VETOED BILLS OVERRIDDEN

HB 1132 [SCS HB 1132]

Changes the laws regarding a tax credit for contributions to a maternity home, pregnancy resource center, or a food pantry

AN ACT to repeal sections 135.600, 135.630, and 135.647, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to benevolent tax credits.

Vetoed July 9, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1825 for the full text of HB 1132.

HB 1307 [SCS HCS HBs 1307 & 1313]

Changes the minimum waiting period before a woman can have an abortion from 24 hours to 72 hours

AN ACT to repeal sections 188.027 and 188.039, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to the required waiting period before having an abortion.

Vetoed July 2, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1829 for the full text of HB 1307 & 1313.

SB 509 [SS#3 SCS SBs 509 & 496]

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

AN ACT to repeal sections 143.011, 143.021, and 143.151, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to income taxes.

Vetoed May 1, 2014
Overridden May 6, 2014

Please consult page 1835 or the Senate Bills, page 1414, for the full text of SB 509 & 496.

SB 523 [SB 523]

Prohibits school districts from requiring a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology to transmit certain information

AN ACT to amend chapter 167, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the use of radio frequency identification technology in school districts.

Vetoed July 9, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1838 for the full text of SB 523.

SB 593 [SS SCS SB 593]

Modifies provisions relating to nonpartisan elections

AN ACT to repeal section 115.124, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to nonpartisan elections.

Vetoed July 2, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1838 for the full text of SB 593.

SB 656 [CCS HCS SB 656]

Modifies the live fire exercise and testing requirements for a concealed carry permit

AN ACT to repeal sections 21.750, 84.340, 571.030, 571.101, 571.107, 571.111, 571.117, 575.153, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to firearms, with penalty provisions.

Vetoed July 14, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1842 for the full text of SB 656.

SB 727 [HCS SB 727]

Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits

AN ACT to amend chapters 144 and 208, RSMo, by adding thereto three new sections relating to farmers' markets.

Vetoed June 11, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1862 for the full text of SB 727.

SB 731 [SCS SB 731]

Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions

AN ACT to repeal sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, and 82.1030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to property regulations in certain cities and counties.

Vetoed July 7, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1865 for the full text of SB 731.

SB 829 [SCS SB 829]

Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases

AN ACT to repeal section 136.300, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to tax liability disputes.

Vetoed June 11, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1869 for the full text of SB 829.

SB 841 [SS SCS SB 841]

Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products

AN ACT to repeal sections 407.925, 407.926, 407.927, 407.929, 407.931, 407.933, and 407.934, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products, with penalty provisions.

Vetoed July 14, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1870 for the full text of SB 841.

SB 866 [SS SB 866]

Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans

AN ACT to amend chapter 408, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to installment loan lenders.

Vetoed July 10, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

Please consult page 1876 for the full text of SB 866.

HB 1132 [SCS HB 1132]

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.

Changes the laws regarding a tax credit for contributions to a maternity home, pregnancy resource center, or a food pantry

AN ACT to repeal sections 135.600, 135.630, and 135.647, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to benevolent tax credits.

SECTION

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 135.600, 135.630, and 135.647, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 135.600, 135.630, and 135.647, to read as follows:

135.600. DEFINITIONS — TAX CREDIT, AMOUNT — LIMITATIONS — DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES DETERMINATIONS, CLASSIFICATION OF MATERNITY HOMES — EFFECTIVE DATE — NO NEW CREDITS ISSUED, WHEN — 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Contribution", a donation of cash, stock, bonds or other marketable securities, or real property;

(2) "Maternity home", a residential facility located in this state established for the purpose of providing housing and assistance to pregnant women who are carrying their pregnancies to term, and which is exempt from income taxation under the United States Internal Revenue Code;

(3) "State tax liability", in the case of a business taxpayer, any liability incurred by such taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 143, chapter 147, chapter 148, and chapter 153, exclusive of the provisions relating to the withholding of tax as provided for in sections 143.191 to 143.265, and related provisions, and in the case of an individual taxpayer, any liability incurred by such taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 143;

(4) "Taxpayer", a person, firm, a partner in a firm, corporation or a shareholder in an S corporation doing business in the state of Missouri and subject to the state income tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 143, including any charitable organization which is exempt from federal income tax and whose Missouri unrelated business taxable income, if any, would be subject to the state income tax imposed under chapter 143, or a corporation subject to the annual corporation franchise tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 147, or an insurance company paying an annual tax on its gross premium receipts in this state, or other financial institution paying taxes to the state of Missouri or any political subdivision of this state pursuant to the provisions of chapter 148, or an express company which pays an annual tax on its gross receipts in this state pursuant to chapter 153, or an individual subject to the state income tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 143.

2. A taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability, in an amount equal to fifty percent of the amount such taxpayer contributed to a maternity home.

3. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's state tax liability for the taxable year that the credit is claimed, and such taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit in excess of fifty thousand dollars per taxable year. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the taxable year the contribution was made may be carried over to the next four succeeding taxable years until the full credit has been claimed.

4. Except for any excess credit which is carried over pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, a taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit unless the total amount of such taxpayer's contribution or contributions to a maternity home or homes in such taxpayer's taxable year has a value of at least one hundred dollars.

5. The director of the department of social services shall determine, at least annually, which facilities in this state may be classified as maternity homes. The director of the department of social services may require of a facility seeking to be classified as a maternity home whatever information is reasonably necessary to make such a determination. The director of the department of social services shall classify a facility as a maternity home if such facility meets the definition set forth in subsection 1 of this section.

6. The director of the department of social services shall establish a procedure by which a taxpayer can determine if a facility has been classified as a maternity home, and by which such taxpayer can then contribute to such maternity home and claim a tax credit. Maternity homes shall be permitted to decline a contribution from a taxpayer. The cumulative amount of tax credits which may be claimed by all the taxpayers contributing to maternity homes in any one fiscal year shall not exceed two million dollars **for all fiscal years ending on or before June 30, 2014, and two million five hundred thousand dollars for all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014**.

7. The director of the department of social services shall establish a procedure by which, from the beginning of the fiscal year until some point in time later in the fiscal year to be determined by the director of the department of social services, the cumulative amount of tax credits are equally apportioned among all facilities classified as maternity homes. If a maternity home fails to use all, or some percentage to be determined by the director of the department of social services, of its apportioned tax credits during this predetermined period of time, the director of the department of social services may reapportion these unused tax credits to those maternity homes that have used all, or some percentage to be determined by the director of the department of social services, of their apportioned tax credits during this predetermined period of time. The director of the department of social services may establish more than one period of time and reapportion more than once during each fiscal year. To the maximum extent possible, the director of the department of social services shall establish the procedure described in this subsection in such a manner as to ensure that taxpayers can claim all the tax credits possible up to the cumulative amount of tax credits available for the fiscal year.

8. This section shall become effective January 1, 2000, and shall apply to all tax years after December 31, 1999. **No tax credits shall be issued under this section after June 30, 2020.**

135.630. TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO PREGNANCY RESOURCE CENTERS, DEFINITIONS — AMOUNT — LIMITATIONS — DETERMINATION OF QUALIFYING CENTERS — CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF CREDITS — APPORTIONMENT PROCEDURE, REAPPORTIONMENT OF CREDITS — IDENTITY OF CONTRIBUTORS PROVIDED TO DIRECTOR, CONFIDENTIALITY — SUNSET PROVISION. — 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Contribution", a donation of cash, stock, bonds, or other marketable securities, or real property;

(2) "Director", the director of the department of social services;

(3) "Pregnancy resource center", a nonresidential facility located in this state:

(a) Established and operating primarily to provide assistance to women with crisis pregnancies or unplanned pregnancies by offering pregnancy testing, counseling, emotional and

material support, and other similar services to encourage and assist such women in carrying their pregnancies to term; and

(b) Where childbirths are not performed; and

(c) Which does not perform, induce, or refer for abortions and which does not hold itself out as performing, inducing, or referring for abortions; and

(d) Which provides direct client services at the facility, as opposed to merely providing counseling or referral services by telephone; and

(e) Which provides its services at no cost to its clients; and

(f) When providing medical services, such medical services must be performed in accordance with Missouri statute; and

(g) Which is exempt from income taxation pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(4) "State tax liability", in the case of a business taxpayer, any liability incurred by such taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of chapters 143, 147, 148, and 153, excluding sections 143.191 to 143.265 and related provisions, and in the case of an individual taxpayer, any liability incurred by such taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 143, excluding sections 143.191 to 143.265 and related provisions;

(5) "Taxpayer", a person, firm, a partner in a firm, corporation, or a shareholder in an S corporation doing business in the state of Missouri and subject to the state income tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 143, or a corporation subject to the annual corporation franchise tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 147, or an insurance company paying an annual tax on its gross premium receipts in this state, or other financial institution paying taxes to the state of Missouri or any political subdivision of this state pursuant to the provisions of chapter 148, or an express company which pays an annual tax on its gross receipts in this state pursuant to chapter 153, or an individual subject to the state income tax imposed by the provisions of chapter 143, or any charitable organization which is exempt from federal income tax and whose Missouri unrelated business taxable income, if any, would be subject to the state income tax imposed under chapter 143.

2. (1) Beginning on March 29, 2013, any contribution to a pregnancy resource center made on or after January 1, 2013, shall be eligible for tax credits as provided by this section.

(2) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, a taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability in an amount equal to fifty percent of the amount such taxpayer contributed to a pregnancy resource center.

3. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's state tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, and such taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit in excess of fifty thousand dollars per taxable year. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the taxable year the contribution was made may be carried over to the next four succeeding taxable years until the full credit has been claimed.

4. Except for any excess credit which is carried over pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, a taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit unless the total amount of such taxpayer's contribution or contributions to a pregnancy resource center or centers in such taxpayer's taxable year has a value of at least one hundred dollars.

5. The director shall determine, at least annually, which facilities in this state may be classified as pregnancy resource centers. The director may require of a facility seeking to be classified as a pregnancy resource center whatever information which is reasonably necessary to make such a determination. The director shall classify a facility as a pregnancy resource center if such facility meets the definition set forth in subsection 1 of this section.

6. The director shall establish a procedure by which a taxpayer can determine if a facility has been classified as a pregnancy resource center. Pregnancy resource centers shall be permitted to decline a contribution from a taxpayer. The cumulative amount of tax credits which may be claimed by all the taxpayers contributing to pregnancy resource centers in any one fiscal year shall not exceed two million dollars **for all fiscal years ending on or before June 30,**

2014, and two million five hundred thousand dollars for all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014. Tax credits shall be issued in the order contributions are received.

7. The director shall establish a procedure by which, from the beginning of the fiscal year until some point in time later in the fiscal year to be determined by the director, the cumulative amount of tax credits are equally apportioned among all facilities classified as pregnancy resource centers. If a pregnancy resource center fails to use all, or some percentage to be determined by the director, of its apportioned tax credits during this predetermined period of time, the director may reapportion these unused tax credits to those pregnancy resource centers that have used all, or some percentage to be determined by the director, of their apportioned tax credits during this predetermined period of time. The director may establish more than one period of time and reapportion more than once during each fiscal year. To the maximum extent possible, the director shall establish the procedure described in this subsection in such a manner as to ensure that taxpayers can claim all the tax credits possible up to the cumulative amount of tax credits available for the fiscal year.

8. Each pregnancy resource center shall provide information to the director concerning the identity of each taxpayer making a contribution to the pregnancy resource center who is claiming a tax credit pursuant to this section and the amount of the contribution. The director shall provide the information to the director of revenue. The director shall be subject to the confidentiality and penalty provisions of section 32.057 relating to the disclosure of tax information.

9. Pursuant to section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The program authorized under this section shall be reauthorized as of March 29, 2013, and shall expire on December 31, 2019, unless reauthorized by the general assembly; and

(2) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which a program authorized under this section is sunset; and

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to limit or in any way impair the department's ability to issue tax credits authorized on or before the date the program authorized under this section expires or a taxpayer's ability to redeem such tax credits.

135.647. DONATED FOOD TAX CREDIT — DEFINITIONS — AMOUNT — PROCEDURE TO CLAIM THE CREDIT — RULEMAKING AUTHORITY — SUNSET PROVISION. — 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Local food pantry", any food pantry that is:

(a) Exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; and

(b) Distributing emergency food supplies to Missouri low-income people who would otherwise not have access to food supplies in the area in which the taxpayer claiming the tax credit under this section resides;

(2) "Taxpayer", an individual, a firm, a partner in a firm, corporation, or a shareholder in an S corporation doing business in this state and subject to the state income tax imposed by chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265.

2. (1) Beginning on March 29, 2013, any donation of cash or food made on or after January 1, 2013, shall be eligible for tax credits as provided by this section.

(2) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, any taxpayer who donates cash or food, unless such food is donated after the food's expiration date, to any local food pantry shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265, in an amount equal to fifty percent of the value of the donations made to the extent such amounts that have been subtracted from federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income are added back in the determination of Missouri adjusted gross income or Missouri taxable income before the credit can be claimed. Each taxpayer claiming a tax credit under this section shall file an affidavit with the income tax return verifying the amount of their contributions. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount

of the taxpayer's state tax liability for the tax year that the credit is claimed, and shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per taxpayer claiming the credit. Any amount of credit that the taxpayer is prohibited by this section from claiming in a tax year shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward to any of the taxpayer's three subsequent taxable years. No tax credit granted under this section shall be transferred, sold, or assigned. No taxpayer shall be eligible to receive a credit pursuant to this section if such taxpayer employs persons who are not authorized to work in the United States under federal law.

3. The cumulative amount of tax credits under this section which may be allocated to all taxpayers contributing to a local food pantry in any one fiscal year shall not exceed one million [two] **seven** hundred fifty thousand dollars. The director of revenue shall establish a procedure by which the cumulative amount of tax credits is apportioned among all taxpayers claiming the credit by April fifteenth of the fiscal year in which the tax credit is claimed. To the maximum extent possible, the director of revenue shall establish the procedure described in this subsection in such a manner as to ensure that taxpayers can claim all the tax credits possible up to the cumulative amount of tax credits available for the fiscal year.

