FIRST REGULAR SESSION [PERFECTED]

HOUSE BILL NO. 416

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE SHIELDS.

1498H.01P JOSEPH ENGLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 160.480, 160.660, 167.020, 167.022, 167.115, 167.117, 167.624, and 170.315, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twelve new sections relating to school safety, with a penalty provision.

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

Section A. Sections 160.480, 160.660, 167.020, 167.022, 167.115, 167.117, 167.624,

- 2 and 170.315, RSMo, are repealed and twelve new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
- 3 known as sections 160.480, 160.482, 160.485, 160.660, 160.663, 162.207, 167.020, 167.022,
- 4 167.115, 167.117, 167.624, and 170.315, to read as follows:
 - 160.480. 1. The board of education of each school district [in this state is authorized
- 2 to and the governing board of each charter school shall adopt an a comprehensive
- 3 emergency [preparedness] operations plan [to] that shall address [the use of school
- 4 resources, including school facilities, commodity foods, school buses, and equipment if a
- 5 natural disaster or other community emergency occurs:

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- (1) School safety, crises, and emergency operations;
- (2) Prevention, preparation, operations, and follow-up;
- 8 (3) Collaboration with local law enforcement, providers of fire protection 9 services, and emergency management; and
 - (4) Consideration of supporting mental health needs of all involved in any crisis.
- 2. The emergency operations plan shall be shared with local law enforcement, providers of fire protection services, and emergency management.

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.

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- 13 3. The emergency [preparedness] operations plan may authorize the superintendent or other designated school officials to approve use of school resources to provide relief to the 14 community if an emergency occurs.
 - [3.] 4. Food assistance may be provided using commodities distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture consistent with the standards for emergency congregate feeding under such program.
- [4.] 5. The use of school resources under this section shall be subject to review by the 20 board of education or charter school governing board within thirty days of authorization or as soon as reasonably possible.
 - 6. The board of education of each school district and the governing board of each charter school shall ensure the completion of a physical security site assessment at each facility annually.
 - The department of elementary and secondary education shall develop 7. standards for emergency operations plans described in subsection 1 of this section and shall annually ensure compliance with the adoption of the emergency operations plan described in subsection 1 of this section.
 - The department of elementary and secondary education shall develop standards for the annual physical security site assessment described in subsection 6 of this section using nationally accepted methodology and shall ensure compliance with the completion of the assessment described in subsection 6 of this section.
 - 160.482. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- 2 (1) "Automated external defibrillator" or "AED", a lightweight, portable device 3 that:
 - (a) Is used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart;
 - (b) Has built-in computers within the device to assess the patient's heart rhythm, determine whether defibrillation is needed, and administer the shock;
 - (c) Has audible or visual prompts, or both, to guide the user through the process;
- 8 (d) Has received approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of its pre-market modification filed under 21 U.S.C. Section 360(k), as amended;
 - (e) Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation and rapid ventricular tachycardia and is capable of determining without intervention by an operator whether defibrillation should be performed; and
- 13 (f) Upon determining defibrillation should be performed, either automatically charges and delivers an electrical impulse to an individual's heart or charges and 14 15 delivers an electrical impulse at the command of the operator;

