## SECOND REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## SENATE BILL NO. 852

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

5816H.04C D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 84.340, 105.935, and 571.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to public safety, with a penalty provision.

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

Section A. Sections 84.340, 105.935, and 571.030, RSMo, are repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 44.095, 84.340, 105.935, 571.030, and 590.750, to read as follows:

44.095. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Critical incident", an incident that could result in serious physical injury or 3 loss of life;
- 4 (2) "Kansas border counties", the counties of Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and 5 Wyandotte;
- 6 (3) "Law enforcement mutual aid region", the nine counties of the Kansas City
  7 Metropolitan area as identified by the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC). Those
  8 counties include Kansas border counties and Missouri border counties as defined in this
  9 section:
- 10 (4) "Missouri border counties", the counties of Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson and 11 Cass;
- 12 (5) "Noncritical incident", an incident or event that requires specialized equipment, 13 training, or resources that can be provided from an outside agency in that region.
- 2. All law enforcement officers in the law enforcement mutual aid region shall be permitted, in critical incidents or noncritical incidents, to respond to lawful requests for aid in any other jurisdiction in the law enforcement mutual aid region.

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.

- 3. The on-scene incident commander as defined by the National Incident Management System shall have the authority to make a request for assistance in a critical incident and shall be responsible for on-scene management until command authority is transferred to another person.
  - 4. The chief executive of the requesting political subdivision or public safety agency, or his or her designee, shall have the authority to make a request for assistance in a noncritical incident. The request shall be made to the chief executive of the assisting political subdivision or public safety agency, or his or her designee.
  - 5. In the event that an officer makes an arrest or apprehension outside his or her home state, the offender shall be delivered to the first officer who is commissioned in the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made.
  - 6. For the purposes of liability, all members of any political subdivision or public safety agency responding under operational control of the requesting political subdivision or public safety agency are deemed employees of such responding political subdivision or public safety agency and are subject to the liability and workers' compensation provisions provided to them as employees of their respective political subdivision or public safety agency. Qualified immunity shall be given to responding members acting in good faith, in an objectively reasonable manner, and consistent with the lawful authority granted to them by the political subdivision's or agency's home state. Qualified immunity, sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the public duty rule shall apply to the provisions of this section as interpreted by the federal and state courts of the responding agency.
  - 7. If the director of the Missouri department of public safety determines that the state of Kansas has enacted legislation or the governor of Kansas has issued an executive order or similar action that permits Kansas border counties to enter into a similar mutual-aid agreement as described under this section, then the director shall execute and deliver to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president pro tempore of the senate a written certification of such determination. Upon the execution and delivery of such written certification and the parties receiving such certification providing a unanimous written affirmation, the provisions of this section shall be effective unless otherwise provided by law.
  - 8. The director of the Missouri department of public safety shall notify the revisor of statutes of any changes that would render the provisions of this section effective.
- 84.340. **Except as provided under section 590.750**, the police commissioner of the said cities shall have power to regulate and license all private watchmen, private detectives and private policemen, serving or acting as such in said cities, and no person shall act as such private watchman, private detective or private policeman in said cities without first having obtained the