4. Any local food pantry may accept or reject any donation of food made under this section for any reason. For purposes of this section, any donations of food accepted by a local food pantry shall be valued at fair market value, or at wholesale value if the taxpayer making the donation of food is a retail grocery store, food broker, wholesaler, or restaurant.

5. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section. 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, 2007, shall be invalid and void.

6. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The program authorized under this section shall be reauthorized as of March 29, 2013, and shall expire on December 31, 2019, unless reauthorized by the general assembly; and

(2) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset; and

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to limit or in any way impair the department's ability to redeem tax credits authorized on or before the date the program authorized under this section expires or a taxpayer's ability to redeem such tax credits.

Vetoed July 9, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

HB 1307 [SCS HCS HBs 1307 & 1313]

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.

Changes the minimum waiting period before a woman can have an abortion from 24 hours to 72 hours

AN ACT to repeal sections 188.027 and 188.039, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to the required waiting period before having an abortion.

SECTION

A. Enacting clause.

188.027. Consent, voluntary and informed, required — procedure, contents — information to be presented in person — alleviation of pain, requirements — medical emergency, procedure — payment prohibited, when — written materials required, when — emergency rules authorized — waiting period restrained or enjoined, effect of.

188.039. Seventy-two hour waiting period for abortions required — medical emergency exception, definition — informed consent requirements — department to provide model consent forms — waiting period restrained or enjoined, effect of.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 188.027 and 188.039, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 188.027 and 188.039, to read as follows:

188.027. CONSENT, VOLUNTARY AND INFORMED, REQUIRED — PROCEDURE, CONTENTS — INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED IN PERSON — ALLEVIATION OF PAIN, REQUIREMENTS — MEDICAL EMERGENCY, PROCEDURE — PAYMENT PROHIBITED, WHEN — WRITTEN MATERIALS REQUIRED, WHEN — EMERGENCY RULES AUTHORIZED — WAITING PERIOD RESTRAINED OR ENJOINED, EFFECT OF. — 1. Except in the case of medical emergency, no abortion shall be performed or induced on a woman without her voluntary and informed consent, given freely and without coercion. Consent to an abortion is voluntary and informed and given freely and without coercion**[**,**]** if**,** and only if, at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours prior to the abortion:

(1) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has informed the woman**[**,**]** orally, reduced to writing, and in person, of the following:

(a) The name of the physician who will perform or induce the abortion;

(b) Medically accurate information that a reasonable patient would consider material to the decision of whether or not to undergo the abortion, including:

a. A description of the proposed abortion method;

b. The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman associated with the proposed abortion method including, but not limited to, infection, hemorrhage, cervical tear or uterine perforation, harm to subsequent pregnancies or the ability to carry a subsequent child to term, and possible adverse psychological effects associated with the abortion; and

c. The immediate and long-term medical risks to the woman, in light of the anesthesia and medication that is to be administered, the unborn child's gestational age, and the woman's medical history and medical condition;

(c) Alternatives to the abortion which shall include making the woman aware that information and materials shall be provided to her detailing such alternatives to the abortion;

(d) A statement that the physician performing or inducing the abortion is available for any questions concerning the abortion, together with the telephone number that the physician may be later reached to answer any questions that the woman may have;

(e) The location of the hospital that offers obstetrical or gynecological care located within thirty miles of the location where the abortion is performed or induced and at which the physician performing or inducing the abortion has clinical privileges and where the woman may receive follow-up care by the physician if complications arise;

(f) The gestational age of the unborn child at the time the abortion is to be performed or induced; and

(g) The anatomical and physiological characteristics of the unborn child at the time the abortion is to be performed or induced;

(2) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department, which describe the probable anatomical and physiological characteristics of the unborn child at two-week

gestational increments from conception to full term, including color photographs or images of the developing unborn child at two-week gestational increments. Such descriptions shall include information about brain and heart functions, the presence of external members and internal organs during the applicable stages of development and information on when the unborn child is viable. The printed materials shall prominently display the following statement: "The life of each human being begins at conception. Abortion will terminate the life of a separate, unique, living human being.";

(3) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department, which describe the various surgical and drug-induced methods of abortion relevant to the stage of pregnancy, as well as the immediate and long-term medical risks commonly associated with each abortion method including, but not limited to, infection, hemorrhage, cervical tear or uterine perforation, harm to subsequent pregnancies or the ability to carry a subsequent child to term, and the possible adverse psychological effects associated with an abortion;

(4) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional shall provide the woman with the opportunity to view at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours prior to the abortion an active ultrasound of the unborn child and hear the heartbeat of the unborn child if the heartbeat is audible. The woman shall be provided with a geographically indexed list maintained by the department of health care providers, facilities, and clinics that perform ultrasounds, including those that offer ultrasound services free of charge. Such materials shall provide contact information for each provider, facility, or clinic including telephone numbers and, if available, website addresses. Should the woman decide to obtain an ultrasound from a provider, facility, or clinic other than the abortion facility, the woman shall be offered a reasonable time to obtain the ultrasound examination before the date and time set for performing or inducing an abortion. The person conducting the ultrasound shall ensure that the active ultrasound image is of a quality consistent with standard medical practice in the community, contains the dimensions of the unborn child, and accurately portrays the presence of external members and internal organs, if present or viewable, of the unborn child. The auscultation of fetal heart tone must also be of a quality consistent with standard medical practice in the community. If the woman chooses to view the ultrasound or hear the heartbeat or both at the abortion facility, the viewing or hearing or both shall be provided to her at the abortion facility at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours prior to the abortion being performed or induced;

(5) Prior to an abortion being performed or induced on an unborn child of twenty-two weeks gestational age or older, the physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department that offer information on the possibility of the abortion causing pain to the unborn child. This information shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(a) At least by twenty-two weeks of gestational age, the unborn child possesses all the anatomical structures, including pain receptors, spinal cord, nerve tracts, thalamus, and cortex, that are necessary in order to feel pain;

(b) A description of the actual steps in the abortion procedure to be performed or induced, and at which steps the abortion procedure could be painful to the unborn child;

(c) There is evidence that by twenty-two weeks of gestational age, unborn children seek to evade certain stimuli in a manner that in an infant or an adult would be interpreted as a response to pain;

(d) Anesthesia is given to unborn children who are twenty-two weeks or more gestational age who undergo prenatal surgery;

(e) Anesthesia is given to premature children who are twenty-two weeks or more gestational age who undergo surgery;

(f) Anesthesia or an analgesic is available in order to minimize or alleviate the pain to the unborn child;

(6) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department explaining to the woman alternatives to abortion she may wish to consider. Such materials shall:

(a) Identify on a geographical basis public and private agencies available to assist a woman in carrying her unborn child to term, and to assist her in caring for her dependent child or placing her child for adoption, including agencies commonly known and generally referred to as pregnancy resource centers, crisis pregnancy centers, maternity homes, and adoption agencies. Such materials shall provide a comprehensive list by geographical area of the agencies, a description of the services they offer, and the telephone numbers and addresses of the agencies; provided that such materials shall not include any programs, services, organizations, or affiliates of organizations that perform or induce, or assist in the performing or inducing**[**,**]** of**,** abortions or that refer for abortions;

(b) Explain the Missouri alternatives to abortion services program under section 188.325, and any other programs and services available to pregnant women and mothers of newborn children offered by public or private agencies which assist a woman in carrying her unborn child to term and assist her in caring for her dependent child or placing her child for adoption, including but not limited to prenatal care; maternal health care; newborn or infant care; mental health services; professional counseling services; housing programs; utility assistance; transportation services; food, clothing, and supplies related to pregnancy; parenting skills; educational programs; job training and placement services; drug and alcohol testing and treatment; and adoption assistance;

(c) Identify the state website for the Missouri alternatives to abortion services program under section 188.325, and any toll-free number established by the state operated in conjunction with the program;

(d) Prominently display the statement: "There are public and private agencies willing and able to help you carry your child to term, and to assist you and your child after your child is born, whether you choose to keep your child or place him or her for adoption. The state of Missouri encourages you to contact those agencies before making a final decision about abortion. State law requires that your physician or a qualified professional give you the opportunity to call agencies like these before you undergo an abortion.";

(7) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has presented the woman, in person, printed materials provided by the department explaining that the father of the unborn child is liable to assist in the support of the child, even in instances where he has offered to pay for the abortion. Such materials shall include information on the legal duties and support obligations of the father of a child, including, but not limited to, child support payments, and the fact that paternity may be established by the father's name on a birth certificate or statement of paternity, or by court action. Such printed materials shall also state that more information concerning paternity establishment and child support services and enforcement may be obtained by calling the family support division within the Missouri department of social services; and

(8) The physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional shall inform the woman that she is free to withhold or withdraw her consent to the abortion at any time without affecting her right to future care or treatment and without the loss of any state or federally funded benefits to which she might otherwise be entitled.

2. All information required to be provided to a woman considering abortion by subsection 1 of this section shall be presented to the woman individually, in the physical presence of the woman and in a private room, to protect her privacy, to maintain the confidentiality of her decision, to ensure that the information focuses on her individual circumstances, to ensure she has an adequate opportunity to ask questions, and to ensure that she is not a victim of coerced abortion. Should a woman be unable to read materials provided to her, they shall be read to her. Should a woman need an interpreter to understand the information presented in the written

materials, an interpreter shall be provided to her. Should a woman ask questions concerning any of the information or materials, answers shall be provided in a language she can understand.

3. No abortion shall be performed or induced unless and until the woman upon whom the abortion is to be performed or induced certifies in writing on a checklist form provided by the department that she has been presented all the information required in subsection 1 of this section, that she has been provided the opportunity to view an active ultrasound image of the unborn child and hear the heartbeat of the unborn child if it is audible, and that she further certifies that she gives her voluntary and informed consent, freely and without coercion, to the abortion procedure.

4. No abortion shall be performed or induced on an unborn child of twenty-two weeks gestational age or older unless and until the woman upon whom the abortion is to be performed or induced has been provided the opportunity to choose to have an anesthetic or analgesic administered to eliminate or alleviate pain to the unborn child caused by the particular method of abortion to be performed or induced. The administration of anesthesia or analgesics shall be performed in a manner consistent with standard medical practice in the community.

5. No physician shall perform or induce an abortion unless and until the physician has obtained from the woman her voluntary and informed consent given freely and without coercion. If the physician has reason to believe that the woman is being coerced into having an abortion, the physician or qualified professional shall inform the woman that services are available for her and shall provide her with private access to a telephone and information about such services, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Rape crisis centers, as defined in section 455.003;

(2) Shelters for victims of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.200; and

(3) Orders of protection, pursuant to chapter 455.

6. No physician shall perform or induce an abortion unless and until the physician has received and signed a copy of the form prescribed in subsection 3 of this section. The physician shall retain a copy of the form in the patient's medical record.

7. In the event of a medical emergency as provided by section **[**188.075**]** **188.039**, the physician who performed or induced the abortion shall clearly certify in writing the nature and circumstances of the medical emergency. This certification shall be signed by the physician who performed or induced the abortion, and shall be maintained under section 188.060.

8. No person or entity shall require, obtain, or accept payment for an abortion from or on behalf of a patient until at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours have passed since the time that the information required by subsection 1 **of this section** has been provided to the patient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person or entity from notifying the patient that payment for the abortion will be required after the **[**twenty-four-hour**]** **seventy-two-hour** period has expired if she voluntarily chooses to have the abortion.

9. The term "qualified professional" as used in this section shall refer to a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, psychologist, licensed professional counselor, or licensed social worker, licensed or registered under chapter 334, 335, or 337, acting under the supervision of the physician performing or inducing the abortion, and acting within the course and scope of his or her authority provided by law. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to in any way expand the authority otherwise provided by law relating to the licensure, registration, or scope of practice of any such qualified professional.

10. By November 30, 2010, the department shall produce the written materials and forms described in this section. Any written materials produced shall be printed in a typeface large enough to be clearly legible. All information shall be presented in an objective, unbiased manner designed to convey only accurate scientific and medical information. The department shall furnish the written materials and forms at no cost and in sufficient quantity to any person who performs or induces abortions, or to any hospital or facility that provides abortions. The department shall make all information required by subsection 1 of this section available to the public through its department website. The department shall maintain a toll-free, twenty-four-

hour hotline telephone number where a caller can obtain information on a regional basis concerning the agencies and services described in subsection 1 of this section. No identifying information regarding persons who use the website shall be collected or maintained. The department shall monitor the website on a regular basis to prevent tampering and correct any operational deficiencies.

11. In order to preserve the compelling interest of the state to ensure that the choice to consent to an abortion is voluntary and informed, and given freely and without coercion, the department shall use the procedures for adoption of emergency rules under section 536.025 in order to promulgate all necessary rules, forms, and other necessary material to implement this section by November 30, 2010.

12. If the provisions in subsections 1 and 8 of this section requiring a seventy-two-hour waiting period for an abortion are ever temporarily or permanently restrained or enjoined by judicial order, then the waiting period for an abortion shall be twenty-four hours; provided, however, that if such temporary or permanent restraining order or injunction is stayed or dissolved, or otherwise ceases to have effect, the waiting period for an abortion shall be seventy-two hours.

188.039. SEVENTY-TWO HOUR WAITING PERIOD FOR ABORTIONS REQUIRED — MEDICAL EMERGENCY EXCEPTION, DEFINITION — INFORMED CONSENT REQUIREMENTS — DEPARTMENT TO PROVIDE MODEL CONSENT FORMS — WAITING PERIOD RESTRAINED OR ENJOINED, EFFECT OF. — 1. For purposes of this section, "medical emergency" means a condition which, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to necessitate the immediate abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or for which a delay will create a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

2. Except in the case of medical emergency, no person shall perform or induce an abortion unless at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours prior thereto the physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional has conferred with the patient and discussed with her the indicators and contraindicators, and risk factors including any physical, psychological, or situational factors for the proposed procedure and the use of medications, including but not limited to mifepristone, in light of her medical history and medical condition. For an abortion performed or an abortion induced by a drug or drugs, such conference shall take place at least **[**twenty-four**]** **seventy-two** hours prior to the writing or communication of the first prescription for such drug or drugs in connection with inducing an abortion. Only one such conference shall be required for each abortion.

