsection may be removed immediately from the 15 classroom and subject to employment termination proceedings.

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. A school protection officer has the same authority to detain or use force against any 17 person on school property as provided to any other person under chapter 563.

4. Upon detention of a person under subsection 3 of this section, the school protection officer shall immediately notify a school administrator and a school resource officer, if such officer is present at the school. If the person detained is a student then the parents or guardians of the student shall also be immediately notified by a school administrator.

5. Any person detained by a school protection officer shall be turned over to a school administrator or law enforcement officer as soon as practically possible and shall not be detained by a school protection officer for more than one hour.

25 6. Any teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel of an 26 elementary or secondary school who seeks to be designated as a school protection officer 27 shall request such designation in writing, and submit it to the superintendent of the school 28 district [which] that employs [him or her] such individual as a teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel. Along with this request, any teacher [or], administrator, 29 or other designated school personnel seeking to carry a concealed firearm on school 30 property shall also submit proof that [he or she] such individual has a valid concealed carry 31 32 endorsement or permit, and all teachers [and], administrators, and other designated school 33 personnel seeking the designation of school protection officer shall submit a certificate of school protection officer training program completion from a training program approved by 34 35 the director of the department of public safety which demonstrates that such person has 36 successfully completed the training requirements established by the POST commission under 37 chapter 590 for school protection officers.

38 7. No school district may designate a teacher $[\Theta r]$, administrator, or other designated 39 school personnel as a school protection officer unless such person has successfully 40 completed a school protection officer training program, which has been approved by the 41 director of the department of public safety. No school district shall allow a school protection 42 officer to carry a concealed firearm on school property unless the school protection officer 43 has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit.

8. (1) Any school district that designates a teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel as a school protection officer shall, within thirty days, notify, in writing, the director of the department of public safety of the designation, which shall include the following:

- 48 [(1)] (a) The full name, date of birth, and address of the officer;
- 49 [(2)] (b) The name of the school district; and
- 50 [(3)] (c) The date such person was designated as a school protection officer.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, any identifying
information collected under the authority of this subsection shall not be considered public
information and shall not be subject to a request for public records made under chapter 610.
9. A school district may revoke the designation of a person as a school protection
officer for any reason and shall immediately notify the designated school protection officer in
writing of the revocation. The school district shall also within thirty days of the revocation

57 notify the director of the department of public safety in writing of the revocation of the 58 designation of such person as a school protection officer. A person who has had the 59 designation of school protection officer revoked has no right to appeal the revocation 60 decision.

61 10. The director of the department of public safety shall maintain a listing of all 62 persons designated by school districts as school protection officers and shall make this list 63 available to all law enforcement agencies.

64 11. Before a school district may designate a teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel as a school protection officer, the school board shall hold a 65 66 public hearing on whether to allow such designation. Notice of the hearing shall be published 67 at least fifteen days before the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within 68 the city or county in which the school district is located. The board may determine at a closed meeting, as "closed meeting" is defined under section 610.010, whether to authorize the 69 70 designated school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm or a self-defense spray device. 71

571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry 2 endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall 3 authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed 4 firearms on or about [his or her] the individual's person or vehicle throughout the state. No 5 concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry 6 7 endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to 8 carry concealed firearms into: 9

(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 thepremises;

(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 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

22 (4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any 23 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not 24 such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein 25 26 any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business 27 within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as 28 may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 29 30 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in 31 subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who 32 serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule 33 pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of 34 35 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 is on the premises; 36

37 (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 38 39 subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or 40 endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body of which [he or she] such individual is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not 41 42 be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished 43 while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of 44 the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 45 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a 46 valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state 47 capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or 48 49 a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

50 (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, 51 administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by 52 permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by

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

64 (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 65 owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said 66 establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant 67 68 open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that 69 receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the 70 sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not 71 72 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this 73 subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or 74 endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

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

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

90 (11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the 91 manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a 92 family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or 93 endorsement;

94 (12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent
95 of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission.
96 Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall
97 not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished
98 while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

102 (14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the 103 minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control 104 over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall 105 not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished 106 while the vehicle is on the premises;

107 (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to 108 concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a 109 minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not 110 less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business 111 enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and 112 113 may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or 114 endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the 115 building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall 116 post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession 117 of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm 118 is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An 119 employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or 120 endorsement 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;

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

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] the individual's 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
11 firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so
12 long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the
13 premises;