- 16 (2) "Cardiopulmonary resuscitation" or "CPR", a combination of rescue 17 breathing, chest compressions, and external cardiac massage used to sustain an 18 individual's life until advanced assistance arrives;
 - (3) "Defibrillation", administering an electrical impulse to an individual's heart in order to stop ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia;
 - (4) "Emergency services provider", any public employer, or ground or air ambulance service as those terms are used in chapter 190, that employs persons to provide fire fighting, dispatching services, and emergency medical services;
 - (5) "Extracurricular event", any school-sponsored program or voluntary activity sponsored by the school, local education agency, or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency at which students compete for the purpose of:
 - (a) Receiving an award, rating, recognition, or criticism;
 - (b) Qualifying for additional competition; or
 - (c) Preparing for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities;
 - (6) "Project ADAM (Automated Defibrillators in Adam's Memory)", a national nonprofit organization focused on education around preventing and planning to respond to cardiac arrest;
 - (7) "Protocol", currently approved and accepted procedures describing specific steps a provider is required to follow in assessing and treating a patient;
 - (8) "Public school", the same definition as in section 160.011;
 - (9) "School campus", any public school building or cluster of buildings, and grounds around such public school building or cluster of buildings, used for any public school purpose including, but not limited to, an extracurricular activity, organized physical activity courses, early childhood education programs, or school district administration;
 - (10) "School personnel", a school district employee approved by the school board or a contract employee of the school district who is required to follow school policy and procedures;
 - (11) "School-sponsored event", any event or activity sponsored by the public school or school district including, but not limited to, athletic events, booster clubs, parent-teacher organizations, or any activity designed to enhance the school curriculum whether on the school campus or not;
 - (12) "Sudden cardiac arrest", a condition that occurs when the heart malfunctions and stops beating unexpectedly, is due to abnormal heart rhythms called arrhythmias, and is generally the result of some underlying form of heart disease;

(13) "Ventricular fibrillation", the most common arrhythmia that causes cardiac arrest and a condition in which the heart's electrical impulses suddenly become chaotic, often without warning, causing the heart's pumping action to stop abruptly.

- 2. For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each public school shall develop and implement a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on a school campus.
- 3. Members of each public school's administration shall coordinate directly with local emergency services providers to integrate the public school's cardiac emergency response plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols. A cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate evidence-based core elements, such as those recommended by the American Heart Association guidelines, Project ADAM, or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standards or core elements.
- 4. The cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate, at a minimum, the following core elements:
 - (1) Establishment of a cardiac emergency response team;
 - (2) Activation of the team in response to a sudden cardiac arrest;
- 70 (3) Implementation of AED placement and routine maintenance throughout the 71 school campus;
 - (4) Dissemination of the plan throughout the school campus;
 - (5) Maintenance of ongoing staff training in CPR and AED use;
 - (6) Practice of the cardiac emergency response plan using drills annually;
- 75 (7) Integration of the plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols; 76 and
 - (8) Both annual and continuous reviews and evaluations of the plan.
 - 5. Appropriate AED placement shall be dictated by the cardiac emergency response plan and in accordance with guidelines set by the American Heart Association or nationally recognized guidelines focused on emergency cardiovascular care. An AED should be identified with appropriate signage and is onsite or placed and made available in an unlocked location on school property.
 - 6. For schools with an athletic department or organized school athletic program, an AED shall be clearly marked and easily accessible in an unlocked location at each school athletic venue and event. The AED shall be accessible during the school day and any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice in which pupils of the school are participating. An AED should be placed on a victim within three minutes.

88 7. Appropriate school personnel shall be certified in first aid, CPR, and AED use 89 that follow evidence-based guidelines set forth by the American Heart Association or 90 nationally recognized guidelines focused on emergency cardiovascular care. The school personnel required to be certified shall be determined by the cardiac emergency 91 92 response plan and shall include, but not be limited to, athletics coaches, school nurses, 93 and athletic trainers.

160.485. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Stop the Bleed Act". 2

- 2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- 4 (1) "Bleeding control kit", a first aid response kit that contains at least the 5 following:
 - (a) Tourniquets that are:

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- a. Endorsed by the United States Department of Defense Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care or its successor entity; or
- 9 b. Approved for use in battlefield trauma care by the Armed Forces of the 10 **United States:**
 - (b) Bleeding control bandages;
- 12 (c) Latex-free protective gloves;
- 13 (d) Permanent markers;
- 14 (e) Instructional documents developed by the United States Department of Homeland Security's Stop the Bleed national awareness campaign or the American 16 College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma, or both; and
 - Other medical materials and equipment similar to those described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subdivision;
 - (2) "Department", the department of elementary and secondary education;
 - (3) "Emergency medical services personnel", paid or volunteer firefighters, law enforcement officers, first responders, emergency medical technicians, or other emergency service personnel acting within the ordinary course and scope of those professions, but excluding physicians;
- (4) "School personnel", any employee of a public school district or charter school, or any volunteer serving at a public school or charter school, who is designated 25 to use a bleeding control kit under this section.
- 3. (1) Before January 1, 2026, the department shall develop a traumatic blood loss protocol for school personnel to follow in the event of an injury involving traumatic blood loss. The protocol shall meet the requirements of this section and shall be made 30 available to each school district and charter school.
 - (2) The traumatic blood loss protocol shall:

(a) Require that a bleeding control kit be placed in areas where there is likely to be high traffic or congregation, such as auditoriums, cafeterias, or gymnasiums, and areas where risk of injury may be elevated, including vocational classes such as woodworking or automotive classes, of each school district's school buildings and each charter school in an easily accessible location of such areas to be determined by local emergency medical services personnel;

- (b) Include bleeding control kits in the emergency plans of each school district and charter school, including the presentation and use of the bleeding control kits in all drills and emergencies;
- (c) Require each school district and charter school to designate in each school building a school nurse or school health care provider or, if no school nurse or school health care provider is available, a school personnel member, who shall obtain appropriate training annually in the use of a bleeding control kit including, but not limited to:
 - a. The proper application of pressure to stop bleeding;
 - b. The proper application of dressings or bandages;
 - c. Additional pressure techniques to control bleeding; and
 - d. The correct application of tourniquets;
- (d) Require each bleeding control kit in school inventories to be inspected annually to ensure that the materials, supplies, and equipment contained in the bleeding control kit have not expired and that any expired materials, supplies, and equipment are replaced as necessary; and
- (e) Require a bleeding control kit to be restocked after each use and any materials, supplies, and equipment to be replaced as necessary to ensure that the bleeding control kit contains all necessary materials, supplies, and equipment.
- 4. (1) The department shall, in collaboration with the United States Department of Homeland Security and the state department of public safety, include requirements in the traumatic blood loss protocol for school personnel to receive annual training in the use of bleeding control kits.
- (2) The training requirements shall be satisfied by successful completion and certification under the "STOP THE BLEED" course as promulgated by the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma or the American Red Cross.
 - (3) The training requirements may allow online instruction.
 - 5. (1) A bleeding control kit may contain any additional items that:
- (a) Are approved by emergency medical services personnel, as such term is defined in section 190.600;
 - (b) Can adequately treat an injury involving traumatic blood loss; and

- 69 (c) Can be stored in a readily available kit.
- 70 (2) Quantities of each item required to be in a bleeding control kit may be 71 determined by each school district.
 - 6. (1) The department and each school district and charter school shall maintain information regarding the traumatic blood loss protocol and the Stop the Bleed national awareness campaign on each entity's website.
 - (2) Upon request by a school district or a charter school, the department may, in collaboration with the department of public safety, direct the school district or charter school to resources that are available to provide bleeding control kits to the school district or charter school.
 - 7. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each school district and charter school shall implement the traumatic blood loss protocol developed under this section before the end of the 2025-26 school year.
 - (2) The requirements that a bleeding control kit be placed as required in paragraph (a) of subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section, that each kit be restocked as necessary, and that school personnel receive training under this section shall be subject to an appropriation by the general assembly to cover all costs related to such requirements.
 - (3) Any school district or charter school may receive donations of funds for the purchase of bleeding control kits that meet the requirements of this section and may receive donations of bleeding control kits that meet the requirements of this section.
 - 8. This section shall not be construed to create a cause of action against a school district, a charter school, or any school personnel. Any school personnel who in good faith use a bleeding control kit as provided by this section shall be immune from all civil liability for any act or omission in the use of a bleeding control kit unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.
 - 160.660. 1. On or before July 1, [2001] 2026, the state board of education shall add to any school facilities and safety criteria developed for the Missouri school improvement program provisions that require:
 - (1) Each school district to designate a primary and secondary school safety coordinator;
 - (2) Each school district's [designated] primary and secondary safety coordinator to have a thorough knowledge of all federal, state and local school violence prevention programs and resources available to students, teachers or staff in the district; and
- 9 [(2)] (3) Each school district to fully utilize all such programs and resources that the local school board or its designee determines are necessary and cost-effective for the school district.