3. The patient shall be evaluated by the physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional during the conference for indicators and contraindicators, risk factors including any physical, psychological, or situational factors which would predispose the patient to or increase the risk of experiencing one or more adverse physical, emotional, or other health reactions to the proposed procedure or drug or drugs in either the short or long term as compared with women who do not possess such risk factors.

4. At the end of the conference, and if the woman chooses to proceed with the abortion, the physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified professional shall sign and shall cause the patient to sign a written statement that the woman gave her informed consent freely and without coercion after the physician or qualified professional had discussed with her the indicators and contraindicators, and risk factors, including any physical, psychological, or situational factors. All such executed statements shall be maintained as part of the patient's medical file, subject to the confidentiality laws and rules of this state.

5. The director of the department of health and senior services shall disseminate a model form that physicians or qualified professionals may use as the written statement required by this section, but any lack or unavailability of such a model form shall not affect the duties of the physician or qualified professional set forth in subsections 2 to 4 of this section.

6. As used in this section, the term "qualified professional" shall refer to a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, psychologist, licensed professional counselor, or licensed social worker, licensed or registered under chapter 334, 335, or 337, acting under the supervision of the physician performing or inducing the abortion, and acting within the course and scope of his or her authority provided by law. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to in any way expand the authority otherwise provided by law relating to the licensure, registration, or scope of practice of any such qualified professional.

7. If the provisions in subsection 2 of this section requiring a seventy-two-hour waiting period for an abortion are ever temporarily or permanently restrained or enjoined by judicial order, then the waiting period for an abortion shall be twenty-four hours; provided, however, that if such temporary or permanent restraining order or injunction is stayed or dissolved, or otherwise ceases to have effect, the waiting period for an abortion shall be seventy-two hours.

Vetoed July 2, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 509 [SS#3 SCS SBs 509 & 496]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

AN ACT to repeal sections 143.011, 143.021, and 143.151, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to income taxes.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
143.011. Resident individuals — tax rates.
143.021. Tax determined by rates in Section 143.011.
143.022. Deduction for business income — business income defined — increase in percentage of subtraction, when.
143.151. Missouri personal exemptions.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 143.011, 143.021, and 143.151, RSMo, are repealed and four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 143.011, 143.021, 143.022, and 143.151, to read as follows:

143.011. RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS — TAX RATES. — 1. A tax is hereby imposed for every taxable year on the Missouri taxable income of every resident. The tax shall be determined by applying the tax table or the rate provided in section 143.021, which is based upon the following rates:

If the Missouri taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over $1,000.00	1 1/2% of the Missouri taxable income
Over $1,000 but not over $2,000	$15 plus 2% of excess over $1,000

Over $2,000 but not over $3,000	$35 plus 2 1/2% of excess over $2,000
Over $3,000 but not over $4,000	$60 plus 3% of excess over $3,000
Over $4,000 but not over $5,000	$90 plus 3 1/2% of excess over $4,000
Over $5,000 but not over $6,000	$125 plus 4% of excess over $5,000
Over $6,000 but not over $7,000	$165 plus 4 1/2% of excess over $6,000
Over $7,000 but not over $8,000	$210 plus 5% of excess over $7,000
Over $8,000 but not over $9,000	$260 plus 5 1/2% of excess over $8,000
Over $9,000	$315 plus 6% of excess over $9,000

2. (1) Beginning with the 2017 calendar year, the top rate of tax under subsection 1 of this section may be reduced over a period of years. Each reduction in the top rate of tax shall be by one-tenth of a percent and no more than one reduction shall occur in a calendar year. The top rate of tax shall not be reduced below five and one-half percent. Reductions in the rate of tax shall take effect on January first of a calendar year and such reduced rates shall continue in effect until the next reduction occurs.

(2) A reduction in the rate of tax shall only occur if the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of net general revenue collected in any of the three fiscal years prior to such fiscal year by at least one hundred fifty million dollars.

(3) Any modification of tax rates under this subsection shall only apply to tax years that begin on or after a modification takes effect.

(4) The director of the department of revenue shall, by rule, adjust the tax tables under subsection 1 of this section to effectuate the provisions of this subsection. The bracket for income subject to the top rate of tax shall be eliminated once the top rate of tax has been reduced to five and one-half of a percent.

3. Beginning with the 2017 calendar year, the brackets of Missouri taxable income identified in subsection 1 of this section shall be adjusted annually by the percent increase in inflation. The director shall publish such brackets annually beginning on or after October 1, 2016. Modifications to the brackets shall take effect on January first of each calendar year and shall apply to tax years beginning on or after the effective date of the new brackets.

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

(1) "Percent increase in inflation", the percentage, if any, by which the CPI for the preceding calendar year exceeds the CPI for the year beginning September 1, 2014, and ending August 31, 2015;

(2) "CPI for the preceding calendar year", the average of the CPI as of the close of the twelve month period ending on August thirty-first of such calendar year;

(3) "CPI", the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor index.

143.021. TAX DETERMINED BY RATES IN SECTION 143.011. — Every resident having a taxable income **[**of less than nine thousand dollars**]** shall determine his **or her** tax from **[**a tax table prescribed by the director of revenue and based upon**]** the rates provided in section 143.011. **[**The tax table shall be on the basis of one hundred dollar increments of taxable income below nine thousand dollars. The tax provided in the table shall be the amount rounded

to the nearest whole dollar by applying the rates in section 143.011 to the taxable income at the midpoint of each increment, except**]** There shall be no tax on a taxable income of less than one hundred dollars. **[**Every resident having a taxable income of nine thousand dollars or more shall determine his tax from the rate provided in section 143.011.**]**

143.022. DEDUCTION FOR BUSINESS INCOME — BUSINESS INCOME DEFINED — INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF SUBTRACTION, WHEN. — 1. As used in this section, "business income" means the income greater than zero arising from transactions in the regular course of all of a taxpayer's trade or business and shall be limited to the Missouri source net profit from the combination of the following:

(1) The total combined profit as properly reported to the Internal Revenue Service on each Schedule C, or its successor form, filed; and

(2) The total partnership and S corporation income or loss properly reported to the Internal Revenue Service on Part II of Schedule E, or its successor form.

2. In addition to all other modifications allowed by law, there shall be subtracted from the federal adjusted gross income of an individual taxpayer a percentage of such individual's business income, to the extent that such amounts are included in federal adjusted gross income when determining such individual's Missouri adjusted gross income.

3. In the case of an S corporation described in section 143.471 or a partnership, computing the deduction allowed under subsection 2 of this section, taxpayers described in subdivisions (1) or (2) of this subsection shall be allowed such deduction apportioned in proportion to their share of ownership of the business as reported on the taxpayer's schedule K-1, or its successor form, for the tax period for which such deduction is being claimed when determining the Missouri adjusted gross income of:

(1) The shareholders of an S corporation as described in section 143.471;

(2) The partners in a partnership.

4. The percentage to be subtracted under subsection 2 of this section shall be increased over a period of years. Each increase in the percentage shall be by five percent and no more than one increase shall occur in a calendar year. The maximum percentage that may be subtracted is twenty-five percent of business income. Any increase in the percentage that may be subtracted shall take effect on January first of a calendar year and such percentage shall continue in effect until the next percentage increase occurs. An increase shall only apply to tax years that begin on or after the increase takes effect.

5. An increase in the percentage that may be subtracted under subsection 2 of this section shall only occur if the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of net general revenue collected in any of the three fiscal years prior to such fiscal year by at least one hundred fifty million dollars.

6. The first year that a taxpayer may make the subtraction under subsection 2 of this section is 2017, provided that the provisions of subsection 5 of this section are met. If the provisions of subsection 5 of this section are met, the percentage that may be subtracted in 2017 is five percent.

143.151. MISSOURI PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS. — For all taxable years beginning before January 1, 1999, a resident shall be allowed a deduction of one thousand two hundred dollars for himself or herself and one thousand two hundred dollars for his or her spouse if he or she is entitled to a deduction for such personal exemptions for federal income tax purposes. For all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, a resident shall be allowed a deduction of two thousand one hundred dollars for himself or herself and two thousand one hundred dollars for his or her spouse if he or she is entitled to a deduction for such personal exemptions for federal income tax purposes. **For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, a resident with a Missouri adjusted gross income of less than twenty thousand dollars shall**

be allowed an additional deduction of five hundred dollars for himself or herself and an additional five hundred dollars for his or her spouse if he or she is entitled to a deduction for such personal exemptions for federal income tax purposes and his or her spouse's Missouri adjusted gross income is less than twenty thousand dollars.

Vetoed May 1, 2014
Overridden May 6, 2014

SB 523 [SB 523]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Prohibits school districts from requiring a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology to transmit certain information

AN ACT to amend chapter 167, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the use of radio frequency identification technology in school districts.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
167.168. Radio frequency identification technology, students not required to use identification device to monitor or truck student location — definition.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Chapter 167, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section 167.168, to read as follows:

167.168. RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY, STUDENTS NOT REQUIRED TO USE IDENTIFICATION DEVICE TO MONITOR OR TRUCK STUDENT LOCATION — DEFINITION. — 1. No school district shall require a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology, or similar technology, to identify the student, transmit information regarding the student, or monitor or track the location of the student.

2. For purposes of this section, "radio frequency identification technology" shall mean a wireless identification system that uses an electromagnetic radio frequency signal to transmit data without physical contact between a card, badge, or tag and another device.

Vetoed July 9, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 593 [SS SCS SB 593]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to nonpartisan elections

AN ACT to repeal section 115.124, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to nonpartisan elections.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
115.124. Nonpartisan election in political subdivision or special district, no election required if number of candidates filing is same as number of positions to be filled — exceptions — random drawing filing procedure followed when election is required — municipal elections, certain municipalities may submit requirements of subsection 1 to voters.
190.336. Recall, board members subject to — procedure.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Section 115.124, RSMo, is repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 115.124 and 190.336, to read as follows:

115.124. NONPARTISAN ELECTION IN POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR SPECIAL DISTRICT, NO ELECTION REQUIRED IF NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FILING IS SAME AS NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO BE FILLED — EXCEPTIONS — RANDOM DRAWING FILING PROCEDURE FOLLOWED WHEN ELECTION IS REQUIRED — MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES MAY SUBMIT REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 1 TO VOTERS. — 1. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, in a nonpartisan election in any political subdivision or special district **[**except for**]** **including** municipal elections **in any city, town, or village with one thousand or fewer inhabitants that have adopted a proposal pursuant to subsection 3 of this section but excluding municipal elections in any city, town, or village with more than one thousand inhabitants**, if the notice provided for in subsection 5 of section 115.127 has been published in at least one newspaper of general circulation **as defined in section 493.050** in the district, and if the number of candidates who have filed for a particular office is equal to the number of positions in that office to be filled by the election, no election shall be held for such office, and the candidates shall assume the responsibilities of their offices at the same time and in the same manner as if they had been elected. **If no election is held for such office as provided in this section, the election authority shall publish a notice containing the names of the candidates that shall assume the responsibilities of office under this section. Such notice shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation as defined in section 493.050 in such political subdivision or district by the first of the month in which the election would have occurred, had it been contested.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if at any election the number of candidates filing for a particular office exceeds the number of positions to be filled at such election, the election authority shall hold the election as scheduled, even if a sufficient number of candidates withdraw from such contest for that office so that the number of candidates remaining after the filing deadline is equal to the number of positions to be filled.

2. The election authority or political subdivision responsible for the oversight of the filing of candidates in any nonpartisan election in any political subdivision or special district shall clearly designate where candidates shall form a line to effectuate such filings and determine the order of such filings; except that, in the case of candidates who file a declaration of candidacy with the election authority or political subdivision prior to 5:00 p.m. on the first day for filing, the election authority or political subdivision may determine by random drawing the order in which such candidates' names shall appear on the ballot. If a drawing is conducted pursuant to this subsection, it shall be conducted so that each candidate may draw a number at random at the time of filing. If such drawing is conducted, the election authority or political subdivision shall record the number drawn with the candidate's declaration of candidacy. If such drawing is conducted, the names of candidates filing on the first day of filing for each office on each ballot shall be listed in ascending order of the numbers so drawn.

3. The governing body of any city, town, or village with one thousand or fewer inhabitants may submit to the voters at any available election, a question to adopt the provisions of subsection 1 of this section for municipal elections. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the city, town, or village shall conduct nonpartisan municipal elections as provided in subsection 1 of this section for all nonpartisan elections remaining in the year in which the proposal was adopted and for the six calendar years immediately following such approval. At the end of such six-year period, each such city, town, or village shall be prohibited from conducting such elections in such a manner unless such a question is again adopted by the majority of qualified voters as provided in this subsection.

190.336. RECALL, BOARD MEMBERS SUBJECT TO — PROCEDURE. — 1. Each member of an emergency services board established pursuant to section 190.335 shall be subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the election district from which he or she was elected. Proceedings may be commenced for the recall of any such member by the filing of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition under this section.

2. Proceedings may not be commenced against any member if, at the time of commencement, such member:

(1) Has not held office during his or her current term for a period of more than one hundred eighty days;

(2) Has one hundred eighty days or less remaining in his or her term; or

(3) Has had a recall election determined in his or her favor within the current term of office.

3. The notice of intention to circulate a recall petition shall be served personally, or by certified mail, on the board member sought to be recalled. A copy thereof shall be filed, along with an affidavit of the time and manner of service, with the election authority, as defined in chapter 115. A separate notice shall be filed for each board member sought to be recalled and shall contain all of the following:

(1) The name of the board member sought to be recalled;

(2) A statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, of the reasons for the proposed recall; and

(3) The names and business or residential addresses of at least one but not more than five proponents of the recall.

4. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of intention, the board member may file with the election authority a statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, in answer to the statement of the proponents. If an answer is filed, the board member shall also serve a copy of it, personally or by certified mail, on one of the proponents named in the notice of intention. The statement and answer are intended solely to be used for the information of the voters. No insufficiency in form or substance of such statements shall affect the validity of the election proceedings.

