

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. _____

TO

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. _____

Offered by _____ of _____

Amend SS/Senate Bill No. 77, Page 4, Section 21.750, Line 96,

2 by inserting after all of said line the following:

3 "Further amend said bill, page 8, section 70.441, line
4 226, by inserting after all of said line the following:

5 "160.665. 1. Any school district or charter school
6 within the state may designate one or more [elementary or
7 secondary school teachers or administrators] employees of
8 the district or charter school as a school protection
9 officer. The responsibilities and duties of a school
10 protection officer are voluntary and shall be in addition to
11 the normal responsibilities and duties of the [teacher or
12 administrator] employee. Any compensation for additional
13 duties relating to service as a school protection officer
14 shall be funded by the local school district, with no state
15 funds used for such purpose.

16 2. Any person designated by a school district or
17 charter school as a school protection officer shall be
18 authorized to carry concealed firearms or a self-defense
19 spray device in any school in the district. A self-defense
20 spray device shall mean any device that is capable of
21 carrying, and that ejects, releases, or emits, a nonlethal
22 solution or projectile capable of incapacitating a violent

23 threat. The school protection officer shall not be
24 permitted to allow any firearm or device out of his or her
25 personal control while that firearm or device is on school
26 property. Any school protection officer who violates this
27 subsection may be removed immediately from the classroom and
28 subject to employment termination proceedings.

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

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

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

44 6. Any [teacher or administrator of an elementary or
45 secondary school] employee of a school district or charter
46 school who seeks to be designated as a school protection
47 officer shall request such designation in writing, and
48 submit it to the superintendent of the school district or
49 the executive director of the charter school governing board
50 which employs him or her [as a teacher or administrator].
51 Along with this request, any [teacher or administrator]
52 employee seeking to carry a concealed firearm on school
53 property shall also submit proof that he or she has a valid
54 concealed carry endorsement or permit, and all [teachers and
55 administrators] employees seeking the designation of school

56 protection officer shall submit a certificate of school
57 protection officer training program completion from a
58 training program approved by the director of the department
59 of public safety which demonstrates that such person has
60 successfully completed the training requirements established
61 by the POST commission under chapter 590 for school
62 protection officers.

63 7. No school district or charter school may designate
64 [a teacher or administrator] an employee as a school
65 protection officer unless such person has successfully
66 completed a school protection officer training program,
67 which has been approved by the director of the department of
68 public safety. No school district or charter school shall
69 allow a school protection officer to carry a concealed
70 firearm on school property unless the school protection
71 officer has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit.

72 8. Any school district or charter school that
73 designates [a teacher or administrator] an employee as a
74 school protection officer shall, within thirty days, notify,
75 in writing, the director of the department of public safety
76 of the designation, which shall include the following:

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

79 (2) The name of the school district; and

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

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

87 9. A school district or charter school may revoke the
88 designation of a person as a school protection officer for

89 any reason and shall immediately notify the designated
90 school protection officer in writing of the revocation. The
91 school district or charter school shall also within thirty
92 days of the revocation notify the director of the department
93 of public safety in writing of the revocation of the
94 designation of such person as a school protection officer.
95 A person who has had the designation of school protection
96 officer revoked has no right to appeal the revocation
97 decision.

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

103 11. [Before a school district may designate a teacher
104 or administrator] If an employee submits a request for
105 designation as a school protection officer to the
106 superintendent of the school district or executive director
107 of the charter school governing board, the school board or
108 governing board shall promptly hold a public hearing [on]
109 and determine by a vote at the hearing whether to allow such
110 designation. Notice of the hearing shall be published at
111 least fifteen days before the date of the hearing in a
112 newspaper of general circulation within the city or county
113 in which the school district is located. The request for
114 designation as a school protection officer shall also
115 require the school board [may determine at] or governing
116 board to hold a closed meeting, as "closed meeting" is
117 defined under section 610.010, and determine by a vote at
118 the closed meeting whether to authorize the designated
119 school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm or a
120 self-defense spray device. The school board or governing
121 board shall hold the closed meeting and vote on the issue

122 regardless of whether the employee specifically requested
123 authorization to carry a concealed firearm or a self-defense
124 spray device on school property in his or her request for
125 designation as a school protection officer.

