

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI SPORT SHOOTING ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Sport Shooting Association (MSSA) is the official state association for the **National Rifle Association** (NRA), the **Civilian Marksmanship Program** (CMP), and **USA Shooting**, and an affiliate of the **Conservation Federation of Missouri**.

SPECIAL EDITION

2013 MO LEGISLATIVE NEWS

This has been a monumental year for pro-gun legislation, with 5 pro-gun bills having been passed by the Missouri Legislature and delivered to the Governor's desk to be passed into law...or vetoed.

Find out what's happening to these bills on page 7. Learn more by reading the summaries, pages 8-12.



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MSSA MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of the MSSA is to protect and preserve the shooting sports at the state level. MSSA will promote and improve the shooting sports by sponsoring marksmanship training and competitions throughout the state of Missouri. MSSA will work for the rights of the gun owner, shooter, collector, hunter, archer, black powder enthusiast, and trapper. MSSA will support the free exchange of ideas, information and education related to gun ownership, shooting, hunting, firearms and related topics.

Missouri Sport Shooting Association

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The President's Podium

Kevin L. Jamison, MSSA President

Animal Welfare

If you want to save animals, buy a hunting license. If you want to save wildlife, buy a box of ammunition. The proceeds of hunting licenses and a tax on ammunition go to preserve wildlife. To preserve wildlife requires the preservation of wild places. This preserves every creature that walks, crawls, slithers, swims, or flies in the State of Missouri. The money goes to the Department of Conservation, which uses it for walking trails and bird watching as well as the shooting sports. It satisfies persons who only wish to observe wildlife and not be a part of it.

Wikipedia says that the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) and the Missouri Conservation Commission were created by Article IV Sections 40-42 of the Missouri Constitution. They were really created by us. The hunters and sportsmen of Missouri campaigned for Amendment 4 to the Missouri Constitution. Our efforts ended with the creation of the Department of 1936. As a constitutional department with its own source of revenue, it has considerable independence. The legislature cannot control it by cutting its budget. On one occasion, the legislature introduced a bill making the Department of Conservation liable when one of its deer collides with a car. Collisions with deer happen with sufficient frequency to bankrupt the Department of Revenue. Fortunately, the real matter at issue was resolved without further playing around. One year, the legislature attempted to create a season for handgun hunting. However, hunting seasons are the sole province of the experts at the MDC. A handgun season is desirable, but the conflict created hard feelings all around. The only handgun hunting we can do is with antique replicas during muzzle loading season.

The Department of Conservation has been roundly criticized for some of its actions. This is in the nature of things. It no longer has the number of sportsmen and women it once did. But, we began it, fees and taxes we brought upon ourselves fund it. We shall have to reach some accommodation.

In addition to direct taxes and fees, sportsmen provide thousands of jobs and spend over a billion dollars a year. See www.HuntingWorksForMo.com for more details.

It has always been the sportsmen and women of Missouri who have struggled to preserve nature. The Missouri State Sportsmen's Association was founded in 1878 and was an early advocate of game laws. These were not entirely popular as the state was not beyond subsistence hunting and "The Late Unpleasantness" over the power of the federal government was less than a generation past. The idea that wild animals belonged to the state was hard to enforce. The Sportsmen's Association had to hire its own lawyers to enforce state game laws. I cannot find legal justification for private parties enforcing the game laws but it worked. Some of the early tests of federal game laws also arose in Missouri.

It was NRA lobbyists allied with Missouri activists, whom liberals hate so much, that saved the Missouri wetlands they claim to love so much. I suspect that many of the professional environmentalists who profess such love of wetlands have never stood in marshy ground waiting for a flight of ducks, or any other purpose.

It does not take much effort to find some outdoor activity to enjoy in this state. The citizens have us to thank for it. I do not expect any thanks, but I do enjoy reminding them.



By Grace Leinberger

For the 28th consecutive year, MSSA sponsored the NRA Junior Shooting Camp (June 13-16). These camps continue to draw junior shooters from around the country due to the excellence in qualified coaches and consistency of volunteers. Missouri ranks near the top in producing college team eligible shooters.

The shooting camps accept juniors ages 11-20. While the camp does teach basic 3 position smallbore rifle shooting, the junior shooter with some shooting background will benefit more from the camp. Many graduates of these camps have gone on to become successful NCAA collegiate shooting team members; most recently is Garrett Spurgeon of Canton, MO.

Garrett not only is a member of the West Virginia University shooting team but in June he excelled in International competition and has won a position on the U.S. Junior Rifle Team. See more about Garrett elsewhere in the newsletter.