5. Before any signature may be affixed to a recall petition, the petition is required to bear all of the following:

(1) A request that an election be called to elect a successor to the board member;

(2) A copy of the notice of intention, including the statement of grounds for recall;

(3) The answer of the board member sought to be recalled, if any exists. If the board member has not answered, the petition shall so state; and

(4) A place for each signer to affix his or her signature, printed name, and residential address, including any address in a city, town, village, or unincorporated community.

6. Each section of the petition, when submitted to the election authority, shall have attached to it an affidavit signed by the person circulating such section, setting forth all of the following:

(1) The printed name of the affiant;

(2) The residential address of the affiant;

(3) That the affiant circulated that section and saw the appended signatures be written;

(4) That according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be;

(5) That the affiant is a registered voter of the election district of the board member sought to be recalled; and

(6) The dates between which all the signatures to the petition were obtained.

7. A recall petition shall be filed with the election authority not more than one hundred eighty days after the filing of the notice of intention.

8. The number of qualified signatures required in order to recall a board member shall be equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in such election district.

9. Within twenty days from the filing of the recall petition the election authority shall determine whether the petition was signed by the required number of qualified signatures. The election authority shall file with the petition a certificate showing the results of the examination. The election authority shall give the proponents a copy of the certificate upon their request.

10. If the election authority certifies the petition to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certification by filing additional petition sections containing all of the information required by this section. Within ten days after the supplemental copies are filed, the election authority shall file with them a certificate stating whether or not the petition as supplemented is sufficient.

11. If the certificate shows that the petition as supplemented is insufficient, no action shall be taken on it; however, the petition shall remain on file.

12. If the election authority finds the signatures on the petition, together with the supplementary petition sections, if any, to be sufficient, it shall submit its certificate as to the sufficiency of the petition to the emergency services board prior to its next meeting. The certificate shall contain:

(1) The name of the member whose recall is sought;

(2) The number of signatures required by law;

(3) The total number of signatures on the petition; and

(4) The number of valid signatures on the petition.

13. Following the emergency services board's receipt of the certificate, the election authority shall order an election to be held on one of the election days specified in section 115.123. The election shall be held not less than forty-five days but not more than one hundred twenty days from the date the emergency services board receives the petition. Nominations for board membership openings under this section shall be made by filing a statement of candidacy with the election authority.

14. At any time prior to forty-two days before the election, the member sought to be recalled may offer his or her resignation. If his or her resignation is offered, the recall question shall be removed from the ballot and the office declared vacant. The member who resigned shall not fill the vacancy, which shall be filled as otherwise provided by law.

15. The provisions of chapter 115 governing the conduct of elections shall apply, where appropriate, to recall elections held under this section. The costs of the election shall be paid as provided in chapter 115.

Vetoed July 2, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 656 [CCS HCS SB 656]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies the live fire exercise and testing requirements for a concealed carry permit

AN ACT to repeal sections 21.750, 84.340, 571.030, 571.101, 571.107, 571.111, 571.117, 575.153, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to firearms, with penalty provisions.

SECTION

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 21.750, 84.340, 571.030, 571.101, 571.107, 571.111, 571.117, 575.153, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, are repealed and sixteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 21.750, 84.340, 160.665, 571.012, 571.030, 571.101, 571.107, 571.111, 571.117, 571.510, 575.153, 590.010, 590.200, 590.205, 590.207, and 590.750, to read as follows:

21.750. FIREARMS LEGISLATION PREEMPTION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY, EXCEPTIONS — LIMITATION ON CIVIL RECOVERY AGAINST FIREARMS OR AMMUNITIONS MANUFACTURERS, WHEN, EXCEPTION. — 1. The general assembly hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation touching in any way firearms, components, ammunition and supplies to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance or regulation by any political subdivision of this state. Any existing or future orders, ordinances or regulations in this field are hereby and shall be null and void except as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

2. No county, city, town, village, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall adopt any order, ordinance or regulation concerning in any way the sale, purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permit, registration, taxation other than sales and compensating use taxes or other controls on firearms, components, ammunition, and supplies except as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

3. **(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection,** nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any ordinance of any political subdivision which conforms exactly with any

of the provisions of sections 571.010 to 571.070, with appropriate penalty provisions, or which regulates the open carrying of firearms readily capable of lethal use or the discharge of firearms within a jurisdiction, provided such ordinance complies with the provisions of section 252.243. **No ordinance shall be construed to preclude the use of a firearm in the defense of person or property, subject to the provisions of chapter 563.**

(2) In any jurisdiction in which the open carrying of firearms is prohibited by ordinance, the open carrying of firearms shall not be prohibited in accordance with the following:

(a) Any person with a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit who is open carrying a firearm shall be required to have a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit from this state, or a permit from another state that is recognized by this state, in his or her possession at all times;

(b) Any person open carrying a firearm in such jurisdiction shall display his or her concealed carry endorsement or permit upon demand of a law enforcement officer;

(c) In the absence of any reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity, no person carrying a concealed or unconcealed firearm shall be disarmed or physically restrained by a law enforcement officer unless under arrest; and

(d) Any person who violates this subdivision shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 571.121.

4. The lawful design, marketing, manufacture, distribution, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public is not an abnormally dangerous activity and does not constitute a public or private nuisance.

5. No county, city, town, village or any other political subdivision nor the state shall bring suit or have any right to recover against any firearms or ammunition manufacturer, trade association or dealer for damages, abatement or injunctive relief resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public. This subsection shall apply to any suit pending as of October 12, 2003, as well as any suit which may be brought in the future. Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall restrict the rights of individual citizens to recover for injury or death caused by the negligent or defective design or manufacture of firearms or ammunition.

6. Nothing in this section shall prevent the state, a county, city, town, village or any other political subdivision from bringing an action against a firearms or ammunition manufacturer or dealer for breach of contract or warranty as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the state or such political subdivision.

84.340. BOARD OF POLICE — POWER TO REGULATE PRIVATE DETECTIVES (ST. LOUIS). — Except as provided under section 590.750, the police commissioner of the said cities shall have power to regulate and license all private watchmen, private detectives and private policemen, serving or acting as such in said cities, and no person shall act as such private watchman, private detective or private policeman in said cities without first having obtained the written license of the president or acting president of said police commissioners of the said cities, under pain of being guilty of a misdemeanor.

160.665. SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS, TEACHERS OR ADMINISTRATORS MAY BE DESIGNATED AS — AUTHORIZED TO CARRY CONCEALED FIREARMS — REQUIREMENTS — PUBLIC HEARING TO BE HELD, WHEN. — 1. Any school district within the state may designate one or more elementary or secondary school teachers or administrators as a school protection officer. The responsibilities and duties of a school protection officer are voluntary and shall be in addition to the normal responsibilities and duties of the teacher or administrator. Any compensation for additional duties relating to service as a school protection officer shall be funded by the local school district, with no state funds used for such purpose.

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

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

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

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

6. Any teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who seeks to be designated as a school protection officer shall request such designation in writing, and submit it to the superintendent of the school district which employs him or her as a teacher or administrator. Along with this request, any teacher or administrator seeking to carry a concealed firearm on school property shall also submit proof that he or she has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit, and all teachers and administrators seeking the designation of school protection officer shall submit a certificate of school protection officer training program completion from a training program approved by the director of the department of public safety which demonstrates that such person has successfully completed the training requirements established by the POST commission under chapter 590 for school protection officers.

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

8. Any school district that designates a teacher or administrator as a school protection officer shall, within thirty days, notify, in writing, the director of the department of public safety of the designation, which shall include the following:

(1) The full name, date of birth, and address of the officer;

(2) The name of the school district; and

(3) The date such person was designated as a school protection officer.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, any identifying information collected under the authority of this subsection shall not be considered public information and shall not be subject to a request for public records made under chapter 610.

9. A school district may revoke the designation of a person as a school protection officer for any reason and shall immediately notify the designated school protection officer in writing of the revocation. The school district shall also within thirty days of the revocation notify the director of the department of public safety in writing of the revocation of the designation of such person as a school protection officer. A person who has had the designation of school protection officer revoked has no right to appeal the revocation decision.

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

11. Before a school district may designate a teacher or administrator as a school protection officer, the school board shall hold a public hearing on whether to allow such designation. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least fifteen days before the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the city or county in which the school district is located. The board may determine at a closed meeting, as "closed meeting" is defined under section 610.010, whether to authorize the designated school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm or a self-defense spray device.

571.012. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE PATIENT FIREARM INFORMATION, WHEN. — 1. No health care professional licensed in this state, nor anyone under his or her supervision, shall be required by law to:

(1) Inquire as to whether a patient owns or has access to a firearm;

(2) Document or maintain in a patient's medical records whether such patient owns or has access to a firearm; or

(3) Notify any governmental entity of the identity of a patient based solely on the patient's status as an owner of, or the patient's access to, a firearm.

2. No health care professional licensed in this state, nor anyone under his or her supervision, nor any person or entity that has possession or control of medical records, may disclose information gathered in a doctor/patient relationship about the status of a patient as an owner of a firearm, unless by order of a court of appropriate jurisdiction, in response to a threat to the health or safety of that patient or another person, as part of a referral to a mental health professional, or with the patient's express consent on a separate document dealing solely with firearm ownership. The separate document shall not be filled out as a matter of routine, but only when, in the judgment of the health care professional, it is medically indicated or necessitated.

3. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting a health care professional from inquiring about and documenting whether a patient owns or has access to a firearm if such inquiry or documentation is necessitated or medically indicated by the health care professional's judgment and such inquiry or documentation does not violate any other state or federal law.

4. No health care professional licensed in this state shall use an electronic medical record program that requires, in order to complete and save a medical record, entry of data regarding whether a patient owns, has access to, or lives in a home containing a firearm.

571.030. UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS — EXCEPTIONS — PENALTIES. — 1. A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons 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; 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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 195.202.

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

(1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 11 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 12 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the **[**board of police commissioners under section 84.340**]** **department of public safety under section 590.750**;

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

(10) Any prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney **[**or any**],** circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney**, or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor** who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Unlawful use of weapons is a class D felony unless committed pursuant to subdivision (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section, in which cases it is a class B misdemeanor, or subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class D felony if the firearm is loaded, or subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section, in which case it is a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:

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

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

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

571.101. CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS, APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS — APPROVAL PROCEDURES — ISSUANCE, WHEN — INFORMATION ON PERMIT — FEES. — 1. All applicants for concealed carry permits issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section must satisfy the

requirements of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the said applicant can show qualification as provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, the county or city sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit authorizing the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant's person or within a vehicle. A concealed carry permit shall be valid **[**for a period of five years**]** from the date of issuance or renewal **until five years from the last day of the month in which the permit was issued or renewed**. The concealed carry permit is valid throughout this state. **Although the permit is considered valid in the state, a person who fails to renew his or her permit within five years from the date of issuance or renewal shall not be eligible for an exception to a National Instant Criminal Background Check under federal regulations currently codified under 27 CFR 478.102(d) relating to the transfer, sale, or delivery of firearms from licensed dealers.** A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall continue **[**for a period of three years**]** from the date of issuance or renewal **until three years from the last day of the month in which the endorsement was issued or renewed** to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm on or about the applicant's person or within a vehicle in the same manner as a concealed carry permit issued under subsection 7 of this section on or after August 28, 2013.

2. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to subsection 7 of this section shall be issued by the sheriff or his or her designee of the county or city in which the applicant resides, if the applicant:

(1) Is at least **[**twenty-one**]** **nineteen** years of age, is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state; or

(b) Is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri, or the spouse of such member of the military;

(2) Is at least **[**twenty-one**]** **nineteen** years of age, or is at least eighteen years of age and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, and is a citizen of the United States and either:

(a) Has assumed residency in this state;

(b) Is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri; or

(c) The spouse of such member of the military stationed in Missouri and **[**twenty-one**]** **nineteen** years of age;

(3) Has not pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

(4) Has not been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit;

(5) Is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(6) Has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(7) Has not engaged in a pattern of behavior, documented in public or closed records, that causes the sheriff to have a reasonable belief that the applicant presents a danger to himself or others;

(8) Is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state following a hearing at which the defendant was represented by counsel or a representative;

(9) Submits a completed application for a permit as described in subsection 3 of this section;

(10) Submits an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 of section 571.111;

(11) Is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(12) Is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. 922(g).

3. The application for a concealed carry permit issued by the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence shall contain only the following information:

(1) The applicant's name, address, telephone number, gender, date and place of birth, and, if the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant's country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the Federal Bureau of Customs and Immigration Enforcement or any successor agency;

(2) An affirmation that the applicant has assumed residency in Missouri or is a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri or the spouse of such a member of the Armed Forces and is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States;

(3) An affirmation that the applicant is at least **[**twenty-one**]** **nineteen** years of age or is eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces;

(4) An affirmation that the applicant has not pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun;

(5) An affirmation that the applicant has not been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit or if the applicant has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a permit;

(6) An affirmation that the applicant is not a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer or gas gun;

(7) An affirmation that the applicant has not been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces;

(8) An affirmation that the applicant is not adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has not been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply;

(9) An affirmation that the applicant has received firearms safety training that meets the standards of applicant firearms safety training defined in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111;

(10) An affirmation that the applicant, to the applicant's best knowledge and belief, is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection which is still in effect;

(11) A conspicuous warning that false statements made by the applicant will result in prosecution for perjury pursuant to the laws of the state of Missouri; and

(12) A government-issued photo identification. This photograph shall not be included on the permit and shall only be used to verify the person's identity for permit renewal, or for the issuance of a new permit due to change of address, or for a lost or destroyed permit.

4. An application for a concealed carry permit shall be made to the sheriff of the county or any city not within a county in which the applicant resides. An application shall be filed in writing, signed under oath and under the penalties of perjury, and shall state whether the applicant complies with each of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section. In addition to the completed application, the applicant for a concealed carry permit must also submit the following:

(1) A photocopy of a firearms safety training certificate of completion or other evidence of completion of a firearms safety training course that meets the standards established in subsection 1 or 2 of section 571.111; and

(2) A nonrefundable permit fee as provided by subsection 11 or 12 of this section.

