

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 575

AN ACT

To repeal sections 173.2505 and 571.107, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to institutions of higher education, with penalty provisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Sections 173.2505 and 571.107, RSMo, are repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 173.1590, 173.2505, 173.2551, 571.107, and 571.109, to read as follows:

173.1590. After July 1, 2020, no public institution of higher education in this state shall require students to live in campus housing, excluding first-time freshmen who may be required to live in campus housing during the first year of a student's attendance.

173.2505. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Dual Credit and STEM Studies Enhancement Scholarship Act".

2. To be eligible to receive [the] a dual credit scholarship, a student shall:

- (1) Be a United States citizen or permanent resident;
- (2) Be a Missouri resident as defined by the coordinating board for higher education pursuant to section 173.005;
- (3) Be enrolled in a dual credit program offered by an

approved dual credit provider, as defined in section 173.2500;

(4) Have a cumulative high school grade point average of at least two and a half on a four point scale or equivalent; and

(5) Meet one or more of the following indicators of economic need:

(a) Be individually eligible to be enrolled in a federal free or reduced-price lunch program, based on income levels established by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(b) Reside in a foster home, be a ward of the state, or be homeless; or

(c) Receive low-income public assistance, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), or live in federally subsidized public housing.

3. (1) To be eligible to receive a STEM studies enhancement scholarship, a student shall be enrolled in a STEM studies enhancement program and shall:

(a) Be a United States citizen or permanent resident;

(b) Be a Missouri resident as defined by the coordinating board for higher education pursuant to section 173.005;

(c) Have a cumulative high school grade point average of at least two and a half on a four point scale or equivalent; and

(d) Have a household income that does not exceed one hundred ten percent of the state median household income according to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on the most recent one-year period estimate data.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "STEM Studies Enhancement Program" means an undergraduate certificate program

offered by an accredited Missouri higher education institution to high school students that emphasizes applied, advanced skills in any field related to science, technology, engineering, or mathematics.

4. The dual credit and STEM studies enhancement scholarship is hereby created to provide financial assistance to high school students enrolling in dual credit courses offered by an approved dual credit provider as defined in section 173.2500 and to high school students enrolling in STEM studies enhancement programs.

The coordinating board may promulgate rules for the administration of the program including establishing the application, eligibility, and payment procedures. 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, 2016, shall be invalid and void.

[4.] 5. Subject to appropriation, the dual credit and STEM studies enhancement scholarship shall:

(1) Reimburse [eligible] students eligible under subdivisions (1) to (5) of subsection 2 of this section for up to fifty percent of the tuition cost paid by the student to enroll

in a dual credit course offered by an approved dual credit provider; except that, no student shall receive in excess of five hundred dollars annually for all dual credit courses taken by such student; and

(2) Reimburse students eligible under subsection 3 of this section for up to the average tuition cost for a community college course in the state for each course offered as part of a STEM studies enhancement program in which the student paid to enroll.

[5. No student shall receive in excess of five hundred dollars annually for all dual credit courses taken by such student.]

6. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Dual Credit Scholarship Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated to the fund by the general assembly and private donations made to the fund for the purpose of providing financial assistance under this section to high school students enrolling in dual credit courses and to high school students enrolling in STEM studies enhancement programs. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the fund and shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

173.2551. 1. The governing board of any public or private institution of higher education within the state may designate one or more full-time faculty or staff members as campus

protection officers. The responsibilities and duties of a campus protection officer are voluntary and shall be in addition to the normal responsibilities and duties of the faculty or staff member. Any compensation for additional duties relating to service as a campus protection officer shall be funded by the institution of higher education.

2. Any person designated as a campus protection officer shall be authorized to carry concealed firearms or a self-defense spray device on the campus of the institution of higher education. 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 campus protection officer shall not be permitted to allow any firearm or self-defense spray device out of his or her personal control while that firearm or device is on property belonging to an institution of higher education. Any campus protection officer who violates this subsection may be subject to employment termination proceedings.

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

4. Upon detention of a person under subsection 3 of this section, the campus protection officer shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the institution of higher education.

5. Any person detained by a campus protection officer shall be turned over to a law enforcement officer as soon as practicably possible and shall not be detained by a campus

protection officer for more than one hour.

6. Any full-time faculty or staff member of an institution of higher education who seeks to be designated as a campus protection officer shall request such designation in writing and submit it to the administrator responsible for public safety at the institution of higher education. Along with this request, any faculty or staff member seeking to carry a concealed firearm on campus shall also submit proof that he or she has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit, and all faculty or staff members seeking the designation of campus protection officer shall submit a certificate of completion from a campus protection officer training program approved by the director of the department of public safety.

7. (1) Any institution of higher education that designates a faculty or staff member as a campus 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:

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

(b) The name of the institution; and

(c) The date such person was designated as a campus protection officer.

(2) The director of the department of public safety shall maintain a listing of all persons designated by institutions of higher education as campus protection officers and shall make this list available to all law enforcement agencies.

(3) 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.

8. An institution of higher education may revoke the designation of a person as a campus protection officer for any reason and shall immediately notify the designated campus protection officer in writing of the revocation. The institution 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 campus protection officer. A person who has had the designation of campus protection officer revoked has the right to appeal the revocation decision to the board of the institution of higher education within fifteen days of the revocation.

9. The director of the department of public safety may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section, including rules establishing training requirements and training programs for campus protection officers designated under 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, 2019, shall be invalid and void.

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

571.109. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, public institutions of higher education shall be allowed to construct policies regarding concealed carry permits or endorsements issued under sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid lifetime or extended concealed carry permits issued under

sections 571.205 to 571.230, valid concealed carry endorsements issued prior to August 28, 2013, or concealed carry endorsements or permits issued by another state or political subdivision of another state, but such policies shall not generally prohibit or have the effect of generally prohibiting the carrying, chambering, or active operation or storage of a concealed firearm on the campus of such institution.

2. No institution of higher education shall impose any contractual requirement or condition of employment upon any employee, faculty member, or student that generally prohibits or has the effect of generally prohibiting the lawful possession or carry of firearms by such persons, nor shall such institution impose any taxes, fees, or other monetary charges as a condition for the lawful possession or carry of firearms under the provisions of this chapter.