14 (3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or 15 jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or 16 correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is 17 not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

18 (4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any 19 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not 20 such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein 21 22 any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business 23 within 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 24 25 this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of 26 section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in 27 subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule 28 29 under subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of 30 31 any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm 32 is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

33 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government, or any meeting 34 of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this 35 subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid Missouri lifetime or 36 extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body of which [he or she] such individual is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 37 premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle 38 39 or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude 40 a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed 41 under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general 42 assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their 43 employees, holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full 44

45 body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state 46 capitol building;

47 (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 48 49 permit holders in that portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is 50 51 prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted 52 area. The statute, rule, or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by 53 private 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 54 firearm. The statute, rule, or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation 55 56 but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule, or ordinance may be denied entrance 57 to the building, 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 58 59 ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

60 (7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the 61 premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the 62 owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant 63 64 open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that 65 receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 66 premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not 67 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this 68 69 subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a Missouri lifetime or extended 70 concealed carry permit to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) 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) 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 the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit is a teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by [his or her] such individual's school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school

82 within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle 83 on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility 84 shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or 85 brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

86 (11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the 87 manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a 88 family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a Missouri lifetime or extended 89 concealed carry permit;

90 (12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent 91 of the owner or manager under rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of 92 a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a 93 criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while 94 the vehicle is on the premises;

95 (13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on 96 the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is 97 not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

98 (14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the 99 minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control 100 over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall 101 not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished 102 while the vehicle is on the premises;

103 (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 104 105 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 106 107 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 108 109 premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a Missouri 110 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the property 111 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 112 prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal 113 114 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 115 116 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer; 117

(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;

122 (17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the 123 premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed 124 from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.

125 2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) 126 of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a Missouri lifetime or extended 127 concealed carry permit shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the 128 premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a 129 peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed 130 one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs 131 within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred 132 dollars and [his or her] such individual's permit to carry concealed firearms shall be 133 suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within 134 one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred 135 dollars and shall have [his or her] such individual's Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a Missouri lifetime or extended 136 concealed carry permit or a concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 137 138 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued under 139 this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the Missouri 140 141 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.

590.010. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

2 (1) "Commission", when not obviously referring to the POST commission, means a 3 grant of authority to act as a peace officer;

4 (2) "Director", the director of the Missouri department of public safety or [his or her]
5 the director's designated agent or representative;

6 (3) "Peace officer", a law enforcement officer of the state or any political subdivision 7 of the state with the power of arrest for a violation of the criminal code or declared or deemed 8 to be a peace officer by state statute;

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(4) "POST commission", the peace officer standards and training commission;

10 (5) "Reserve peace officer", a peace officer who regularly works less than thirty hours11 per week;

12 (6) "School protection officer", an elementary or secondary school teacher [or],
13 administrator, or other designated school personnel who has been designated as a school
14 protection officer by a school district.

590.205. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for school 2 protection officer training instructors, training centers, and training programs.

3 2. The director shall develop and maintain a list of approved school protection officer 4 training instructors, training centers, and training programs. The director shall not place any instructor, training center, or training program on its approved list unless such instructor, 5 training center, or training program meets all of the POST commission requirements under 6 this section and section 590.200. The director shall make this approved list available to every 7 school district in the state. The required training to become a school protection officer shall 8 9 be provided by those firearm instructors, private and public, who have successfully completed a department of public safety POST certified law enforcement firearms instructor school. 10

3. Each person seeking entrance into a school protection officer training center or 11 12 training program shall submit a fingerprint card and authorization for a criminal history 13 background check to include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the training 14 center or training program where such person is seeking entrance. The training center or 15 training program shall cause a criminal history background check to be made and shall cause the resulting report to be forwarded to the school district where the elementary or secondary 16 17 school teacher [or], administrator, or other designated school personnel is seeking to be 18 designated as a school protection officer.

4. No person shall be admitted to a school protection officer training center or
training program unless such person submits proof to the training center or training program
that [he or she] such individual has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit.

22 5. A certificate of school protection officer training program completion may be issued to any applicant by any approved school protection officer training instructor. On the 23 24 certificate of program completion the approved school protection officer training instructor 25 shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a school protection 26 officer training program that meets the requirements of this section and section 590.200 and indicate whether the individual has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit. The 27 instructor shall also provide a copy of such certificate to the director of the department of 28 29 public safety.

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