5. (1) Before an application for a concealed carry permit is approved, the sheriff shall make only such inquiries as he or she deems necessary into the accuracy of the statements made in the application. The sheriff may require that the applicant display a Missouri driver's license or nondriver's license or military identification and orders showing the person being stationed in Missouri. In order to determine the applicant's suitability for a concealed carry permit, the applicant shall be fingerprinted. No other biometric data shall be collected from the applicant. The sheriff shall request a criminal background check, including an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, through the appropriate law enforcement agency within three working days after submission of the properly completed application for a concealed carry permit. If no disqualifying record is identified by these checks at the state level, the fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. Upon receipt of the completed background checks, the sheriff shall examine the results and, if no disqualifying information is identified, shall issue a concealed carry permit within three working days.

(2) In the event the background checks prescribed by subdivision (1) of this subsection are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information concerning the applicant has otherwise come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff shall issue a provisional permit, clearly designated on the certificate as such, which the applicant shall sign in the presence of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee. This permit, when carried with a valid Missouri driver's or nondriver's license or a valid military identification, shall permit the applicant to exercise the same rights in accordance with the same conditions as pertain to a concealed carry permit issued under this section, provided that it shall not serve as an alternative to an national instant criminal background check required by 18 U.S.C. 922(t). The provisional permit shall remain valid until such time as the sheriff either issues or denies the certificate of qualification under subsection 6 or 7 **of this section**. The sheriff shall revoke a provisional permit issued under this subsection within twenty-four hours of receipt of any background check that identifies a disqualifying record, and shall notify the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. The revocation of a provisional permit issued under this section shall be proscribed in a manner consistent to the denial and review of an application under subsection 6 of this section.

6. The sheriff may refuse to approve an application for a concealed carry permit if he or she determines that any of the requirements specified in subsection 2 of this section have not been met, or if he or she has a substantial and demonstrable reason to believe that the applicant has rendered a false statement regarding any of the provisions of sections 571.101 to 571.121. If the applicant is found to be ineligible, the sheriff is required to deny the application, and notify the applicant in writing, stating the grounds for denial and informing the applicant of the right to submit, within thirty days, any additional documentation relating to the grounds of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff shall reconsider his or her decision and

inform the applicant within thirty days of the result of the reconsideration. The applicant shall further be informed in writing of the right to appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114. After two additional reviews and denials by the sheriff, the person submitting the application shall appeal the denial pursuant to subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 571.114.

7. If the application is approved, the sheriff shall issue a concealed carry permit to the applicant within a period not to exceed three working days after his or her approval of the application. The applicant shall sign the concealed carry permit in the presence of the sheriff or his or her designee **[**and shall within seven days of receipt of the certificate of qualification take the certificate of qualification to the department of revenue. Upon verification of the certificate of qualification and completion of a driver's license or nondriver's license application pursuant to chapter 302, the director of revenue shall issue a new driver's license or nondriver's license with an endorsement which identifies that the applicant has received a certificate of qualification to carry concealed weapons issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 if the applicant is otherwise qualified to receive such driver's license or nondriver's license. Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 302, a nondriver's license with a concealed carry endorsement shall expire three years from the date the certificate of qualification was issued pursuant to this section**]**.

8. The concealed carry permit shall specify only the following information:

(1) Name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permit holder;

(2) The signature of the sheriff issuing the permit;

(3) The date of issuance; and

(4) The expiration date.

The permit shall be no larger than two inches wide by three and one-fourth inches long and shall be of a uniform style prescribed by the department of public safety. The permit shall also be assigned a Missouri uniform law enforcement system county code and shall be stored in sequential number.

9. (1) The sheriff shall keep a record of all applications for a concealed carry permit or a provisional permit and his or her action thereon. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied for any reason shall be kept for a period not to exceed one year. Any record of an application that was approved shall be kept for a period of one year after the expiration and nonrenewal of the permit. Beginning August 28, 2013, the department of revenue shall not keep any record of an application for a concealed carry permit. Any information collected by the department of revenue related to an application for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, shall be given to the members of MoSMART, created under section 650.350, for the dissemination of the information to the sheriff of any county or city not within a county in which the applicant resides to keep in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(2) The sheriff shall report the issuance of a concealed carry permit or provisional permit to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. All information on any such permit that is protected information on any driver's or nondriver's license shall have the same personal protection for purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121. An applicant's status as a holder of a concealed carry permit, provisional permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be public information and shall be considered personal protected information. Information retained under this subsection shall not be batch processed for query and shall only be made available for a single entry query of an individual in the event the individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection by disclosing protected information shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10. Information regarding any holder of a concealed carry permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, is a closed record. No bulk download or batch data

shall be performed or distributed to any federal, state, or private entity, except to MoSMART as provided under subsection 9 of this section. Any state agency that has retained any documents or records, including fingerprint records provided by an applicant for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, shall destroy such documents or records, upon successful issuance of a permit.

11. For processing an application for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed one hundred dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund.

12. For processing a renewal for a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, the sheriff in each county shall charge a nonrefundable fee not to exceed fifty dollars which shall be paid to the treasury of the county to the credit of the sheriff's revolving fund.

13. For the purposes of sections 571.101 to 571.121, the term "sheriff" shall include the sheriff of any county or city not within a county or his or her designee and in counties of the first classification the sheriff may designate the chief of police of any city, town, or municipality within such county.

14. For the purposes of this chapter, "concealed carry permit" shall include any concealed carry endorsement issued by the department of revenue before January 1, 2014, and any concealed carry document issued by any sheriff or under the authority of any sheriff after December 31, 2013.

571.107. PERMIT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE CONCEALED FIREARMS, WHERE — PENALTY FOR VIOLATION. — 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on 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 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 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;

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

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

charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this subsection, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the sheriff of the county which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement and the department of revenue. The sheriff shall suspend or revoke the concealed carry permit or, if applicable, the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. If the person holds an endorsement, the department of revenue shall issue a notice of such suspension or revocation of the concealed carry endorsement and take action to remove the concealed carry endorsement from the individual's driving record. The director of revenue shall notify the licensee that he or she must apply for a new license pursuant to chapter 302 which does not contain such endorsement. The notice issued by the department of revenue shall be mailed to the last known address shown on the individual's driving record. The notice is deemed received three days after mailing.

571.111. FIREARMS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS — SAFETY INSTRUCTOR REQUIREMENTS — PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS. — 1. An applicant for a concealed carry permit shall demonstrate knowledge of firearms safety training. This requirement shall be fully satisfied if the applicant for a concealed carry permit:

(1) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion, as defined in subsection 2 of this section, signed by a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 5 of this section; or

(2) Submits a photocopy of a certificate that shows the applicant completed a firearms safety course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or

(3) Is a qualified firearms safety instructor as defined in subsection 5 of this section; or

(4) Submits proof that the applicant currently holds any type of valid peace officer license issued under the requirements of chapter 590; or

(5) Submits proof that the applicant is currently allowed to carry firearms in accordance with the certification requirements of section 217.710; or

(6) Submits proof that the applicant is currently certified as any class of corrections officer by the Missouri department of corrections and has passed at least one eight-hour firearms training course, approved by the director of the Missouri department of corrections under the authority granted to him or her, that includes instruction on the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563; or

(7) Submits a photocopy of a certificate of firearms safety training course completion that was issued on August 27, 2011, or earlier so long as the certificate met the requirements of subsection 2 of this section that were in effect on the date it was issued.

2. A certificate of firearms safety training course completion may be issued to any applicant by any qualified firearms safety instructor. On the certificate of course completion the qualified firearms safety instructor shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a firearms safety course of at least eight hours in length taught by the instructor that included:

(1) Handgun safety in the classroom, at home, on the firing range and while carrying the firearm;

(2) A physical demonstration performed by the applicant that demonstrated his or her ability to safely load and unload **either** a revolver **[**and**]** **or** a semiautomatic pistol and demonstrated his or her marksmanship with **[**both**]** **either firearm**;

(3) The basic principles of marksmanship;

(4) Care and cleaning of concealable firearms;

(5) Safe storage of firearms at home;

(6) The requirements of this state for obtaining a concealed carry permit from the sheriff of the individual's county of residence;

(7) The laws relating to firearms as prescribed in this chapter;

(8) The laws relating to the justifiable use of force as prescribed in chapter 563;

(9) A live firing exercise of sufficient duration for each applicant to fire **[**both**]** **either** a revolver **[**and**]** **or** a semiautomatic pistol, from a standing position or its equivalent, a minimum of twenty rounds from **[**each**]** **the** handgun at a distance of seven yards from a B-27 silhouette target or an equivalent target;

(10) A live fire test administered to the applicant while the instructor was present of twenty rounds from **[**each handgun**]** **either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol** from a standing position or its equivalent at a distance from a B-27 silhouette target, or an equivalent target, of seven yards.

3. A qualified firearms safety instructor shall not give a grade of passing to an applicant for a concealed carry permit who:

(1) Does not follow the orders of the qualified firearms instructor or cognizant range officer; or

(2) Handles a firearm in a manner that, in the judgment of the qualified firearm safety instructor, poses a danger to the applicant or to others; or

(3) During the live fire testing portion of the course fails to hit the silhouette portion of the targets with at least fifteen rounds**[**, with both handguns**]**.

4. Qualified firearms safety instructors who provide firearms safety instruction to any person who applies for a concealed carry permit shall:

(1) Make the applicant's course records available upon request to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides;

(2) Maintain all course records on students for a period of no less than four years from course completion date; and

(3) Not have more than forty students **per certified instructor** in the classroom portion of the course or more than five students per range officer engaged in range firing.

5. A firearms safety instructor shall be considered to be a qualified firearms safety instructor by any sheriff issuing a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121 if the instructor:

(1) Is a valid firearms safety instructor certified by the National Rifle Association holding a rating as a personal protection instructor or pistol marksmanship instructor; or

(2) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor's course offered by a local, state, or federal governmental agency; or

(3) Submits a photocopy of a notarized certificate from a firearms safety instructor course approved by the department of public safety; or

(4) Has successfully completed a firearms safety instructor course given by or under the supervision of any state, county, municipal, or federal law enforcement agency; or

(5) Is a certified police officer firearms safety instructor.

6. Any firearms safety instructor qualified under subsection 5 of this section may submit a copy of a training instructor certificate, course outline bearing notarized signature of instructor, and recent photograph of **[**his or herself**]** **the instructor** to the sheriff of the county in which **[**he or she**]** **the instructor** resides. Each sheriff shall collect an annual registration fee of ten dollars from each qualified instructor who chooses to submit such information and shall retain a database of qualified instructors. This information shall be a closed record except for access by any sheriff.

7. Any firearms safety instructor who knowingly provides any sheriff with any false information concerning an applicant's performance on any portion of the required training and qualification shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. A violation of the provisions of this section shall result in the person being prohibited from instructing concealed carry permit classes and issuing certificates.

571.117. REVOCATION PROCEDURE FOR INELIGIBLE PERMIT HOLDERS — SHERIFF'S IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY, WHEN. — 1. Any person who has knowledge that another person, who was issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013, never was or no longer is eligible for such permit or endorsement under the criteria established in sections 571.101 to 571.121 may file a petition with the clerk of the small claims court to revoke that person's concealed carry permit or endorsement. The petition shall be in a form substantially similar to the petition for revocation of concealed carry permit or endorsement provided in this section. Appeal forms shall be provided by the clerk of the small claims court free of charge to any person:

SMALL CLAIMS COURT

In the Circuit Court of ....., Missouri

....., PLAINTIFF

)
)
vs.) Case Number .....
)

....., DEFENDANT,

Carry Permit or Endorsement Holder

....., DEFENDANT,

Sheriff of Issuance

PETITION FOR REVOCATION OF A CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT OR CONCEALED CARRY ENDORSEMENT

Plaintiff states to the court that the defendant, ..., has a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, and that the defendant's concealed carry permit or concealed carry endorsement should now be revoked because the defendant either never was or no longer is eligible for such a permit or endorsement pursuant to the provisions of sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, specifically plaintiff states that defendant, ..., never was or no longer is eligible for such permit or endorsement for one or more of the following reasons:

(CHECK BELOW EACH REASON THAT APPLIES TO THIS DEFENDANT)

☐ Defendant is not at least **[**twenty-one**]** **nineteen** years of age or at least eighteen years of age and a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces.

☐ Defendant is not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.

☐ Defendant had not resided in this state prior to issuance of the permit and does not qualify as a military member or spouse of a military member stationed in Missouri.

☐ Defendant has pled guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding two years under the laws of any state or of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of one year or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.

☐ Defendant has been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to one or more misdemeanor offenses involving crimes of violence within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or if the applicant has been convicted of two or more misdemeanor offenses involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within a five-year period immediately preceding application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013.

☐ Defendant is a fugitive from justice or currently charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year

under the laws of any state of the United States other than a crime classified as a misdemeanor under the laws of any state and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less that does not involve an explosive weapon, firearm, firearm silencer, or gas gun.

☐ Defendant has been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces.

☐ Defendant is reasonably believed by the sheriff to be a danger to self or others based on previous, documented pattern.

☐ Defendant is adjudged mentally incompetent at the time of application or for five years prior to application, or has been committed to a mental health facility, as defined in section 632.005, RSMo, or a similar institution located in another state, except that a person whose release or discharge from a facility in this state pursuant to chapter 632, RSMo, or a similar discharge from a facility in another state, occurred more than five years ago without subsequent recommitment may apply.

☐ Defendant failed to submit a completed application for a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013.

☐ Defendant failed to submit to or failed to clear the required background check. (Note: This does not apply if the defendant has submitted to a background check and been issued a provisional permit pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of section 571.101, and the results of the background check are still pending.)

☐ Defendant failed to submit an affidavit attesting that the applicant complies with the concealed carry safety training requirement pursuant to subsection 1 of section 571.111, RSMo.

☐ Defendant is otherwise disqualified from possessing a firearm pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(g) **or section 571.070** because (specify reason):

The plaintiff subject to penalty for perjury states that the information contained in this petition is true and correct to the best of the plaintiff's knowledge, is reasonably based upon the petitioner's personal knowledge and is not primarily intended to harass the defendant/respondent named herein.