- 2. Each school district shall require the school safety coordinators and other designated personnel, as necessary, to complete within one calendar year of being designated as a school safety coordinator, either:
- 15 (1) (a) The Federal Emergency Management Administration's (FEMA) IS-16 100.C: Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS 100, or its successor course; 17 and
- 18 (b) The Federal Emergency Management Administration's (FEMA) IS-200.C: 19 Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response, ICS-200, or its successor course; 20 or
 - (2) The Incident Command System (ICS) for Schools course provided by the Missouri School Boards' Association's Center for Education Safety (CES), or its successor course created by CES to replace the ICS for Schools course.
- 3. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2000, shall be invalid and void.

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

- (1) "Anti-intruder door lock", a mechanical or electronic door-locking mechanism on an interior door that is designed to keep an intruder from entering an interior room that shall:
 - (a) Be capable of:

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- a. Locking from inside or outside the room;
- b. Unlocking from outside the room with a key or other approved means; and
- 8 c. Locking or unlocking from inside the room without the use of a key or special 9 knowledge or effort; and
 - (b) Control access to the room;
- 12 (2) "Bullet-resistant window film", glass, plastic film, or another synthetic or 12 natural substance applied to existing glass that can withstand the minimum standard 13 for forced entry resistance as determined by the United States Department of State 14 Certification Standard SD-STD.01.01, Revision G, or its successor standard;
- 15 (3) "Exterior door or entryway", any location of normal ingress and egress into or out of a school building and any glass sidelight that is architecturally part of the entryway;

18 (4) "Interior door", an egress door from a classroom, office, or other occupied 19 room that provides access to the interior of a building.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each school district and charter school shall equip each:
 - (1) Interior door with an anti-intruder door lock; and
- 23 (2) Exterior door or entryway with bullet-resistant window film on the glass of such door or entryway.
 - 3. A school district or charter school shall not be required to equip an interior door with an anti-intruder door lock or to equip the glass of an exterior door or entryway with bullet-resistant window film under this section unless the general assembly specifically appropriates moneys to cover all costs related to equipping such door or entryway with such lock or window film.
 - 4. (1) Each exterior door or entryway and interior door installed after the effective date of this section shall be equipped with the required anti-intruder door lock and bullet-resistant window film.
 - (2) Each existing exterior door or entryway and interior door shall be equipped with the required anti-intruder door lock and bullet-resistant window film before July 1, 2029.
 - 5. (1) A school district or charter school may receive donations of anti-intruder door locks and moneys for the purchase of anti-intruder door locks.
 - (2) A school district or charter school may receive donations of bullet-resistant window film and moneys for the purchase of bullet-resistant window film. Bullet-resistant window film donated or purchased under this subdivision shall meet the bullet-resistant window film requirements of this section.
 - 6. Before or in conjunction with equipping interior doors with anti-intruder door locks and equipping exterior doors or entryways with bullet-resistant window film, each school district and charter school shall develop and implement school building access policies and practices that:
 - (1) Control access to individual classrooms; and
 - (2) Require classroom doors with windows and adjoining sidelights to be equipped with material that provides concealment of students and staff in lockdown while maintaining some limited visibility into the room for first responders.
 - 162.207. 1. As used in this section, "electronic personal communications device" means a portable device that is used to initiate, receive, store, or view communication, information, images, or data electronically.

