House	Amendment NO.
Offered By	
AMEND House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 186, Page 6, Section 301.3175, Line 32, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:	
located immediately to the left a conjunction with safety glazing plus or minus three percent and three percent. Except as provid to front sidewing vents or wind of the requirements of this secti prescription as described below windows located immediately to conjunction with safety glazing reflectance than allowed under of public safety to a person hav screening device if the permitte public safety shall promulgate rallow operation of the vehicle be consanguinity or affinity, which nephew, aunt, uncle, child, and	may operate a motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or windown of right of the driver that have a sun-screening device, in material, that has a light transmission of thirty-five percent or more luminous reflectance of thirty-five percent or less plus or minus d in subsection 5 of this section, any sun-screening device applied we located immediately to the left and right of the driver in excess a shall be prohibited without a permit pursuant to a physician's A permit to operate a motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or the left and right of the driver that have a sun-screening device, in material, which permits less light transmission and luminous e requirements of this subsection, may be issued by the department of a serious medical condition which requires the use of a sunsephysician prescribes its use. The director of the department of less and regulations for the issuance of the permit. The permit shall any titleholder or relative within the second degree by shall mean a spouse, each grandparent, parent, brother, sister, niece transcribed in the household. Except as section, all sun-screening devices applied to the windshield of a
2. This section shall not motor vehicles or the application defined in section 700.010, proview of the road. This section is replacement thereof or tinting in windshield which is normally to 3. Any rule or portion of under the authority delegated in subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 are nonseverable at chapter 536 to review, to delay held unconstitutional, then the gaugust 28, 2001, shall be invalid	orohibit labels, stickers, decalcomania, or informational signs on of tinted or solar screening material to recreational vehicles as ded that such material does not interfere with the driver's normal all not prohibit factory-installed tinted glass, the equivalent sterial applied to the upper portion of the motor vehicle's ted by the manufacturer of motor vehicle safety glass. a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created his section shall become effective only if it complies with and is chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to be effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently ant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after and void.

Action Taken____

Date _____

	0436Н02.48Н
1	misdemeanor.
2	5. Any vehicle licensed with a historical license plate shall be exempt from the requirements
3	of this section."; and
4 5	Further amend Page 20, Section 571.015, Line 31, by inserting after all of said section and line the
6	following:
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8	"571.020. 1. A person commits an offense if such person knowingly possesses,
9	manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:
10	(1) An explosive weapon;
11	(2) An explosive, incendiary or poison substance or material with the purpose to possess,
12	manufacture or sell an explosive weapon;
13	(3) A gas gun;
14	(4) A bullet or projectile which explodes or detonates upon impact because of an
15	independent explosive charge after having been shot from a firearm; or
16	(5) [Knuckles; or
17	(6)] Any of the following in violation of federal law:
18	(a) A machine gun;
19	(b) A short-barreled rifle or shotgun;
20	(c) A firearm silencer; or
21	(d) A switchblade knife.
22	2. A person does not commit an offense pursuant to this section if his or her conduct
23	involved any of the items in subdivisions (1) to $[(5)]$ (4) of subsection 1, the item was possessed in
24	conformity with any applicable federal law, and the conduct:
25	(1) Was incident to the performance of official duty by the Armed Forces, National Guard, a
26	governmental law enforcement agency, or a penal institution; or
27	(2) Was incident to engaging in a lawful commercial or business transaction with an
28	organization enumerated in subdivision (1) of this [section] subsection; or
29	(3) Was incident to using an explosive weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful
30	industrial or commercial enterprise; or
31	(4) Was incident to displaying the weapon in a public museum or exhibition; or
32	(5) Was incident to using the weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful dramatic
33	performance.
34	3. An offense pursuant to subdivision (1), (2), (3) or $[(6)]$ (5) of subsection 1 of this section
35	is a class D felony; a crime pursuant to subdivision (4) [or (5)] of subsection 1 of this section is a

is a class D felony; a crime pursuant to subdivision (4) [or (5)] of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 26, Section 571.070, Line 15, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

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36 37 38 "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 or knuckles 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 court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
- (5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not

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

- (6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;
- (7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and 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. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;
- (8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 - (9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;
- (10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school

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

- (11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;
- (12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation 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;
- (13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park 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;
- (14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. 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;
- (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a 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 concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement 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 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;

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- (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 or knuckles 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."; and

2930 Further amend said bill b

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