....., PLAINTIFF

2. If at the hearing the plaintiff shows that the defendant was not eligible for the concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, at the time of issuance or renewal or is no longer eligible for a concealed carry permit or the concealed carry endorsement, the court shall issue an appropriate order to cause the revocation of the concealed carry permit and, if applicable, the concealed carry endorsement. Costs shall not be assessed against the sheriff.

3. The finder of fact, in any action brought against a permit or endorsement holder pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, shall make findings of fact and the court shall make conclusions of law addressing the issues at dispute. If it is determined that the plaintiff in such an action acted without justification or with malice or primarily with an intent to harass the permit or endorsement holder or that there was no reasonable basis to bring the action, the court shall order the plaintiff to pay the defendant/respondent all reasonable costs incurred in defending the action including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, deposition costs, and lost wages. Once the court determines that the plaintiff is liable to the defendant/respondent for costs and fees, the extent and type of fees and costs to be awarded should be liberally calculated in defendant/respondent's favor. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reasonable attorney's fees shall be presumed to be at least one hundred fifty dollars per hour.

4. Any person aggrieved by any final judgment rendered by a small claims court in a petition for revocation of a concealed carry permit or concealed carry endorsement may have a right to trial de novo as provided in sections 512.180 to 512.320.

5. The office of the county sheriff or any employee or agent of the county sheriff shall not be liable for damages in any civil action arising from alleged wrongful or improper granting, renewing, or failure to revoke a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, so long as the sheriff acted in good faith.

571.510. HOUSING AUTHORITIES NOT PERMITTED TO PROHIBIT LESSEES FROM POSSESSING FIREARMS — DEFINITIONS — IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY, WHEN, — 1. For purposes of this section, the terms "authority" or "housing authority" shall mean any of the corporations created pursuant to the authority of section 99.040 and any entity or agent associated with such authority that administers or uses public moneys provided by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund very low, lower, and moderate income public rental housing assistance. For purposes of this section, the term "lessee" means a lessee of residential premises.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no housing authority, authority, or lessor receiving public funds from a housing authority or authority shall prohibit a lessee or a member of the lessee's immediate household or guest from personally possessing firearms within an individual residence, common areas, or from carrying or transporting firearms to and from such residence in a manner allowed by law. Any provision of a lease, policy, rule, or agreement in violation of this section shall be void and unenforceable.

3. No housing authority, authority, or lessor under this section shall be liable in tort or any other civil action for damages caused by a lessee's possession or use of a firearm on property owned by the lessor, unless a housing authority, authority, or lessor or an officer, agent, or employee of such housing authority, authority, or lessor:

(1) Violated section 571.060 or otherwise caused the lessee, the household member, or guest to engage in any unsafe or illegal actions with a firearm; or

(2) Engaged in acts or failures to act which were manifestly outside the scope of employment, duties, or responsibilities or were committed maliciously, in bad faith, or in a wanton and reckless manner.

575.153. DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER OR CORRECTIONAL OFFICER — PENALTY. — 1. A person commits the crime of disarming a peace officer, as defined in section 590.100, or a correctional officer if such person intentionally:

(1) Removes a firearm **[**or other**],** deadly weapon**, or less-lethal weapon, including any blunt impact, chemical, or conducted energy device, used in the performance of his or her official duties** from the person of a peace officer or correctional officer while such officer is acting within the scope of his or her official duties; or

(2) Deprives a peace officer or correctional officer of such officer's use of a firearm **[**or**],** deadly weapon**, or any other equipment described in subdivision (1) of this subsection** while the officer is acting within the scope of his or her official duties.

2. The provisions of this section shall not apply when:

(1) The defendant does not know or could not reasonably have known that the person he or she disarmed was a peace officer or correctional officer; or

(2) The peace officer or correctional officer was engaged in an incident involving felonious conduct by the peace officer or correctional officer at the time the defendant disarmed such officer.

3. Disarming a peace officer or correctional officer is a class C felony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

590.200. SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS, POST COMMISSION DUTIES — MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. — 1. The POST commission shall:

(1) Establish minimum standards for the training of school protection officers;

(2) Set the minimum number of hours of training required for a school protection officer; and

(3) Set the curriculum for school protection officer training programs.

2. At a minimum this training shall include:

(1) Instruction specific to the prevention of incidents of violence in schools;

(2) The handling of emergency or violent crisis situations in school settings;

(3) A review of state criminal law;

(4) Training involving the use of defensive force;

(5) Training involving the use of deadly force; and

(6) Instruction in the proper use of self-defense spray devices.

590.205. SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICER TRAINING, POST COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS — LIST OF APPROVED INSTRUCTORS, CENTERS, AND PROGRAMS — BACKGROUND CHECKS — CERTIFICATION. — 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for school protection officer training instructors, training centers, and training programs.

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

3. Each person seeking entrance into a school protection officer training center or training program shall submit a fingerprint card and authorization for a criminal history background check to include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the training center or training program where such person is seeking entrance. The training center or training program shall cause a criminal history background check to be made and shall cause the resulting report to be forwarded to the school district where the elementary school teacher or administrator is seeking to be designated as a school protection officer.

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

5. A certificate of school protection officer training program completion may be issued to any applicant by any approved school protection officer training instructor. On the certificate of program completion the approved school protection officer training instructor shall affirm that the individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a school protection officer training

program that meets the requirements of this section and section 590.200 and **[**that**]** **indicate whether** the individual has a valid concealed carry endorsement **or permit**. The instructor shall also provide a copy of such certificate to the director of the department of public safety.

590.207. FIREARM OUT OF CONTROL OF SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICER, PENALTY. — Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any person designated as a school protection officer under the provisions of section 160.665 who allows any such firearm out of his or her personal control while that firearm is on school property as provided under subsection 2 of section 160.665 shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and may be subject to employment termination proceedings within the school district.

590.750. DEPARTMENT TO HAVE SOLE AUTHORITY TO REGULATE AND LICENSE OFFICERS — ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE, PENALTY — RULEMAKING AUTHORITY. — 1. The department of public safety shall have the sole authority to regulate and license all corporate security advisors. The authority and jurisdiction of a corporate security advisor shall be limited only by the geographical limits of the state, unless the corporate security advisor's license is recognized by the laws or regulations of another state or the federal government.

2. Acting as a corporate security advisor without a license from the department of public safety is a class A misdemeanor.

3. The director may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section under chapter 536 and section 590.190.

4. Any corporate security advisor licensed as of February 1, 2014 shall not be required to apply for a new license from the department until the advisor's license expires or is otherwise revoked.

Vetoed July 14, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 727 [HCS SB 727]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits

AN ACT to amend chapters 144 and 208, RSMo, by adding thereto three new sections relating to farmers' markets.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
144.527. Farmers' market, sales and use tax exemption for farm products sold.
208.018. Farmer's markets, SNAP participants, pilot program to purchase fresh food — requirements — sunset provision.
208.247. Food stamp eligibility, felony conviction not to make ineligible, when.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Chapters 144 and 208, RSMo, are amended by adding thereto three new sections, to be known as sections 144.527, 208.018, and 208.247, to read as follows:

144.527. FARMERS' MARKET, SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION FOR FARM PRODUCTS SOLD. — 1. In addition to the exemptions granted under this chapter, there shall also be specifically exempted from state and local sales and use taxes defined, levied, or calculated under section 32.085, sections 144.010 to 144.525, sections 144.600 to 144.761, and section 238.235 all sales of farm products sold at a farmers' market.

2. For purposes of this section "farm products" shall mean any fresh fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, nuts, shell eggs, honey or other bee products, maple syrup or maple sugar, flowers, nursery stock and other horticultural commodities, livestock food products, including meat, milk, cheese, and other dairy products, food products of "aquaculture", as defined in section 277.024, including fish, oysters, clams, mussels, and other molluscan shellfish taken from the waters of the state, products from any tree, vine, or plant and other flowers, or any of the products listed in this subsection that have been processed by the participating farmer, including, but not limited to, baked goods made with farm products.

3. For purposes of this section "farmers' market" shall mean an individual farmer or a cooperative or nonprofit enterprise or association that consistently occupies a given site throughout the season, which operates principally as a common marketplace for an individual farmer or a group of farmers to sell farm products directly to consumers, and where the products sold are produced by the participating farmers with the sole intent and purpose of generating a portion of household income.

4. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person or entity with estimated total annual sales of twenty-five thousand dollars or more from participating in farmers' markets.

208.018. FARMER'S MARKETS, SNAP PARTICIPANTS, PILOT PROGRAM TO PURCHASE FRESH FOOD — REQUIREMENTS — SUNSET PROVISION. — 1. Subject to federal approval, the department of social services shall establish a pilot program for the purpose of providing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants with access and the ability to afford fresh food when purchasing fresh food at farmers' markets. The pilot program shall be established in at least one rural area and one urban area. Under the pilot program, such participants shall be able to:

(1) Purchase fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and honey with SNAP benefits with an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card; and

(2) Receive a dollar-for-dollar match for every SNAP dollar spent at a participating farmers' market or vending urban agricultural zone as defined in section 262.900 in an amount up to ten dollars per week whenever the participant purchases fresh food with an EBT card.

2. For purposes of this section, the term "farmers' market" shall mean a market with multiple stalls at which farmer-producers sell agricultural products, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, directly to the general public at a central or fixed location.

3. Purchases of approved fresh food by SNAP participants under this section shall automatically trigger matching funds reimbursement into the central farmers' market vendor accounts by the department.

4. The funding of this pilot program shall be subject to appropriation. In addition to appropriations from the general assembly, the department may apply for available grants and shall be able to accept other gifts, grants, and donations to develop and maintain the program.

5. The department shall promulgate rules setting forth the procedures and methods of implementing this section. 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, 2014, shall be invalid and void.

6. Pursuant to section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The provisions of this section shall sunset automatically six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and

(2) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this section shall sunset automatically twelve years after the effective date of the reauthorization of this section; and

(3) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset.

208.247. FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY, FELONY CONVICTION NOT TO MAKE INELIGIBLE, WHEN. — 1. Pursuant to the option granted the state by 21 U.S.C. Section 862a(d), an individual who has pled guilty or nolo contendre to or is found guilty under federal or state law of a felony involving possession or use of a controlled substance shall be exempt from the prohibition contained in 21 U.S.C. Section 862a(a) against eligibility for food stamp program benefits for such convictions, if such person, as determined by the department:

(1) Meets one of the following criteria:

(a) Is currently successfully participating in a substance abuse treatment program approved by the division of alcohol and drug abuse within the department of mental health; or

(b) Is currently accepted for treatment in and participating in a substance abuse treatment program approved by the division of alcohol and drug abuse, but is subject to a waiting list to receive available treatment, and the individual remains enrolled in the treatment program and enters the treatment program at the first available opportunity; or

(c) Has satisfactorily completed a substance abuse treatment program approved by the division of alcohol and drug abuse; or

(d) Is determined by a division of alcohol and drug abuse certified treatment provider not to need substance abuse treatment; and

(2) Is successfully complying with, or has already complied with, all obligations imposed by the court, the division of alcohol and drug abuse, and the division of probation and parole; and

(3) Does not plead guilty or nolo contendere to or is not found guilty of an additional controlled substance misdemeanor or felony offense after release from custody or, if not committed to custody, such person does not plead guilty or nolo contendere to or is not found guilty of an additional controlled substance misdemeanor or felony offense, within one year after the date of conviction. Such a plea or conviction within the first year after conviction shall immediately disqualify the person for the exemption; and

(4) Has demonstrated sobriety through voluntary urinalysis testing paid for by the participant.

2. Eligibility based upon the factors in subsection 1 of this section shall be based upon documentary or other evidence satisfactory to the department of social services, and the applicant shall meet all other factors for program eligibility.

3. The department of social services, in consultation with the division of alcohol and drug abuse, shall promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of this section including specifying criteria for determining active participation in and completion of a substance abuse treatment program.

4. The exemption under this section shall not apply to an individual who has pled guilty to or is found guilty of two subsequent felony offenses involving possession or use of a controlled substance after the date of the first controlled substance felony conviction.

Vetoed June 11, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 731 [SCS SB 731]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions

AN ACT to repeal sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, and 82.1030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to property regulations in certain cities and counties.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
82.1025. Nuisance action for deteriorated property (Jefferson, Platte, Franklin, and St. Louis counties, Springfield, St. Louis, Kansas City).
82.1027. Definitions.
82.1028. Applicability to St. Louis City and Kansas City.
82.1029. Abatement of a nuisance, neighborhood organization may seek injunctive relief, when, procedure.
82.1030. Statutes not to abrogate any equitable right or remedy — standing not granted, when.
1. Action prohibited if owner in good faith compliance.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, and 82.1030, RSMo, are repealed and six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, 82.1030, and 1, to read as follows:

82.1025. NUISANCE ACTION FOR DETERIORATED PROPERTY (JEFFERSON, PLATTE, FRANKLIN, AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES, SPRINGFIELD, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY). — 1. **[**In**]** **This section applies to a nuisance located within the boundaries of** any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population greater than nine hundred thousand, in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but fewer than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but fewer than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, in any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but fewer than one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred inhabitants, in any city not within a county and in any city with at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which is located in more than one county**[**,**]**.

2. A parcel of property is a nuisance, if such property adversely affects the property values of a neighborhood **or the property value of any property within the neighborhood** because the owner of such property allows the property to be in a deteriorated condition, due to neglect **or failure to reasonably maintain**, violation of a county or municipal building code **[**or**],** standard, **or ordinance,** abandonment, failure to repair after a fire, flood or some other damage to the property or because the owner or resident of the property allows clutter on the property such as abandoned automobiles, appliances or similar objects. Any property owner who owns property within **[**a reasonable distance to**]** **one thousand two hundred feet of** a parcel of property which is alleged to be a nuisance may bring a nuisance action against the offending property owner for the amount of damage created by such **[**property**]** **nuisance** to the value of

the petitioner's property**, including diminution in value of the petitioner's property,** and court costs, provided that the owner of the property which is alleged to be a nuisance has received notification of the alleged nuisance and has had a reasonable opportunity, not to exceed forty-five days, to correct the alleged nuisance. This section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any remedy available under the common law of private nuisance.

