

House _____ Amendment NO. _____

Offered By _____

1 AMEND House Bill No. 575, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the
2 following:

3
4 "160.665. 1. Any school district within the state may designate one or more elementary or
5 secondary school teachers ~~[or]~~ , administrators, or other designated school personnel as a school
6 protection officer. The responsibilities and duties of a school protection officer are voluntary and
7 shall be in addition to the normal responsibilities and duties of the teacher ~~[or]~~ , administrator, or
8 other designated school personnel. Any compensation for additional duties relating to service as a
9 school protection officer shall be funded by the local school district, with no state funds used for
10 such purpose.

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

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

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

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

28 6. Any teacher ~~[or]~~ , administrator, or other designated school personnel of an elementary or
29 secondary school who seeks to be designated as a school protection officer shall request such
30 designation in writing, and submit it to the superintendent of the school district which employs him
31 or her as a teacher ~~[or]~~ , administrator, or other designated school personnel. Along with this
32 request, any teacher ~~[or]~~ , administrator, or other designated school personnel seeking to carry a
33 concealed firearm on school property shall also submit proof that he or she has a valid concealed
34 carry endorsement or permit, and all teachers ~~[and]~~ , administrators, and other designated school
35 personnel seeking the designation of school protection officer shall submit a certificate of school
36 protection officer training program completion from a training program approved by the director of

Action Taken _____ Date _____

the department of public safety which demonstrates that such person has successfully completed the training requirements established by the POST commission under chapter 590 for school protection officers.

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

8. 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:

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

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

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

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 public hearing on whether to allow such designation. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least fifteen days before the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within 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 designated school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm or a self-defense spray device."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 173.2551, Line 61, by inserting after all of said line the following:

"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 endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry 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 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

1 the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not
2 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

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

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

25 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the
26 general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision
27 shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from
28 carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a
29 firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not
30 removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this
31 subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general
32 assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of
33 the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their
34 employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed
35 firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the
36 general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

37 (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule,
38 administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit
39 or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of
40 government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or
41 limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute,
42 rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or
43 rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of
44 government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or
45 ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons
46 violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the
47 building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for
48 violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall
49 not apply to any other unit of government;

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

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

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

16 (10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the
17 consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district
18 school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher [Ø] ,
19 administrator, or other designated school personnel of an elementary or secondary school who has
20 been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm
21 in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a
22 vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school
23 facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or
24 brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

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

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

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

41 (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to
42 concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum
43 size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch.
44 The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other
45 organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or
46 endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not
47 authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying
48 concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the
49 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 concealed carry permit or 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;

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital 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. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) 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 August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person 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 citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.

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:

(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;

(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

1 institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from
2 the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

3 (4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any
4 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not such
5 court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be
6 limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the
7 courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the
8 jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified
9 by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall
10 preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their
11 jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of
12 section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may
13 be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a
14 concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a
15 vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense
16 so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the
17 premises;

18 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government, or any meeting of the
19 general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision
20 shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry
21 permit from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member.
22 Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the
23 firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing
24 in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the
25 general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative
26 employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected
27 officials and their employees, holding a valid Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit,
28 from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full
29 body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol
30 building;

31 (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county, or municipality may by rule,
32 administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit
33 holders in that portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government. Any
34 portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be
35 clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule, or
36 ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest
37 areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government
38 from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule, or ordinance shall
39 not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute,
40 rule, or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if
41 employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the
42 provisions of the statute, rule, or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to
43 any other unit of government;

44 (7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the
45 premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or
46 manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment.
47 The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general
48 public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one
49 percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision

1 does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and
 2 shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished
 3 while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has
 4 been issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit to possess any firearm while
 5 intoxicated;

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

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

11 (10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the
 12 consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district
 13 school board, unless the person with the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit is a
 14 teacher [Ø] , administrator, or other designated school personnel of an elementary or secondary
 15 school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is
 16 carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession
 17 of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or
 18 secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from
 19 the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

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

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

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

36 (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to
 37 concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum
 38 size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch.
 39 The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other
 40 organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended
 41 concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit
 42 employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry
 43 permit from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the
 44 premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about
 45 the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on
 46 the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle
 47 or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other
 48 persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed
 49 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;

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital 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. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person 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 citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or a concealed carry permit issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued under 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 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.

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

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

(2) "Director", the director of the Missouri department of public safety or his or her designated agent or representative;

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

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

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

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

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

2. The director shall develop and maintain a list of approved school protection officer 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, training center, or training program meets all of the POST commission requirements under this section and section 590.200. The director shall make this approved list available to every school district in the state. The required training to become a school protection officer shall 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.

3. Each person seeking entrance into a school protection officer training center or training program shall submit a fingerprint card and authorization for a criminal history background check to include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the training center or training program

1 where such person is seeking entrance. The training center or training program shall cause a
2 criminal history background check to be made and shall cause the resulting report to be forwarded
3 to the school district where the elementary or secondary school teacher ~~[or]~~ , administrator, or other
4 designated school personnel is seeking to be designated as a school protection officer.

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

8 5. A certificate of school protection officer training program completion may be issued to
9 any applicant by any approved school protection officer training instructor. On the certificate of
10 program completion the approved school protection officer training instructor shall affirm that the
11 individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a school protection officer training program
12 that meets the requirements of this section and section 590.200 and indicate whether the individual
13 has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit. The instructor shall also provide a copy of such
14 certificate to the director of the department of public safety."; and
15

16 Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references
17 accordingly.