

For the Missouri State Highway Patrol Headquarters nearest you,
consult your local telephone directory.

Sex Offender Registry

1-888-SOR-MSHP
(1-888-767-6747)

METH Hotline

1-888-823-METH (6384)

Road Conditions

1-888-275-6636

Emergency Assistance

1-800-525-5555 or cellular *55

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Printed By:

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SHP-863 J 10/2013

MISSOURI CONCEALED WEAPONS LAW



Missouri's concealed weapons law became effective February 26, 2004. The law contains requirements for applicant training and background checks; procedures for sheriffs to follow in issuing permits; an explanation of the Missouri State Highway Patrol's duties regarding concealed weapons permits; and restrictions on where concealed weapons may be carried. Missouri's concealed weapons law also contains a provision for persons to carry a concealed firearm in a vehicle without a permit.

OBTAINING AND MAINTAINING A CONCEALED WEAPON PERMIT

A Missouri resident must be at least 21 years old to apply. A person who is at least 18 years old and is a member of the United States Armed Forces, or is honorably discharged from the U.S. Armed Forces, is a citizen of the United States and has assumed residency, and is stationed in Missouri may apply for a Missouri concealed carry permit. The spouse of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Missouri who is 21 years old may also apply for a Missouri concealed carry permit.

If you wish to obtain a concealed weapon permit, you must first complete a firearms safety course at least eight hours in length. Once the firearms safety course is completed, the next step is to apply for the permit at your local sheriff's office. You must present a copy of the firearms training course certificate, complete an application, and pay a non-refundable fee of \$100. You may apply only in the county in which you reside. The application to the local sheriff (or police chief, if applicable, in first class counties) will contain a sworn statement.

This statement verifies the applicant:

- meets the age requirement.
- is a citizen of the United States.
- has assumed residency in Missouri, or is an armed forces member or spouse stationed in Missouri.
- has not been convicted, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any felony.
- has no weapons-related misdemeanor conviction.
- has not been convicted within the past five years of a violent misdemeanor.
- has not been convicted of two or more misdemeanors involving DWI or possession or abuse of a controlled substance within the past five years.
- is not a fugitive.
- is not currently charged with a felony.
- has not been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces.
- has not been adjudged mentally incompetent within the past five years.
- has received the required firearms safety training.
- is not the respondent of a valid full order of protection.

Q ■ If I have a current concealed carry endorsement, does it expire January 1, 2014, when the updated law goes into effect?

A ■ No. Your concealed carry endorsement is valid until its expiration date. At that time, you will follow the new process and obtain a concealed carry permit from the county sheriff.

Q ■ How long is my concealed carry permit valid?

A ■ Effective January 1, 2014, sheriffs will issue concealed carry permits that are valid for five years.

Q ■ What if I fail to renew my permit? Is there a grace period?

A ■ Yes. There is a grace period of six months; but, there is also a \$10 per month late fee assessed by the sheriff.

Q ■ What happens if a disqualifying fact is discovered after the permit is issued?

A ■ There are provisions for the sheriff to revoke a person's permit. The Sheriff will notify the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System in the event a permit is revoked.

Q ■ Is the list of carrying concealed permit holders a public record?

A ■ No, it is private information. Only law enforcement will have access to that information.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q ■ How does this law affect the old peaceable journey exception?

A ■ It does not. You may still carry a concealed weapon in your vehicle on a continuous peaceable journey through the state. This includes Missourians whose trip begins and/or ends in Missouri.

Q ■ What if I'm stopped by law enforcement? Any suggestions?

A ■ Where possible, it's best to stay seated in your vehicle, with both hands on the steering wheel. Do not reach to an area where your firearm is concealed without first advising the officer that you possess a firearm in your vehicle or on your person.

Q ■ Does a person carrying a weapon in a vehicle also have to have a permit for the gun?

A ■ No. A weapon may be carried anywhere in a vehicle, even concealed on the person, under the vehicle exception.

Q ■ Does a concealed carry permit allow a holder to carry a concealed pistol on a public bus?

A ■ No. Only law enforcement, commercial security personnel, and persons with consent of the owner are exempt from this provision. (See Section 578.305, RSMo.)

Q ■ What if I fail to update my permit when I move or change my name?

A ■ A concealed carry permit shall automatically become invalid if the holder has not notified the sheriff of the changes within 30 days of the change.

Upon receipt of an application, the sheriff will fingerprint you. Within three days, the sheriff is required to request a criminal record check from the Missouri State Highway Patrol. If no disqualifying record is identified at the state level, the Highway Patrol then will forward your fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The sheriff has a total of 45 days to issue or reject an application, regardless of whether all background checks have been completed. If an application is rejected, you may file an appeal in small claims court. The sheriff must report the issuance of a permit to the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System.