[2. A nuisance**] 3. An** action for injunctive relief **to abate a nuisance under this section** may be brought by**:**

(1) Anyone who owns property within one thousand two hundred feet to a property which is alleged to be a nuisance; or

(2) By a neighborhood organization, as defined in **subdivision (2) of** section **[**32.105**] 82.1027**, **[**representing**] on behalf of** any person or persons **who own property within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the neighborhood organization and** who could maintain a nuisance action under this section or under the common law of private nuisance**, or on its own behalf with respect to a nuisance on property anywhere within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods**.

4. An action shall not be brought under this section until sixty days after the party who brings the action has sent written notice of intent to bring an action under this section, by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to:

(1) The tenant, if any, or to "occupant" if the identity of the tenant cannot be reasonably ascertained, at the property's address; and

(2) The property owner of record at the last known address of the property owner on file with the county or city, or, if the property owner is a corporation or other type of limited liability company, to the property owner's registered agent at the agent's address of record; that a nuisance exists and that legal action may be taken against the owner of the property. If the notice sent by certified mail is returned unclaimed or refused, designated by the post office to be undeliverable, or signed for by a person other than the addressee, then adequate and sufficient notice may be given to the tenant, if any, and the property owner of record by sending a copy of the notice by regular mail to the address of the property owner or registered agent and posting a copy of the notice on the property where the nuisance allegedly is occurring. A sworn affidavit by the person who mailed or posted the notice describing the date and manner that notice was given shall be prima facie evidence of the giving of such notice. The notice shall specify:

(a) The act or condition that constitutes the nuisance;

(b) The date the nuisance was first discovered;

(c) The address of the property and location on the property where the act or condition that constitutes the nuisance is allegedly occurring or exists; and

(d) The relief sought in the action.

5. When a neighborhood organization files a suit under this section, an officer of the neighborhood organization or its counsel shall certify to the court:

(1) From personal knowledge, that the neighborhood organization has taken the required steps to satisfy the notice requirements under this section; and

(2) Based on reasonable inquiry, that each condition precedent to the filing of the action under this section has been met.

6. A neighborhood organization may not bring an action under this section if, at the time of filing suit, the neighborhood organization or any of its directors own real estate, or have an interest in a trust or a corporation or other limited liability company that owns real estate, in the city or county in which the nuisance is located with respect to which real property taxes are delinquent or a notice of violation of a city code or ordinance has been issued and served and is outstanding.

7. This section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any remedy available under the common law of private nuisance.

82.1027. DEFINITIONS. — As used in sections 82.1027 to **[**82.1029**] 82.1030**, the following terms mean:

(1) "**[**Local**]** Code **or ordinance** violation", a violation under the provisions of a **[**local**] municipal** code **[**of general ordinances**] or ordinance** of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county**, or any city not within a county,** which regulates fire prevention, animal control, noise control, property maintenance, building construction, health **[**and**], safety, neighborhood detriment,** sanitation, **[**and**] or** nuisances;

(2) "Neighborhood organization", **[**an organization defined in section 32.105**] a Missouri not-for-profit corporation whose articles of incorporation or bylaws specify that one of the purposes for which the corporation is organized is the preservation and protection of residential and community property values in a neighborhood or neighborhoods with geographic boundaries that conform to the boundaries of not more than two adjoining neighborhoods recognized by the planning division of the city or county in which the neighborhood or neighborhoods are located provided that the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that:**

(a) The corporation has members;

(b) Membership shall be open to all persons who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws subject to reasonable restrictions on membership to protect the integrity of the organization; however, membership may not be conditioned upon payment of monetary consideration in excess of twenty-five dollars per year; and

(c) Only members who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws may elect directors or serve as a director;

(3) "Nuisance", within the boundaries of the **[**community represented by**] neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of** the neighborhood organization, an act or condition knowingly created, performed, **[**or**]** maintained**, or permitted to exist** on private property that constitutes a **[**local**]** code **or ordinance** violation and that**[**:

(a)**]** significantly affects the other residents of the neighborhood; **and:**

[(b)**] (a)** Diminishes the value of the neighboring property; **[**and**] or**

[(c)**] (b)** Is injurious to **the** public health, safety, **security,** or welfare of neighboring residents or **[**obstructs**] businesses; or**

(c) Impairs the reasonable use **or peaceful enjoyment** of other property in the neighborhood.

82.1028. APPLICABILITY TO ST. LOUIS CITY AND KANSAS CITY. — Sections 82.1027 to **[**82.1029**] 82.1030** apply to a nuisance located within the boundaries of **any city not within a county and** any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county.

82.1029. ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE, NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION MAY SEEK INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, WHEN, PROCEDURE. — 1. A neighborhood organization **[**representing**], on behalf of a person or** persons **[**aggrieved by a local code violation**] who own real estate or reside within one thousand two hundred feet of a property on which there is a condition or activity constituting a code or ordinance violation in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of the neighborhood organization, or on its own behalf with respect to a code or ordinance violation on property anywhere within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods,** may seek injunctive and other equitable relief in the circuit court for abatement of a nuisance upon showing:

(1) The notice requirements of this **[**subsection**] section** have been satisfied; and

(2) The nuisance exists and has not been abated.

2. An action under this section shall not be brought **until**:

(1) **[**Until**]** Sixty days after the neighborhood organization sends **written** notice **[**of the violation and**]** **by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency** of the neighborhood organization's intent to bring an action under this section, **[**by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency**]** **together with a copy of the notice the neighborhood organization sent or attempted to send to the property owner in compliance with subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section**; **and**

(2) **[**If the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency has filed an action for equitable relief from the nuisance;

(3) Until**]** Sixty days after the neighborhood organization sends notice by first class prepaid postage certified mail**, return receipt requested,** to**:**

(a) The tenant, if any, **or to "occupant" if the identity of the tenant cannot be reasonably ascertained, at the property's address;** and

(b) The property owner of record **at the last known address of the property owner on file with the county or city, or, if the property owner is a corporation or other type of limited liability company, to the property owner's registered agent at the registered agent's address of record;**

that a nuisance exists and that legal action may be taken if the nuisance is not abated. If the notice sent by certified mail is returned unclaimed or refused, designated by the post office to be undeliverable, or signed for by a person other than the addressee, then adequate and sufficient notice may be given to the tenant, if any, and the property owner of record by sending a copy of the notice by regular mail **to the address of the property owner or registered agent** and posting a copy of notice on the property where the nuisance allegedly is occurring.

3. A sworn affidavit by the person who mailed or posted the notice describing the date and manner that notice was given shall be prima facie evidence of the giving of such notice.

4. The notice **required by this section** shall specify:

(a) The **[**nature of the alleged**]** **act or condition that constitutes the** nuisance;

(b) The date **[**and time of day**]** the nuisance was first discovered;

(c) The **address of the property and** location on the property where the **act or condition that constitutes the** nuisance is allegedly occurring **or exists**; and

(d) The relief sought in the action.

[3.**]** **5.** In filing a suit under this section, an officer of the neighborhood organization **or its counsel** shall certify to the court:

(1) **From personal knowledge,** that the neighborhood organization has taken the required steps to satisfy the notice requirements under this **[**subsection**]** **section**; and

(2) **Based on reasonable inquiry,** that each condition precedent to the filing of the action under this section has been met.

[4.**]** **6.** An action **[**shall**]** **may** not be brought **[**against an owner of residential rental property unless, prior to giving notice under this section, a notice of violation relating to the nuisance first has been issued by an appropriate municipal code enforcement agency and remains outstanding after a period of forty-five days**]** **under this section based on an alleged violation of a particular code provision or ordinance if there is then pending against the property or the owner of the property a notice of violation with respect to such code provision or ordinance issued by an appropriate municipal code enforcement agency unless such notice of violation has been pending for more than forty-five days and the condition or activity that gave rise to the violation has not been abated. This subsection shall not preclude an action under this section where the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency has declined to issue a notice of violation against the property or the property owner.**

7. A neighborhood organization may not bring an action under this section if, at the time of filing suit, the neighborhood organization or any of its directors own real estate, or have an interest in a trust or a corporation or other limited liability company that owns real estate, in the city or county in which the nuisance is located with respect to which real property taxes are delinquent or a notice of violation of a city code or ordinance has been issued and served and is outstanding.

[5. (1) If a violation notice issued by an appropriate municipal code enforcement agency is an essential element of the municipal enforcement action, a copy of the notice signed by an official of the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the notice.

(2) A notice of abatement issued by the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency in regard to the violation notice shall be prima facie evidence that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief requested.**]**

8. A copy of the notice of citation issued by the city that shows the date the citation was issued shall be prima facie evidence of whether and for how long a citation has been pending against the property or the property owner.

[6.**]** **9.** A proceeding under this section shall:

(1) Be heard at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) Be expedited in every way.

82.1030. STATUTES NOT TO ABROGATE ANY EQUITABLE RIGHT OR REMEDY — STANDING NOT GRANTED, WHEN. — 1. Subject to subsection 2 of this section, sections 82.1027 to 82.1029 shall not be construed as to abrogate any equitable or legal right or remedy otherwise available under the law to abate a nuisance.

2. Sections 82.1027 to 82.1029 shall not be construed as to grant standing for an action**[**:

(1)**]** challenging any zoning application or approval**[**;

(2) In which the alleged nuisance consists of an interior physical defect of a property; or

(3) Involving any violation of municipal alcoholic beverages law**]**.

SECTION 1. ACTION PROHIBITED IF OWNER IN GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE. — No action shall be brought under section 82.1025 or sections 82.1027 to 82.1030 if the owner of the property that is the subject of the action is in good faith compliance with any order issued by the department of natural resources, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the office of attorney general.

Vetoed July 7, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 829 [SCS SB 829]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases

AN ACT to repeal section 136.300, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to tax liability disputes.

SECTION

A. Enacting clause.

136.300. Burden of proof in proceedings or appeal on director of revenue — when, exceptions.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Section 136.300, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 136.300, to read as follows:

136.300. BURDEN OF PROOF IN PROCEEDINGS OR APPEAL ON DIRECTOR OF REVENUE — WHEN, EXCEPTIONS. — 1. With respect to any issue relevant to ascertaining the tax liability of a taxpayer all laws of the state imposing a tax shall be strictly construed against the taxing authority in favor of the taxpayer. The director of revenue shall have the burden of proof with respect to any factual issue relevant to ascertaining the liability of a taxpayer only if:

(1) The taxpayer has produced evidence that establishes that there is a reasonable dispute with respect to the issue; and

(2) The taxpayer has adequate records of its transactions and provides the department of revenue reasonable access to these records**[**; and

(3) In the case of a partnership, corporation or trust, the net worth of the taxpayer does not exceed seven million dollars and the taxpayer does not have more than five hundred employees at the time the final decision of the director of the department of revenue is issued**]**.

2. This section shall not apply to any issue with respect to the applicability of any tax **[**exemption or**]** credit.

Vetoed June 11, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 841 [SS SCS SB 841]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products

AN ACT to repeal sections 407.925, 407.926, 407.927, 407.929, 407.931, 407.933, and 407.934, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products, with penalty provisions.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
407.925. Definitions.
407.926. No tobacco sales to minors — penalties — alternative nicotine products and vapor products, sale to minors prohibited.
407.927. Required sign stating violation of state law to sell tobacco, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to minors under age 18 — display of sign required on displays and vending machines.
407.929. Proof of age required, when — defense to action for violation is reasonable reliance on proof — liability.
407.931. Unlawful to sell or distribute tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to minors — vending machine requirements — what persons are liable — owners exempt, when — appeal to administrative hearing commission, when.
407.933. Minors employed by division of liquor control may purchase tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products for enforcement purposes — misrepresentation of age, penalty.
407.934. Sales tax license required to sell tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products — division of liquor control to have inspection authority — limitations on use of minors for enforcement purposes.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Sections 407.925, 407.926, 407.927, 407.929, 407.931, 407.933, and 407.934, RSMo, are repealed and seven new sections enacted in lieu

thereof, to be known as sections 407.925, 407.926, 407.927, 407.929, 407.931, 407.933, and 407.934, to read as follows:

407.925. DEFINITIONS. — As used in sections 407.925 to **[**407.932**]** **407.934**, the following terms mean:

(1) **"Alternative nicotine product", any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by any other means. Alternative nicotine product does not include any vapor product, tobacco product or any product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;**

(2) "Center of youth activities", any playground, school or other facility, when such facility is being used primarily by persons under the age of eighteen for recreational, educational or other purposes;

[(2)**]** **(3)** "Distribute", a conveyance to the public by sale, barter, gift or sample;

[(3)**]** **(4)** "Minor", a person under the age of eighteen;

[(4)**]** **(5)** "Municipality", the city, village or town within which tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products or vapor products** are sold or distributed or, in the case of tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products or vapor products** that are not sold or distributed within a city, village or town, the county in which they are sold or distributed;

[(5)**]** **(6)** "Person", an individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, public or private corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision or any agency, board, department or bureau of the state or federal government, or any other legal entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties;

[(6)**]** **(7)** "Proof of age", a driver's license or other generally accepted means of identification that contains a picture of the individual and appears on its face to be valid;

[(7)**]** **(8)** "Rolling papers", paper designed, manufactured, marketed, or sold for use primarily as a wrapping or enclosure for tobacco, which enables a person to roll loose tobacco into a smokable cigarette;

[(8)**]** **(9)** "Sample", a tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** distributed to members of the general public at no cost or at nominal cost for product promotional purposes;

[(9)**]** **(10)** "Sampling", the distribution to members of the general public of tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product or vapor product** samples;

[(10)**]** **(11)** "Tobacco products", any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, or dipping tobacco **but does not include alternative nicotine products, or vapor products**;

[(11)**]** **(12) "Vapor product", any non-combustible product containing nicotine that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution or other form. Vapor product includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. Vapor product does not include any alternative nicotine product or tobacco product;**

(13) "Vending machine", any mechanical electric or electronic, self-service device which, upon insertion of money, tokens or any other form of payment, dispenses tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products**.

407.926. NO TOBACCO SALES TO MINORS — PENALTIES — ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS AND VAPOR PRODUCTS, SALE TO MINORS PROHIBITED. — 1. Any person or entity who sells tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** shall deny the sale of such tobacco products to any person who is less than eighteen years of age.

