

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

# HOUSE BILL NO. 1034

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE SCHROER.

2183H.011

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

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## AN ACT

To repeal sections 571.030, 571.107, and 571.215, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to Blair's law, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Section 571.030, 571.107, and 571.215, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 571.030, 571.107, and 571.215, to read as follows:

571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, if he or she knowingly:

(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 into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; 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

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

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

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.

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

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

20 (8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church  
21 or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election  
22 day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state  
23 government, or political subdivision thereof; or

24 (9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section  
25 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any  
26 building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

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

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

32 2. **(1) This subsection shall be known and may be cited as "Blair's Law".**

33 **(2) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons if, with criminal**  
34 **negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality.**

35 **(3) This subsection shall not apply if the firearm is discharged:**

36 **(a) As allowed by a defense of justification under chapter 563;**

37 **(b) On a properly supervised range;**

38 **(c) To lawfully take wildlife during an open season established by the department**  
39 **of conservation. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent a municipality from adopting**  
40 **an ordinance restricting the discharge of a firearm within one-quarter mile of an occupied**  
41 **structure;**

42 **(d) For the control of nuisance wildlife as permitted by the department of**  
43 **conservation or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;**

44 **(e) By special permit of the chief of police of the municipality;**

45 **(f) As required by an animal control officer in the performance of his or her duties;**

46 **(g) Using blanks;**

47 **(h) More than one mile from any occupied structure; or**

48 **(i) In self-defense or defense of another person against an animal attack if a**  
49 **reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force against the animal is**  
50 **immediately necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to protect oneself or**  
51 **another person.**

52           **(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a person who commits the**  
53 **offense of unlawful use of weapons under this subsection shall be guilty of a class D felony,**  
54 **except if such person commits a violation under subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this**  
55 **section in which case the penalties of subdivision (4) of subsection 9 of this section shall**  
56 **apply.**

57           **3.** Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the  
58 persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated  
59 with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise  
60 provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section  
61 shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably  
62 associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as  
63 otherwise provided in this subsection:

64           (1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training  
65 required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030  
66 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal  
67 laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether  
68 such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law  
69 enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection  
70 ~~[12]~~ **13** of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection ~~[13]~~ **14** of this  
71 section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the  
72 peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

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

75           (3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official  
76 duty;

77           (4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with  
78 the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the  
79 United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98 (12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire  
99 protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district member who is employed  
100 on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28,  
101 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are  
102 necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

103 ~~[3-]~~ 4. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply  
104 when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state  
105 when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible.  
106 Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age  
107 or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or  
108 honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm  
109 in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is  
110 otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or  
111 projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon  
112 premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous  
113 journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not  
114 apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises  
115 for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the  
116 purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

117 ~~[4-]~~ 5. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to  
118 any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to  
119 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit  
120 or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of  
121 another state.

122           ~~[5-]~~ 6. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section  
123 shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section  
124 563.031.

125           ~~[6-]~~ 7. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not  
126 prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's  
127 property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall  
128 only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned  
129 or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or  
130 her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of  
131 the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.

132           ~~[7-]~~ 8. Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate  
133 in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other  
134 school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry  
135 a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or  
136 onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials  
137 or the district school board.

138           ~~[8-]~~ 9. A person who commits the ~~[crime]~~ offense of unlawful use of weapons under:

139           (1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a  
140 class E felony, **except if such person commits a violation under subsection 2 of this section,**  
141 **in which case the penalties of subdivision (4) of subsection 2 of this section shall apply;**

142           (2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class  
143 B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose  
144 owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more  
145 signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches  
146 with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of  
147 subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply; **and except if such person commits a violation**  
148 **under subsection 2 of this section, in which case the penalties of subdivision (4) of**  
149 **subsection 2 of this section shall apply;**

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

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

155           ~~[9-]~~ 10. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished  
156 as follows:

157 (1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term  
158 of imprisonment for a class B felony;

159 (2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be  
160 sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the  
161 possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;

162 (3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person  
163 shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without  
164 the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;

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

167 ~~[10.]~~ **11.** Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of  
168 subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that  
169 prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

170 ~~[11.]~~ **12.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or  
171 is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended  
172 imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence  
173 for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

174 ~~[12.]~~ **13.** As used in this section “qualified retired peace officer” means an individual  
175 who:

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

178 (2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the  
179 prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any  
180 violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

181 (3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate  
182 of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any  
183 applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as  
184 determined by such agency;

185 (4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such  
186 a plan is available;

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

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

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

192           ~~[13-]~~ 14. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection ~~[2]~~ 3 of this section  
193 is:

194           (1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired  
195 from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one  
196 year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise  
197 found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification  
198 for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

199           (2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired  
200 from service as a peace officer; and

201           (3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that  
202 the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the  
203 concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established  
204 by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same  
205 type as the concealed firearm.

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

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

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

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

20           (4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any  
21 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such  
22 court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be

23 limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of  
24 the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the  
25 jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be  
26 specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this  
27 subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection [2] 3 of section  
28 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4),  
29 and (10) of subsection [2] 3 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law  
30 enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to  
31 subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas  
32 described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the  
33 areas listed in this subdivision 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 (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of  
36 the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this  
37 subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or  
38 endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a  
39 member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so  
40 long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the  
41 premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a  
42 full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution  
43 of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155,  
44 or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or  
45 endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting  
46 whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held  
47 in the state capitol building;

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

59 disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The  
60 provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

122 2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of  
123 subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant  
124 to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28,  
125 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal  
126 from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned,  
127 such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first  
128 offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person  
129 shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if

130 applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year.  
131 If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person  
132 shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed  
133 carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for  
134 a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from  
135 a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which  
136 issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement  
137 issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the  
138 certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue.  
139 The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate  
140 of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the  
141 department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed  
142 carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the  
143 individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must  
144 apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The  
145 notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on  
146 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  
2 sections 571.205 to 571.230 shall authorize the person in whose name the permit is issued to  
3 carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No  
4 Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit shall authorize any person to carry  
5 concealed firearms into:

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

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

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

17 (4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any  
18 courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries, or other rooms of any such court whether or not  
19 such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not

20 be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any  
21 of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within  
22 the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be  
23 specified by supreme court rule under subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this  
24 subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection [2] 3 of section  
25 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4),  
26 and (10) of subsection [2] 3 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law  
27 enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule under subdivision  
28 (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this  
29 subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this  
30 subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle  
31 or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

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

56 measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule, or ordinance. The provisions of this  
57 subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

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

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

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

74 (10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without  
75 the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the  
76 district school board, unless the person with the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry  
77 permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been  
78 designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in  
79 a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a  
80 vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school  
81 facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or  
82 brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120 2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of  
121 subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a Missouri lifetime or extended  
122 concealed carry permit shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the  
123 premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace  
124 officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one  
125 hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a  
126 six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and  
127 his or her permit to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a

128 third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person  
129 shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her Missouri  
130 lifetime or extended concealed carry permit revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a  
131 Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit or a concealed carry permit issued under  
132 sections 571.101 to 571.121 for a period of three years. Upon conviction of charges arising from  
133 a citation issued under this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which  
134 issued the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit. The sheriff shall suspend or  
135 revoke the Missouri lifetime or extended concealed carry permit.

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