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- 2. (1) For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school governing board shall adopt a written policy governing a student's possession or use of an electronic personal communications device.
 - (2) Such school district or governing board shall develop and design such policy to promote the educational interests of students and to provide a safe and effective working environment for school employees and volunteers.
 - 3. Such policy shall, at a minimum:
 - (1) Prohibit a student from displaying or using an electronic personal communications device during regularly scheduled instructional time, provided that such policy includes the definition of instructional time;
 - (2) Describe the disciplinary procedures, process, and measures that will be taken if a student violates the policy; and
- 16 (3) (a) Provide exceptions to the prohibition that allow the use of an electronic 17 personal communications device by a student when the use of such device is required 18 during regularly scheduled instructional activities for the following:
- a. An individualized education program, or IEP, as such term is defined in 20 U.S.C. Section 1401, as amended;
- b. A 504 plan created under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. Section 794, as amended;
 - c. An individualized emergency health care plan or an individualized health care plan established under section 167.625;
- d. The Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq., as amended;
 - e. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. Section 701 et seq., as amended;
 - f. The federal Civil Rights Act of 1964; or
- g. The federal Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. Section 1701 et seq., regarding English language learners, as such term is defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 3102, as amended.
- 32 (b) Such exceptions may include when the use of such device is allowable for the 33 following:
 - a. In the case of an emergency;
- b. When directed to use such device for an educational purpose with authorization as directed by established board policies; and
- c. During noninstructional school activities such as school-sponsored field trips,
 transportation, or other noninstructional school activities.
- 4. Each school district and charter school governing board shall publish the policy upon demand.

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- 5. A school district or charter school employee or volunteer shall be held harmless and immune from any liability for actions taken under this section if such employee or volunteer acts in good faith and follows the proper disciplinary procedures and measures adopted under this section by the school board or charter school governing board.
- 167.020. 1. As used in this section, the term "homeless child" or "homeless youth" shall mean a person less than twenty-one years of age who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, including a child or youth who:
- (1) Is sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; is living in motels, hotels, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations; is living in emergency or transitional shelters; is abandoned in hospitals; or is awaiting foster care placement;
- (2) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- (3) Is living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- 12 (4) Is a migratory child or youth who qualifies as homeless because the child or youth 13 is living in circumstances described in subdivisions (1) to (3) of this subsection.
 - 2. In order to register a pupil, the parent or legal guardian of the pupil or the pupil himself or herself shall provide, at the time of registration, one of the following:
 - (1) Proof of residency in the district. Except as otherwise provided in section 167.151, the term "residency" shall mean that a person both physically resides within a school district and is domiciled within that district or, in the case of a private school student suspected of having a disability under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. Section [1412,] 1411 et seq., that the student attends private school within that district. The domicile of a minor child shall be the domicile of a parent, military guardian pursuant to a military-issued guardianship or court-appointed legal guardian. For instances in which the family of a student living in Missouri co-locates to live with other family members or live in a military family support community because one or both of the child's parents are stationed or deployed out of state or deployed within Missouri under active duty orders under Title 10 or
- Title 32 of the United States Code, the student may attend the school district in which the 26
- 27 family member's residence or family support community is located. If the active duty orders
- expire during the school year, the student may finish the school year in that district; 28
- (2) Proof that the person registering the student has requested a waiver under 30 subsection 3 of this section within the last forty-five days; or
- 31 (3) Proof that one or both of the child's parents are being relocated to the state of Missouri under military orders. 32

In instances where there is reason to suspect that admission of the pupil will create an immediate danger to the safety of other pupils and employees of the district, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may convene a hearing within five working days of the request to register and determine whether or not the pupil may register.