2. Any person or entity who sells or distributes tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** by mail or through the internet in this state in violation of subsection 1 of this section shall be assessed a fine of two hundred fifty dollars for the first violation and five hundred dollars for each subsequent violation.

3. Alternative nicotine products and vapor products shall only be sold to persons eighteen years of age or older, shall be subject to local and state sales tax, but shall not be otherwise taxed or regulated as tobacco products.

407.927. REQUIRED SIGN STATING VIOLATION OF STATE LAW TO SELL TOBACCO, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO MINORS UNDER AGE 18 — DISPLAY OF SIGN REQUIRED ON DISPLAYS AND VENDING MACHINES. — The owner of an establishment at which tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, vapor products,** or rolling papers are sold at retail or through vending machines shall cause to be prominently displayed in a conspicuous place at every display from which tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** are sold and on every vending machine where tobacco products are purchased a sign that shall:

(1) Contain in red lettering at least one-half inch high on a white background the following: "It is a violation of state law for cigarettes **[**or**],** other tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to be sold or otherwise provided to any person under the age of eighteen or for such person to purchase, attempt to purchase or possess cigarettes **[**or**],** other tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products or vapor products**."; and

(2) Include a depiction of a pack of cigarettes at least two inches high defaced by a red diagonal diameter of a surrounding red circle, and the words "Under 18".

407.929. PROOF OF AGE REQUIRED, WHEN — DEFENSE TO ACTION FOR VIOLATION IS REASONABLE RELIANCE ON PROOF — LIABILITY. — 1. A person or entity selling tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** or rolling papers or distributing tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** samples shall require proof of age from a prospective purchaser or recipient if an ordinary person would conclude on the basis of appearance that such prospective purchaser or recipient may be under the age of eighteen.

2. The operator's or chauffeur's license issued pursuant to the provisions of section 302.177, or the operator's or chauffeur's license issued pursuant to the laws of any state or possession of the United States to residents of those states or possessions, or an identification card as provided for in section 302.181, or the identification card issued by any uniformed service of the United States, or a valid passport shall be presented by the holder thereof upon request of any agent of the division of liquor control or any owner or employee of an establishment that sells tobacco**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products**, for the purpose of aiding the registrant, agent or employee to determine whether or not the person is at least eighteen years of age when such person desires to purchase or possess tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** procured from a registrant. Upon such presentation, the owner or employee of the establishment shall compare the photograph and physical characteristics noted on the license, identification card or passport with the physical characteristics of the person presenting the license, identification card or passport.

3. Any person who shall, without authorization from the department of revenue, reproduce, alter, modify or misrepresent any chauffeur's license, motor vehicle operator's license or identification card shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and confinement for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

4. Reasonable reliance on proof of age or on the appearance of the purchaser or recipient shall be a defense to any action for a violation of subsections 1, 2 and 3 of section 407.931. No person shall be liable for more than one violation of subsections 2 and 3 of section 407.931 on any single day.

407.931. UNLAWFUL TO SELL OR DISTRIBUTE TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO MINORS — VENDING MACHINE REQUIREMENTS — WHAT PERSONS ARE LIABLE — OWNERS EXEMPT, WHEN — APPEAL TO ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING COMMISSION, WHEN. — 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, provide or distribute tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to persons under eighteen years of age.

2. **[**By January 1, 2002,**]** All vending machines that dispense tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** shall be located within the unobstructed line of sight and under the direct supervision of an adult responsible for preventing persons less than eighteen years of age from purchasing any tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** from such machine or shall be equipped with a lock-out device to prevent the machines from being operated until the person responsible for monitoring sales from the machines disables the lock. Such locking device shall be of a design that prevents it from being left in an unlocked condition and which will allow only a single sale when activated. A locking device shall not be required on machines that are located in areas where persons less than eighteen years of age are not permitted or prohibited by law. An owner of an establishment whose vending machine is not in compliance with the provisions of this subsection shall be subject to the penalties contained in subsection 5 of this section. A determination of noncompliance may be made by a local law enforcement agency or the division of liquor control. Nothing in this section shall apply to a vending machine if located in a factory, private club or other location not generally accessible to the general public.

3. No person or entity shall sell, provide or distribute any tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** or rolling papers to any minor, or sell any individual cigarettes to any person in this state. This subsection shall not apply to the distribution by family members on property that is not open to the public.

4. Any person including, but not limited to, a sales clerk, owner or operator who violates subsection 1, 2 or 3 of this section or section 407.927 shall be penalized as follows:

(1) For the first offense, twenty-five dollars;

(2) For the second offense, one hundred dollars;

(3) For a third and subsequent offense, two hundred fifty dollars.

5. Any owner of the establishment where tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** are available for sale who violates subsection 3 of this section, in addition to the penalties established in subsection 4 of this section, shall be penalized in the following manner:

(1) For the first violation per location within two years, a reprimand shall be issued by the division of liquor control;

(2) For the second violation per location within two years, the division of liquor control shall issue a citation prohibiting the outlet from selling tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** for a twenty-four-hour period;

(3) For the third violation per location within two years, the division of liquor control shall issue a citation prohibiting the outlet from selling tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** for a forty-eight-hour period;

(4) For the fourth and any subsequent violations per location within two years, the division of liquor control shall issue a citation prohibiting the outlet from selling tobacco products for a five-day period.

6. Any owner of the establishment where tobacco products are available for sale who violates subsection 3 of this section shall not be penalized pursuant to this section if such person documents the following:

(1) An in-house or other tobacco compliance employee training program was in place to provide the employee with information on the state and federal regulations regarding **[**tobacco**]** sales **of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to minors. Such

training program must be attended by all employees who sell tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to the general public;

(2) A signed statement by the employee stating that the employee has been trained and understands the state laws and federal regulations regarding the sale of tobacco **products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to minors; and

(3) Such in-house or other tobacco compliance training meets the minimum training criteria, which shall not exceed a total of ninety minutes in length, established by the division of liquor control.

7. The exemption in subsection 6 of this section shall not apply to any person who is considered the general owner or operator of the outlet where tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** are available for sale if:

(1) Four or more violations per location of subsection 3 of this section occur within a one-year period; or

(2) Such person knowingly violates or knowingly allows his or her employees to violate subsection 3 of this section.

8. If a sale is made by an employee of the owner of an establishment in violation of sections 407.925 to 407.934, the employee shall be guilty of an offense established in subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section. If a vending machine is in violation of section 407.927, the owner of the establishment shall be guilty of an offense established in subsections 3 and 4 of this section. If a sample is distributed by an employee of a company conducting the sampling, such employee shall be guilty of an offense established in subsections 3 and 4 of this section.

9. A person cited for selling, providing or distributing any tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** to any individual less than eighteen years of age in violation of subsection 1, 2 or 3 of this section shall conclusively be presumed to have reasonably relied on proof of age of the purchaser or recipient, and such person shall not be found guilty of such violation if such person raises and proves as an affirmative defense that such individual presented a driver's license or other government-issued photo identification purporting to establish that such individual was eighteen years of age or older.

10. Any person adversely affected by this section may file an appeal with the administrative hearing commission which shall be adjudicated pursuant to the procedures established in chapter 621.

407.933. MINORS EMPLOYED BY DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL MAY PURCHASE TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES — MISREPRESENTATION OF AGE, PENALTY. — 1. No person less than eighteen years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase or possess cigarettes **[**or**],** other tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** unless such person is an employee of a seller of cigarettes **[**or**],** tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** and is in such possession to effect a sale in the course of employment, or an employee of the division of liquor control for enforcement purposes pursuant to subsection 5 of section 407.934.

2. Any person less than eighteen years of age shall not misrepresent his or her age to purchase cigarettes **[**or**],** tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products**.

3. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be penalized as follows:

(1) For the first violation, the person is guilty of an infraction and shall have any cigarettes **[**or**],** tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** confiscated;

(2) For a second violation and any subsequent violations, the person is guilty of an infraction, shall have any cigarettes **[**or**],** tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** confiscated and shall complete a tobacco education or smoking cessation program, if available.

407.934. SALES TAX LICENSE REQUIRED TO SELL TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS, OR VAPOR PRODUCTS — DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL TO HAVE INSPECTION AUTHORITY — LIMITATIONS ON USE OF MINORS FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES. — 1. No person shall sell cigarettes **[**or**],** tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** unless the person has a retail sales tax license.

2. **[**Beginning January 1, 2002,**]** The department of revenue shall permit persons to designate through the internet or by including a place on all sales tax license applications for the applicant to designate himself or herself as a seller of tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** and to provide a list of all locations where the applicant sells such products.

3. On or before July first of each year, the department of revenue shall make available to the division of liquor control and the department of mental health a complete list of every establishment which sells cigarettes **[**and**],** other tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** in this state.

4. The division of liquor control shall have the authority to inspect stores and tobacco outlets for compliance with all laws related to access of tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** to minors. The division may employ a person seventeen years of age, with parental consent, to attempt to purchase tobacco for the purpose of inspection or enforcement of tobacco laws.

5. The supervisor of the division of liquor control shall not use minors to enforce the provisions of this chapter unless the supervisor promulgates rules that establish standards for the use of minors. The supervisor shall establish mandatory guidelines for the use of minors in investigations by a state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement authority which shall be followed by such authority and which shall, at a minimum, provide for the following:

(1) The minor shall be seventeen years of age;

(2) The minor shall have a youthful appearance, and the minor, if a male, shall not have facial hair or a receding hairline and if a female, shall not wear excessive makeup or excessive jewelry;

(3) The state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency shall obtain the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian before the use of such minor on a form approved by the supervisor;

(4) The state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency shall make a photocopy of the minor's valid identification showing the minor's correct date of birth;

(5) Any attempt by such minor to purchase tobacco products**, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products** shall be videotaped or audiotaped with equipment sufficient to record all statements made by the minor and the seller of the tobacco product;

(6) The minor shall carry his or her own identification showing the minor's correct date of birth and shall, upon request, produce such identification to the seller of the tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product**;

(7) The minor shall answer truthfully any questions about his or her age and shall not remain silent when asked questions regarding his or her age;

(8) The minor shall not lie to the seller of the tobacco product**, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product** to induce a sale of tobacco products;

(9) The minor shall not be employed by the state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency on an incentive or quota basis;

(10) The state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency shall, within forty-eight hours, contact or take all reasonable steps to contact the owner or manager of the establishment if a violation occurs;

(11) The state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency shall maintain records of each visit to an establishment where a minor is used by the state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement agency for a period of at least one year following the incident,

regardless of whether a violation occurs at each visit, and such records shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

(a) The signed consent form of the minor's parent or legal guardian;

(b) A Polaroid photograph of the minor;

(c) A photocopy of the minor's valid identification, showing the minor's correct date of birth;

(d) An information sheet completed by the minor on a form approved by the supervisor; and

(e) The name of each establishment visited by the minor, and the date and time of each visit.

6. If the state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement authority uses minors in investigations or in enforcing or determining violations of this chapter or any local ordinance and does not comply with the mandatory guidelines established by the supervisor of liquor control in subsection 5 of this section, the supervisor of liquor control shall not take any disciplinary action against the establishment or seller pursuant to this chapter based on an alleged violation discovered when using a minor and shall not cooperate in any way with the state, county, municipal or other local law enforcement authority in prosecuting any alleged violation discovered when using a minor.

Vetoed July 14, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

SB 866 [SS SB 866]

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans

AN ACT to amend chapter 408, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to installment loan lenders.

SECTION
A. Enacting clause.
408.512. Loans by traditional installment loan lenders.

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

SECTION A. ENACTING CLAUSE. — Chapter 408, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section 408.512, to read as follows:

408.512. LOANS BY TRADITIONAL INSTALLMENT LOAN LENDERS. — 1. Any traditional installment loan lender licensed under sections 367.100 to 367.200 or section 408.510 shall be permitted to make loans and charge fees and interest as authorized under sections 408.100, 408.140, and 408.170.

2. No charter provision, ordinance, rule, order, permit, policy, guideline, or other governmental action of any political subdivision of the state, local government, city, county, or any agency, authority, board, commission, department, or officer thereof shall:

(1) Prevent, restrict, or discourage traditional installment loan lenders from lending under sections 408.100, 408.140, and 408.170;

(2) Prevent, restrict, or discourage traditional installment loan lenders from operating in any location where any lender who makes loans payable in equal installments over more than ninety days is permitted; or

(3) Create disincentives for any traditional installment loan lender from engaging in lending under sections 408.100, 408.140, and 408.170.

The provisions of this subsection shall not apply where a charter provision or valid ordinance as of August 28, 2014, expressly applies to traditional installment loan lenders.

3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Fully-amortized", the principal, defined as amount financed under the federal Truth in Lending Act, and the scheduled interest, defined as finance charge under the federal Truth in Lending Act, are repaid in substantially equal multiple installments at fixed intervals to fulfill the consumer's obligation;

(2) "Traditional installment loan", fixed rate, fully-amortized closed-end extensions of direct consumer loans. However, if any of the following are true, the transaction is not a traditional installment loan:

(a) The transaction has a repayment term of one hundred eighty-one days or fewer and is secured by the title to the borrower's motor vehicle or auto;

(b) The transaction requires that the full amount of the credit extended together with all fees and charges for the credit be repaid in ninety-one days or fewer;

(c) The transaction's scheduled repayment plan contains one or more interest-only payments or a payment that is more than ten percent greater than the average of all other scheduled payment amounts;

(d) The transaction, at origination, requires the borrower:

a. To agree to a pre-authorized automatic withdrawal in the form of a bank draft, a preapproved automated clearing house or its equivalent;

b. To agree to an allotment or an agreement to defer presentment of one or more contemporaneously-dated or postdated checks; or

c. To repay the loan in full at a borrower's next payday or other recurring deposit cycle, where the repayment is connected with a bank account;

(3) "Traditional installment loan lender", a licensee under sections 367.100 to 367.200 or section 408.510 whose direct consumer loans are limited only to traditional installment loans.

4. Nothing in this section shall apply to or preempt any ordinance governing installment lenders, or any amendment to any such ordinance, in a home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county.

Vetoed July 10, 2014
Overridden September 10, 2014

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