Effective January 1, 2014, Missouri sheriffs will issue concealed carry permits. Once you have acquired a permit, you must notify the sheriff of both the old and new jurisdictions within 30 days of a change in your name or permanent address. The sheriff reports the change to the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System. The sheriff may charge a processing fee of not more than \$10 to process the name or address change. (Section 571.104 RSMo.)

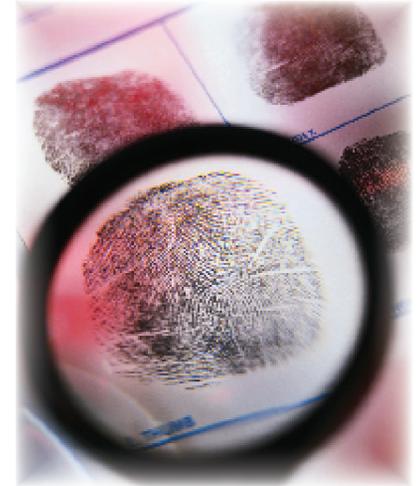
A concealed carry permit will specify only the following information: the permit holder's name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature; the signature of the issuing sheriff; the date of issuance; and the expiration date.

The sheriff is responsible for renewing concealed carry permits. To renew a concealed carry permit, you need to complete a renewal application. In lieu of the fingerprint requirements and firearms safety training, you need only display your current concealed carry permit. A name-based background check, including an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, must be done for each renewal. (Section 571.104 RSMo.)

Concealed carry permits will be valid for five years from the date of issuance or renewal. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, continues for a period of three years from the date of issuance or renewal. (Section 571.101 RSMo.)

The process for renewing a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, will be the same as for renewing a concealed carry permit except that the applicant need only display his or her current driver's license or non-driver's license containing an endorsement in lieu of the fingerprint and firearms safety training requirement. (Section 571.104 RSMo.)

Late fees assessed for a renewal and notice of expired certificates to the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System and the individual are extended to concealed carry permits. A \$10 fee may be charged for the replacement of a lost or destroyed permit or a driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. (Section 571.104 RSMo.)



CONCEALED WEAPONS MAY NOT BE CARRIED:

In accordance with Section 571.107 RSMo., you may not carry a concealed weapon in the following places:

- any police, sheriff, or Highway Patrol office or station without consent;
- within 25 feet of any polling place on Election Day;
- adult or juvenile jail or institution;
- courthouse or facilities;
- any meeting of a government body (except by a member with a concealed carry permit);
- bar without consent;
- airport;
- where prohibited by federal law;
- schools;
- child care facility (without consent of manager);
- riverboat gambling facility;
- amusement parks;
- any church or place of worship; without permission of minister or person representing religious organization
- any sports arena or stadium (with seating for more than 5,000);
- hospitals; and,
- private or public property where posted.



Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the above-listed locations is not prohibited so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Carrying a concealed firearm in any location specified above is not a criminal act. However, you can be denied access to the premises or may be removed from the premises for doing so. If a peace officer is summoned:

- Upon the first offense, you can be cited and fined up to \$100.
- If within six months, a second offense occurs, you can be fined up to \$200, and your concealed firearms permit can be suspended for a period of one year.
- If within one year of the first offense a third citation for a similar violation is issued, you may be fined up to \$500, and your concealed carry permit revoked. If your concealed carry permit is revoked, you are not eligible for the permit for a period of three years.

CARRYING A WEAPON IN A VEHICLE

In addition to the concealed carry permit discussed above, Missouri now permits any person who is at least 21 years old to transport a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. No concealed carry permit is required. Under the old law, the peaceable journey exception to the unlawful-use-of-a-weapon law permitted travelers on a continuous peaceable journey to carry a concealed weapon. The peaceable journey exception is still in the law, and may apply in circumstances where the new law does not (i.e. if the person is less than 21 years old). Also, any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner may carry a concealable firearm upon or about their person without an permit.

Note: This law does not affect the law prohibiting possession of a concealable firearm by a dangerous felon.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- (Possesses or discharges a firearm or projectile weapon while intoxicated) 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.
- Missouri's carrying concealed law recognizes all out-of-state permits, including those from political subdivisions — cities and counties. Also, keep in mind that Missouri's peaceable journey law will apply to travelers, including those who do not have a permit.
- Out-of-state residents cannot obtain a Missouri concealed carry permit. However, nothing prohibits Missouri residents from obtaining a concealed carry permit from another state, and those permits would be valid in Missouri.
- Not all states honor Missouri's concealed weapons permit. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to comply with the laws of all states/jurisdictions in which he carries a concealed weapon.