- 3. Any person subject to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section may request a waiver from the district board of any of those requirements on the basis of hardship or good cause. Under no circumstances shall athletic ability be a valid basis of hardship or good cause for the issuance of a waiver of the requirements of subsection 2 of this section. The district board or committee of the board appointed by the president and which shall have full authority to act in lieu of the board shall convene a hearing as soon as possible, but no later than forty-five days after receipt of the waiver request made under this subsection or the waiver request shall be granted. The district board or committee of the board may grant the request for a waiver of any requirement of subsection 2 of this section. The district board or committee of the board may also reject the request for a waiver in which case the pupil shall not be allowed to register. Any person aggrieved by a decision of a district board or committee of the board on a request for a waiver under this subsection may appeal such decision to the circuit court in the county where the school district is located.
- 4. Any person who knowingly submits false information to satisfy any requirement of subsection 2 of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- 5. In addition to any other penalties authorized by law, a district board may file a civil action to recover, from the parent, military guardian or legal guardian of the pupil, the costs of school attendance for any pupil who was enrolled at a school in the district and whose parent, military guardian or legal guardian filed false information to satisfy any requirement of subsection 2 of this section.
- 6. Subsection 2 of this section shall not apply to a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, or a pupil attending a school not in the pupil's district of residence as a participant in an interdistrict transfer program established under a court-ordered desegregation program, a pupil who is a ward of the state and has been placed in a residential care facility by state officials, a pupil who has been placed in a residential care facility due to a mental illness or developmental disability, a pupil attending a school pursuant to sections 167.121 and 167.151, a pupil placed in a residential facility by a juvenile court, a pupil with a disability identified under state eligibility criteria if the student is in the district for reasons other than accessing the district's educational program, or a pupil attending a regional or cooperative alternative education program or an alternative education program on a contractual basis.
- 7. Within two business days of enrolling a pupil, the school official enrolling a pupil, including any special education pupil, shall request those records required by district policy

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70 for student transfer [and those], discipline records required by subsection 9 of section 160.261 from all schools previously attended by the pupil within the last twelve months, and records 72 of any behavioral risk assessment completed on the pupil by the district. Any school 73 district that receives a request for such records from another school district enrolling a pupil 74 that had previously attended a school in such district shall respond to such request within five business days of receiving the request. School districts may report or disclose education 75 76 records to law enforcement and juvenile justice authorities if the disclosure concerns law 77 enforcement's or juvenile justice authorities' ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, 78 the student whose records are released. The officials and authorities to whom such information is disclosed must comply with applicable restrictions set forth in 20 U.S.C. 80 Section 1232g(b)(1)(E).

8. If one or both of a child's parents are being relocated to the state of Missouri under military orders, a school district shall allow remote registration of the student and shall not require the parent or legal guardian of the student or the student himself or herself to physically appear at a location within the district to register the student. Proof of residency, as described in this section, shall not be required at the time of the remote registration but shall be required within ten days of the student's attendance in the school district.

of enrolling a nonresident pupil placed pursuant to sections 210.481 to 210.536, the school official enrolling a pupil, including any special education pupil, shall request those records required by district policy for student transfer [and those], discipline records required by subsection 9 of section 160.261, and records of any behavioral risk assessment completed on the pupil from all schools and other facilities previously attended by the pupil and from other state agencies as enumerated in section 210.518 and any entities involved with the placement of the student within the last twenty-four months. Any request for records under this section shall include, if applicable to the student, any records relating to an act of violence as defined under subsection 7 of section 160.262.

167.115. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 211 or chapter 610 to the contrary, the **prosecutor**, juvenile officer, sheriff, chief of police, or other appropriate law enforcement authority shall, as soon as reasonably practical, notify the superintendent[5] or the superintendent's designee[5] of the school district in which the pupil is enrolled when a **charge or indictment is filed or a** petition is filed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 211.031 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the following acts:

- (1) First degree murder under section 565.020;
- (2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;
- 9 (3) Kidnapping under section 565.110 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or 0 kidnapping in the first degree under section 565.110;