126 12. Each school district and charter school shall
127 consider implementing a school protection officer program
128 consistent with the provisions of this section. The school
129 board of each school district and governing board of each
130 charter school shall hold a public hearing and determine by
131 a vote at the hearing whether to implement such a program.

132 13. Any school board or governing board that approves
133 a school protection officer program by a vote described in
134 subsection 13 of this section shall notify all the employees
135 of the school district or charter school of the program and
136 the option to request designation as a school protection
137 officer.

138 170.315. 1. There is hereby established the Active
139 Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program
140 (ASIRT). Each school district and charter school [may]
141 shall, by [July 1, 2014,] July 1, 2026, include in its
142 teacher and school employee training a component on how to
143 properly respond to students who provide them with
144 information about a threatening situation and how to address
145 situations in which there is a potentially dangerous or
146 armed intruder in the school. Training [may] shall also
147 include information and techniques on how to address
148 situations where an active shooter is present in the school
149 or on school property.

150 2. Each school district and charter school [may] shall
151 conduct the training on an annual basis. If no formal
152 training has previously occurred, the length of the training
153 may be up to eight hours. The length of annual continuing
154 training may be up to four hours.

155 3. All school [personnel] employees shall participate
156 in a simulated active shooter and intruder response drill
157 conducted and led by current or retired commissioned law
158 enforcement professionals. Each drill may include an
159 explanation of its purpose and a safety briefing. The drill
160 training shall require each participant to know and
161 understand how to respond in the event of an actual
162 emergency on school property or at a school event. The
163 drill may include:

164 (1) Allowing school [personnel] employees to respond
165 to the simulated emergency in whatever way they have been
166 trained or informed; and

167 (2) Allowing school [personnel] employees to attempt
168 and implement new methods of responding to the simulated
169 emergency based upon previously used unsuccessful methods of
170 response.

171 4. All instructors for the program shall be certified
172 by the department of public safety's peace officers
173 standards training commission.

174 5. School districts and charter schools may consult
175 and collaborate with law enforcement authorities, emergency
176 response agencies, and other organizations and entities
177 trained to deal with active shooters or potentially
178 dangerous or armed intruders.

179 6. Public schools shall foster an environment in which
180 students feel comfortable sharing information they have
181 regarding a potentially threatening or dangerous situation
182 with a responsible adult.

183 563.031. 1. A person may, subject to the provisions
184 of subsection 2 of this section, use physical force upon
185 another person when and to the extent he or she reasonably
186 believes such force to be necessary to defend himself or
187 herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably

188 believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful force by
189 such other person, unless:

190 (1) The actor was the initial aggressor; except that
191 in such case his or her use of force is nevertheless
192 justifiable provided:

193 (a) He or she has withdrawn from the encounter and
194 effectively communicated such withdrawal to such other
195 person but the latter persists in continuing the incident by
196 the use or threatened use of unlawful force; or

197 (b) He or she is a law enforcement officer and as such
198 is an aggressor pursuant to section 563.046; or

199 (c) The aggressor is justified under some other
200 provision of this chapter or other provision of law;

201 (2) Under the circumstances as the actor reasonably
202 believes them to be, the person whom he or she seeks to
203 protect would not be justified in using such protective
204 force;

205 (3) The actor was attempting to commit, committing, or
206 escaping after the commission of a forcible felony.

207 2. A person shall not use deadly force upon another
208 person under the circumstances specified in subsection 1 of
209 this section unless:

210 (1) He or she reasonably believes that such deadly
211 force is necessary to protect himself, or herself or her
212 unborn child, or another against death, serious physical
213 injury, or any forcible felony;

214 (2) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully
215 enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to
216 unlawfully enter a dwelling, residence, or vehicle lawfully
217 occupied by such person; or

218 (3) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully
219 enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to
220 unlawfully enter private property that is owned or leased by

221 an individual, or is occupied by an individual who has been
222 given specific authority by the property owner to occupy the
223 property, claiming a justification of using protective force
224 under this section.