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- written license of the president or acting president of said police commissioners of the said cities,
- under pain of being guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 105.935. 1. Any state employee who has accrued any overtime hours may choose to use 2 those hours as compensatory leave time provided that the leave time is available and agreed upon by both the state employee and his or her supervisor.
- 2. A state employee who is a nonexempt employee pursuant to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act shall be eligible for payment of overtime in accordance with subsection [4] 5 5 of this section. A nonexempt state employee who works on a designated state holiday shall 7 be granted equal compensatory time off duty or shall receive, at his or her choice, the employee's straight time hourly rate in cash payment. A nonexempt state employee shall be paid in cash for overtime unless the employee requests compensatory time off at the applicable overtime rate. As used in this section, the term "state employee" means any person who is employed by the state and earns a salary or wage in a position normally requiring the actual performance by him or her of duties on behalf of the state, but shall not include any employee who is exempt under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act or any employee of the general assembly.
  - 3. Beginning on January 1, 2006, and annually thereafter each department shall pay all nonexempt state employees in full for any overtime hours accrued during the previous calendar year which have not already been paid or used in the form of compensatory leave time. All nonexempt state employees shall have the option of retaining up to a total of eighty compensatory time hours.
  - 4. Missouri department of corrections employees classified as a corrections officer I or a corrections officer II who have accrued any overtime hours may choose to use those hours as compensatory leave time, provided that the leave time is available and agreed on by such employee and his or her supervisor. Compensatory time shall be considered accrued on completion of time worked in excess of such employee's normal assigned shift and it will be the employee's decision whether to take the time off or request payment for such hours. All employees classified as a corrections officer I or a corrections officer II shall have the right to retain up to eighty hours of compensatory time at any time during the year.
  - [4.] 5. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall only apply to nonexempt state employees who are otherwise eligible for compensatory time under the Fair Labor Standards Act, excluding employees of the general assembly. Any nonexempt state employee requesting cash payment for overtime worked shall notify such employee's department in writing of such decision and state the number of hours, no less than twenty, for which payment is desired. The department shall pay the employee within the calendar month following the month in which a

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- 34 valid request is made. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a new compensatory 35 benefit for state employees.
  - [5.] 6. Each department shall, by November first of each year, notify the commissioner of administration, the house budget committee chair, and the senate appropriations committee chair of the amount of overtime paid in the previous fiscal year and an estimate of overtime to be paid in the current fiscal year. The fiscal year estimate for overtime pay to be paid by each department shall be designated as a separate line item in the appropriations bill for that department. The provisions of this subsection shall become effective July 1, 2005.
  - [6.] 7. Each state department shall report quarterly to the house of representatives budget committee chair, the senate appropriations committee chair, and the commissioner of administration the cumulative number of accrued overtime hours for department employees, the dollar equivalent of such overtime hours, the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions and vacant positions, the amount of funds for any vacant positions which will be used to pay overtime compensation for employees with full-time equivalent positions, and the current balance in the department's personal service fund.
- 49 [7.] **8.** This section is applicable to overtime earned under the Fair Labor Standards Act. 50 This section is applicable to employees who are employed in nonexempt positions providing 51 direct client care or custody in facilities operating on a twenty-four-hour seven-day-a-week basis 52 in the department of corrections, the department of mental health, the division of youth services 53 of the department of social services, and the veterans commission of the department of public 54 safety.
  - 571.030. 1. A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons if he or she knowingly:
- 3 (1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use; or
  - (2) Sets a spring gun; or
  - (3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or
- 9 (4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of 10 lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or
- 11 (5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, 12 while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon 13 in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless 14 acting in self-defense; or

- 15 (6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, 16 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.
  - 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 11 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 12 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;
- 47 (3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official 48 duty;

- 49 (4) Those persons vested by article V, section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the 50 judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the 51 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 [board of police commissioners under section 84.340] department of public safety under section 590.750;
    - (9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;
  - (10) Any prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney or any circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney 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 chief who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement, 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 twenty-one 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. 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 cases it is a class B misdemeanor, or subdivision (5) or (10) 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:
- 117 (1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term 118 of imprisonment for a class B felony;

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- 119 (2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be 120 sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the 121 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;
- 125 (4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall 126 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.
- 130 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is 131 found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended 132 imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence 133 for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.
  - 12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:
- 135 (1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other 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;
- 146 (5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the 147 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 or 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:
- 152 (1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired 153 from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one 154 year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise

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- 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.
  - 590.750. 1. The department of public safety shall have the sole authority to regulate and license all corporate security advisors. The authority and jurisdiction of a corporate security advisor shall be limited only by the geographical limits of the state, unless the corporate security advisor's license is recognized by the laws or regulations of another state or the federal government.
  - 2. Acting as a corporate security advisor without a license from the department of public safety is a class A misdemeanor.
  - 3. The director may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section under chapter 536 and section 590.190.
  - 4. Any corporate security advisor licensed as of February 1, 2014, shall not be required to apply for a new license from the department until the advisor's license expires or is otherwise revoked.

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