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- 11 (4) First degree assault under section 565.050;
- 12 (5) Forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape 13 in the first degree under section 566.030;
- 14 (6) Forcible sodomy under section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060;
 - (7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;
- 17 (8) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020 as it existed prior to January 1, 18 2017, or robbery in the first degree under section 570.023;
- 19 (9) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or manufacture of a controlled substance under section 579.055;
- 21 (10) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212 as it existed prior to 22 January 1, 2017, or delivery of a controlled substance under section 579.020;
- 23 (11) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
- 24 (12) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
- 25 (13) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024 as it existed prior to January 1, 26 2017, involuntary manslaughter in the first degree under section 565.024, or involuntary 27 manslaughter in the second degree under section 565.027;
- 28 (14) Second degree assault under section 565.060 as it existed prior to January 1, 29 2017, or second degree assault under section 565.052;
- 30 (15) Sexual assault under section 566.040 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or 31 rape in the second degree under section 566.031;
- 32 (16) Felonious restraint under section 565.120 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, 33 or kidnapping in the second degree under section 565.120;
 - (17) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;
- 35 (18) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;
- 36 (19) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 as it existed 37 prior to January 1, 2017;
- 38 (20) Child molestation in the first, second, or third degree pursuant to sections 39 566.067, 566.068, or 566.069;
- 40 (21) Deviate sexual assault pursuant to section 566.070 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the second degree under section 566.061;
 - (22) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083; or
- 43 (23) Sexual abuse pursuant to section 566.100 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sexual abuse in the first degree under section 566.100.
- 2. The notification shall be made orally or in writing, in a timely manner, no later than [five days] twenty-four hours following the filing of the charge, indictment, or petition. If the report is made orally, written notice shall follow in a timely manner. The notification shall

include a complete description of the conduct the pupil is alleged to have committed and the dates the conduct occurred but shall not include the name of any victim. Upon the disposition of any such case, the juvenile office or prosecuting attorney or their designee shall send a second notification to the superintendent providing the disposition of the case, including a brief summary of the relevant finding of facts, no later than [five] two business days following the disposition of the case.

- 3. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent shall report such information to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. Any information received by school district officials pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence and used for the limited purpose of assuring that good order and discipline is maintained in the school. This information shall not be used as the sole basis for not providing educational services to a public school pupil unless the school district requests the attorney general's office or the district or charter school's attorney to seek an injunction from a court of competent jurisdiction to exclude the pupil from educational services if there is a substantial likelihood of danger to the safety of pupils or employees of the school district. The information may be used to provide the pupil educational services in an alternative environment.
- 4. The superintendent shall notify the appropriate division of the juvenile or family court upon any pupil's suspension for more than ten days or expulsion of any pupil that the school district is aware is under the jurisdiction of the court.
- 5. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee may be called to serve in a consultant capacity at any dispositional proceedings pursuant to section 211.031 which may involve reference to a pupil's academic treatment plan.
- 6. Upon the transfer of any pupil described in this section to any other school district in this state, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall forward the written notification given to the superintendent pursuant to subsection 2 of this section to the superintendent of the new school district in which the pupil has enrolled. Such written notification shall be required again in the event of any subsequent transfer by the pupil.
- 7. As used in this section, the terms "school" and "school district" shall include any charter, private or parochial school or school district, and the term "superintendent" shall include the principal or equivalent chief school officer in the cases of charter, private or parochial schools.
- 8. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent or other school employee who, in good faith, reports information in accordance with the terms of this section and section 160.261 shall not be civilly liable for providing such information.

167.117. 1. In any instance when any person is believed to have committed an act which if committed by an adult would be assault in the first, second or third degree, sexual assault, or deviate sexual assault against a pupil or school employee, while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities, the principal shall immediately report such incident to the appropriate local law enforcement agency and to the superintendent, except in any instance when any person is believed to have committed an act which if committed by an adult would be assault in the third degree and a written agreement as to the procedure for the reporting of such incidents of third degree assault has been executed between the superintendent of the school district and the appropriate local law enforcement agency, the principal shall report such incident to the appropriate local law enforcement agency in accordance with such agreement.