225 3. A person does not have a duty to retreat:

226 (1) From a dwelling, residence, or vehicle where the
227 person is not unlawfully entering or unlawfully remaining;

228 (2) From private property that is owned or leased by
229 such individual; or

230 (3) If the person is in any other location such person
231 has the right to be.

232 4. The justification afforded by this section extends
233 to the use of physical restraint as protective force
234 provided that the actor takes all reasonable measures to
235 terminate the restraint as soon as it is reasonable to do so.

236 5. [The defendant shall have the burden of injecting
237 the issue of justification under this section. If a
238 defendant asserts that his or her use of force is described
239 under subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section, the
240 burden shall then be on the state to prove beyond a
241 reasonable doubt that the defendant did not reasonably
242 believe that the use of such force was necessary to defend
243 against what he or she reasonably believed was the use or
244 imminent use of unlawful force] There shall be a presumption
245 of reasonableness under this section that the defendant
246 believed such force was necessary to defend himself or
247 herself or a third person from what he or she believed to be
248 the use or imminent use of unlawful force by another person.

249 563.085. 1. A person who uses or threatens to use
250 force pursuant to section 563.031 is justified in such
251 conduct and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil
252 action for the use or threatened use of such force by the
253 person, personal representative, or heirs of the person

254 against whom the force was used or threatened, unless the
255 person against whom force was used or threatened is a law
256 enforcement officer who was acting in the performance of his
257 or her official duties and the officer identified himself or
258 herself in accordance with any applicable law or the person
259 using or threatening to use force knew or reasonably should
260 have known that the person was a law enforcement officer.
261 As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution"
262 includes arresting, detaining in custody, and charging or
263 prosecuting the defendant.

264 2. A law enforcement agency may use standard
265 procedures for investigating the use or threatened use of
266 force as described in subsection 1 of this section, but the
267 agency may not arrest the person for using or threatening to
268 use force unless the agency determines that there is
269 probable cause that the force that was used or threatened
270 was unlawful.

271 3. In a criminal prosecution or civil action, once a
272 prima facie claim of self-defense immunity has been raised
273 by the defendant at a pretrial immunity hearing, the burden
274 of proof by clear and convincing evidence is on the party
275 seeking to overcome the immunity provided in subsection 1 of
276 this section.

277 571.020. 1. A person commits an offense if such
278 person knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports,
279 repairs, or sells:

280 (1) An explosive weapon;

281 (2) An explosive, incendiary or poison substance or
282 material with the purpose to possess, manufacture or sell an
283 explosive weapon;

284 (3) A gas gun;

285 (4) A bullet or projectile which explodes or detonates
286 upon impact because of an independent explosive charge after
287 having been shot from a firearm; [or]

288 (5) Knuckles; or

289 (6) Any of the following in violation of federal law:

290 (a) A machine gun;

291 (b) A short-barreled rifle or shotgun; or

292 (c) [A firearm silencer; or

293 (d)] A switchblade knife.

294 2. A person does not commit an offense pursuant to
295 this section if his or her conduct involved any of the items
296 in subdivisions (1) to (5) of subsection 1 of this section,
297 the item was possessed in conformity with any applicable
298 federal law, and the conduct:

299 (1) Was incident to the performance of official duty
300 by the Armed Forces, National Guard, a governmental law
301 enforcement agency, or a penal institution; or

302 (2) Was incident to engaging in a lawful commercial or
303 business transaction with an organization enumerated in
304 subdivision (1) of this [section] subsection; or

305 (3) Was incident to using an explosive weapon in a
306 manner reasonably related to a lawful industrial or
307 commercial enterprise; or

308 (4) Was incident to displaying the weapon in a public
309 museum or exhibition; or

310 (5) Was incident to using the weapon in a manner
311 reasonably related to a lawful dramatic performance.

312 3. An offense pursuant to subdivision (1), (2), (3) or
313 (6) of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony; a
314 crime pursuant to subdivision (4) or (5) of subsection 1 of
315 this section is a class A misdemeanor.

