

House _____ Amendment NO. _____

Offered By

1 AMEND Senate Bill No. 373, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and
2 line the following:

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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

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request, any teacher [or] , administrator, or other designated school personnel seeking to carry a concealed firearm on school property shall also submit proof that he or she has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit, and all teachers ~~and~~ , administrators, and other designated school 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 the director of 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

1 Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 161.700, Line 27, by inserting after all of said section and
2 line the following:

3
4 "571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a
5 valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry
6 endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall
7 authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms
8 on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued
9 pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August
10 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision
11 of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

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

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

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

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

38 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the
39 general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision
40 shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from
41 carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a

1 firearm in a vehicle on the premises 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. Nothing in this
3 subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general
4 assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of
5 the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their
6 employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed
7 firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the
8 general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

9 (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule,
10 administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit
11 or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of
12 government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or
13 limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute,
14 rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or
15 rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of
16 government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or
17 ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons
18 violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the
19 building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for
20 violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall
21 not apply to any other unit of government;

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

32 (8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and
33 property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport 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 (9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

37 (10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the
38 consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district
39 school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher ~~or~~ ,
40 administrator, or other designated school personnel of an elementary or secondary school who has
41 been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm

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

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

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

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

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

21 (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to
22 concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum
23 size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch.
24 The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other
25 organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or
26 endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not
27 authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying
28 concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the
29 public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a
30 concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a
31 criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the
32 vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a
33 concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the
34 employer;

35 (16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more.
36 Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the
37 firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

41 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 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;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not such

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

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

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

40 (7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the
41 premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or

1 manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment.
2 The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general
3 public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one
4 percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision
5 does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and
6 shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished
7 while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has
8 been issued a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit to possess any firearm while
9 intoxicated;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

40 (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to
41 concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum

size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

(16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(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

1 peace officer by state statute;

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

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

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

8 590.205. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for school protection
9 officer training instructors, training centers, and training programs.

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

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

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

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

35
36 Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references
37 accordingly.