- 2. In any instance when a pupil is discovered to have on or about such pupil's person, or among such pupil's possessions, or placed elsewhere on the school premises, including but not limited to the school playground or the school parking lot, on a school bus or at a school activity whether on or off of school property any controlled substance as defined in section 195.010 or any weapon as defined in subsection 6 of section 160.261 in violation of school policy, the principal shall immediately report such incident to the appropriate local law enforcement agency and to the superintendent.
- 3. In any instance when a teacher becomes aware of an assault as set forth in subsection 1 of this section or finds a pupil in possession of a weapon or controlled substances as set forth in subsection 2 of this section, the teacher shall immediately report such incident to the principal.
- 4. School districts and charter schools may enter into written agreements with law enforcement agencies as to the procedure for reporting the criminal offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section. The agreements may authorize the school district or charter school to report the criminal offense to the children's division rather than law enforcement if a pupil is under eleven years of age.
- 5. If a school employee, agent, or official becomes aware of an offense that is required to be reported in this section, the employee, agent, or official shall immediately notify a principal or other administrator to make the report.
- 6. A school employee, [superintendent or such person's designee] agent, or official who in good faith provides information to law enforcement [or juvenile authorities pursuant to] in accordance with this section or section 160.261 shall not be civilly liable for providing such information.
- [5.] 7. Any school **employee**, **agent**, **or** official responsible for reporting pursuant to this section or section 160.261 who willfully neglects or refuses to perform this duty shall be subject to the penalty established pursuant to section 162.091.

167.624. Each school board [in the state, if the school district does not presently have

a program as described below, may develop and implement a program to train the students

and] and charter school governing board shall provide training for all employees of the

district or charter school in the administration of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and other

lifesaving methods, as they determine best[, and]. Such board may consult the department of

public safety, the state fire marshal's office, the local fire protection authorities, and others as

the board sees fit. [The board may make completion of the program a requirement for

graduation.] Any trained employee shall be held harmless and immune from any civil

liability for administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation and other lifesaving methods in

good faith and according to standard medical practices.

- 170.315. 1. (1) There is hereby established the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program (ASIRT).
- (2) For each school year ending before July 1, 2026, each school district and charter school may[, by July 1, 2014,] include in its teacher and school employee training a component on how to properly respond to students who provide them with information about a threatening situation and how to address situations in which there is a potentially dangerous or armed intruder in the school. Training may also include information and techniques on how to address situations where an active shooter is present in the school or on school property.
- (3) For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school shall include in its teacher and school employee training a component on how to properly respond to students who provide a teacher or school employee with information about a threatening situation and how to address situations in which there is a potentially dangerous or armed intruder in the school. Such training shall include information and techniques on how to address situations where an active shooter is present in the school or on school property.
- 2. (1) For each school year ending before July 1, 2026, each school district and charter school may conduct the training described in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section on an annual basis. If no formal training has previously occurred, the length of the training may be eight hours. The length of annual continuing training may be four hours.
- (2) For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school shall conduct the training required in subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section on an annual basis. If no formal training has previously occurred, the length of the training shall be eight hours. The length of annual continuing training shall be at least four hours.
- 3. All school personnel shall participate in a simulated active shooter [and] or intruder response drill conducted and led by law enforcement professionals or school safety

professionals. Each drill [may] shall include an explanation of its purpose and a safety briefing. [The training shall require each participant to know and understand how to respond in the event of an actual emergency on school property or at a school event. The drill may include:

- (1) Allowing school personnel to respond to the simulated emergency in whatever way they have been trained or informed; and
- (2) Allowing school personnel to attempt and implement new methods of responding to the simulated emergency based upon previously used unsuccessful methods of response.]
- 4. All instructors for the program shall be certified by the department of public safety's peace officers standards training commission.
- 5. School districts and charter schools may consult and collaborate with law enforcement authorities, emergency response agencies, and other organizations and entities trained to deal with active shooters or potentially dangerous or armed intruders.
- 6. Public schools shall actively foster an environment in which students feel comfortable sharing information they have regarding a potentially threatening or dangerous situation with a responsible adult. As part of each public school's efforts to actively foster such environment, each public school shall annually provide age-appropriate information and training on the Missouri state highway patrol's Courage2ReportMO (C2R) reporting mechanism or its successor reporting mechanism.
- 7. For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school shall hold an age-appropriate active shooter exercise in which students, teachers, and other school employees participate in and practice the procedures for safety and protection to be implemented under such conditions.

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