316 4. The offense of knowingly possessing, manufacturing,
317 transporting, repairing, or selling a firearm silencer, as

318 it existed immediately before August 28, 2025, shall not be
319 prosecuted on or after August 28, 2025. If on August 28,
320 2025, a criminal action is pending for such offense, the
321 action is dismissed on that date. However, a final
322 conviction for such offense that exists on August 28, 2025,
323 shall not be affected."; and

324 Further amend said bill, page 66, section 571.225, line
325 171, by inserting after all of said line the following:

326 "571.930. As used in sections 571.930 to 571.940, the
327 following terms mean:

328 (1) "Firearm suppressor", any device designed, made,
329 or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm;

330 (2) "Generic and insignificant part", an item that has
331 manufacturing or consumer product applications other than
332 inclusion in a firearm suppressor. The term "generic and
333 insignificant part" includes a spring, screw, nut, or pin;

334 (3) "Manufacture", forging, casting, machining, or
335 another process for working a material.

336 571.935. 1. (1) For the purposes of this section, a
337 firearm suppressor is manufactured in this state if the item
338 is manufactured:

339 (a) In this state from basic materials; and

340 (b) Without the inclusion of any part imported from
341 another state other than a generic and insignificant part.

342 (2) For the purposes of this section, a firearm
343 suppressor is manufactured in this state if it is
344 manufactured as described in subdivision (1) of this
345 subsection without regard to whether a firearm imported into
346 this state from another state is attached to or used in
347 conjunction with the suppressor.

348 2. (1) A firearm suppressor that is manufactured in
349 this state and remains in this state shall not be subject to
350 federal law or federal regulation, including registration,

351 under the authority of the United States Congress to
352 regulate interstate commerce.

353 (2) A basic material from which a firearm suppressor
354 is manufactured in this state, including unmachined steel,
355 shall not be a firearm suppressor and is not subject to
356 federal regulation under the authority of the United States
357 Congress to regulate interstate commerce as if it actually
358 were a firearm suppressor.

359 3. A firearm suppressor manufactured and sold in this
360 state shall have the words "Made in Missouri" clearly
361 stamped on it.

362 4. On written notification to the attorney general by
363 a United States citizen who resides in this state of the
364 citizen's intent to manufacture a firearm suppressor to
365 which subsection 2 of this section applies, the attorney
366 general shall seek a declaratory judgment from a federal
367 district court in this state that subsection 2 of this
368 section is consistent with the United States Constitution.

369 5. The provisions of this section shall apply only to
370 firearm suppressors that are manufactured on or after August
371 28, 2025.

372 571.940. 1. The provisions of this section shall
373 apply to:

374 (1) The state of Missouri, including an agency,
375 department, commission, bureau, board, office, council,
376 court, or other entity that is in any branch of state
377 government and that is created by the constitution or a
378 statute of this state, including a university system or a
379 system of higher education;

380 (2) The governing body of a municipality, county, or
381 special district or authority;

382 (3) An officer, employee, or other body that is part
383 of a municipality, county, or special district or authority,

384 including a sheriff, municipal police department, municipal
385 attorney, or county attorney; and

386 (4) A prosecuting attorney, county counselor, or
387 circuit attorney.

388 2. (1) An entity described in subsection 1 of this
389 section shall not adopt a rule, order, ordinance, or policy
390 under which the entity enforces, or by consistent action
391 allows the enforcement of, a federal statute, order, rule,
392 or regulation that purports to regulate a firearm suppressor
393 if the statute, order, rule, or regulation imposes a
394 prohibition, restriction, or other regulation that does not
395 exist under the laws of this state.

396 (2) No entity described in subsection 1 of this
397 section and no person employed by or otherwise under the
398 direction or control of the entity shall enforce or attempt
399 to enforce any federal statute, order, rule, or regulation
400 described in subdivision (1) of this subsection.

401 3. (1) An entity described in subsection 1 of this
402 section shall not receive state grant funds if the entity
403 adopts a rule, order, ordinance, or policy under which the
404 entity enforces a federal law described in subdivision (1)
405 of subsection 2 of this section or, by consistent action,
406 allows the enforcement of a federal law described in
407 subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section.

408 (2) State grant funds for the entity shall be denied
409 for the fiscal year following the year in which a final
410 judicial determination in an action brought under this
411 section is made that the entity has violated subdivision (1)
412 of subsection 2 of this section.

413 4. (1) Any citizen residing in the jurisdiction of an
414 entity described in subsection 1 of this section may file a
415 complaint with the attorney general if the citizen offers
416 evidence to support an allegation that the entity has

417 adopted a rule, order, ordinance, or policy under which the
418 entity enforces a federal law described in subdivision (1)
419 of subsection 2 of this section or that the entity, by
420 consistent action, allows the enforcement of a federal law
421 described in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this
422 section. The citizen shall include with the complaint any
423 evidence the citizen has in support of the complaint.

424 (2) If the attorney general determines that a
425 complaint filed under subdivision (1) of this subsection
426 against an entity described in subsection 1 of this section
427 is valid, to compel the entity's compliance with this
428 section the attorney general may file a petition for a writ
429 of mandamus or apply for other appropriate equitable relief
430 in the circuit court of Cole County or the circuit court in
431 any county in which the principal office of the entity is
432 located. The attorney general may recover reasonable
433 expenses incurred obtaining relief under this subdivision,
434 including court costs, reasonable attorney's fees,
435 investigative costs, witness fees, and deposition costs.

436 (3) In any appeal of a suit brought under subdivision
437 (2) of this subsection, the appellate court shall expedite
438 the case by entering such scheduling orders as are necessary
439 to ensure that a final order or judgment will be entered
440 with the least possible delay."; and

441 Further amend said bill, page 68, section 577.712, line
442 26, by inserting after all of said line the following:

443 "590.205. 1. The POST commission shall establish
444 minimum standards for school protection officer training
445 instructors, training centers, and training programs.

446 2. The director shall develop and maintain a list of
447 approved school protection officer training instructors,
448 training centers, and training programs. The director shall
449 allow private companies to serve as training centers and

450 operate training programs under this section. The director
451 shall not place any instructor, training center, or training
452 program on its approved list unless such instructor,
453 training center, or training program meets all of the POST
454 commission requirements under this section and section
455 590.200. The director shall make this approved list
456 available to every school district in the state. The
457 required training to become a school protection officer
458 shall be provided by those firearm instructors, private and
459 public, who have successfully completed a department of
460 public safety POST certified law enforcement firearms
461 instructor school.

462 3. Each person seeking entrance into a school
463 protection officer training center or training program shall
464 submit a fingerprint card and authorization for a criminal
465 history background check to include the records of the
466 Federal Bureau of Investigation to the training center or
467 training program where such person is seeking entrance. The
468 training center or training program shall cause a criminal
469 history background check to be made and shall cause the
470 resulting report to be forwarded to the school district
471 where the [elementary school teacher or administrator]
472 employee is seeking to be designated as a school protection
473 officer.

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

479 5. A certificate of school protection officer training
480 program completion may be issued to any applicant by any
481 approved school protection officer training instructor. On
482 the certificate of program completion the approved school

483 protection officer training instructor shall affirm that the
484 individual receiving instruction has taken and passed a
485 school protection officer training program that meets the
486 requirements of this section and section 590.200 and
487 indicate whether the individual has a valid concealed carry
488 endorsement or permit. The instructor shall also provide a
489 copy of such certificate to the director of the department
490 of public safety.

491 6. The POST commission shall establish requirements
492 for the continuing education of all school protection
493 officers. All school protection officers shall annually
494 receive twenty hours of firearms skill development training.

495 7. At least two times each year, all school protection
496 officers shall participate in a joint training on school
497 protection with a local law enforcement agency.

498 [563.016. The fact that conduct is
499 justified under this chapter does not abolish or
500 impair any remedy for such conduct which is
501 available in any civil actions.]" ; and".