The first 2013 camp had 14 participants. They are: Jack Barry, Canton, MO; Garrett Blackford, Oronogo, MO; Makaylie Coble, Rogersville, MO; Abigail Decker, Carthage, MO; Molly Decker, Carthage, MO; Chase Goldinger, Hannibal, MO; Karah Heater, Warrensburg, MO; Hunter Hogan, Ash Grove, MO; Blake Nichols, Harrisonville, MO; Theodore Rieckhoff, Windsor, MO; Weston Robinson, Amarillo, TX; Kaitlyn Strannigan, Lake Lotawana, MO; Keegan Strannigan, Lake Lotawana, MO; and Clayton Winslow, Lamar, MO. Congratulations to all the participants!

This year's camp staff included: Harold Miederhoff, an experienced shooter who has been volunteering his time

MSSA/NRA JUNIOR SMALLBORE RIFLE CAMP





since about 1987, coaches and performs the camp chef duties as well as maintaining the range; Cheryl Teeters, also an experienced shooter, has been the camp director for about 24 years, taking time from her life and job to make this an annual trip from Michigan to keep the camp running smoothly; Kurt Schinze, another experienced shooter and volunteer, supports the camp in many ways, including coaching, sighting, and encouragement; Zach Painter, a graduate of the MSSA camps

himself, continues to volunteer his help and assistance wherever needed, including coaching; Mary Butler, recently elected to the MSSA Board of Directors, is a mom who last year became a certified coach to help coach in the MSSA junior programs; and John Leinberger, MSSA Director of Junior Programs, continues with the duties as head coach. Apologies are given to anyone who was not listed. Without the volunteers, the camps would not happen.



Missouri CMP Competitor Reminder

A reminder has been posted by Don Merritt to all MSSA members about the monthly CMP Matches sponsored by the Owensville Gun Club.

Merritt says, "We have the Missouri M1 Garand Championship Match on July 21. Additional matches are on August 18, September 15 and October 6. We shoot the M1 Carbine, the M1 Garand and the Vintage Rifles, bolt actions in a 35 round course of fire at 200 yards."

The Owensville range is excellent, and there is a really great group of members that are very friendly and helpful.

A Call For Club Results

Through the years, MSSA published affiliate clubs competition results. This seems to have diminished or disappeared. Therefore, the call is now being made to all affiliate clubs to electronically send your match results to:

Editor@MissouriSportShooting.org

It is most important that it is emailed so that the results can be quickly entered into the newsletter. The Association wants to recognize its Missouri Shooters by publishing club results.

Also, in hopes for recruiting more shooters, please let the newsletter know if the club is open to new members. If there is a junior program, please indicate that also. Remember that the junior shooter grows into the adult shooter and pro-gun citizen of tomorrow.

UPCOMING RIFLE CAMPS

MSSA / NRA Junior Smallbore Rifle Camp

There is only one smallbore rifle camp remaining for this year. This camp will be held at the Bucksnort Shooting Club Range near Marshall, MO on the following dates:

July 11-12-13-14

These rifle camps have been an annual event since 1985 and provide coaching for International Three Position Smallbore Rifle.

CMP Outreach Air Rifle Camp

July 17-18-19

This camp is for 3 Position Air Rifle and will be held at the Linn State Technical College at Linn, MO.

For more information, contact:

John E. Leinberger PO Box 303, Linn, MO 65051

 $\pmb{Email: coaches 02@gmail.com}\\$

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CONGRATULATIONS, GARRETT!

USA SHOOTING

National Junior Rifle Team Member

Garrett Spurgeon

Canton, Mo.

(WATCH OUT RIO - 2016)

Spurgeon Continues to Shine

By Grace Leinberger

Garrett Spurgeon of Canton, MO has always been a good shot, but he is now a great shot. He is one of the top junior shooters in the country and is now a member of the U S Olympic junior rifle team!

MSSA is proud of his accomplishments and appreciates his time he has spent with MSSA's junior camps in Marshall, MO. Below are some of his accomplishments.

- Four-time National Junior Olympics qualifier; won two Bronze medals in smallbore in 2007 and Gold in air rifle in 2009
- Two-time Missouri air rifle state champion (2010, 2011)
- High J2 smallbore shooter at the 2010 and 2011 USA National Championships
- High J2 air rifle shooter at the 2011 National Junior Olympics
- Attended Canton R-V High

Most recently he finished 15th in international competition at Pilsen, Czech Republic.

Garrett is the son of Larry and Joann Spurgeon of Canton, MO.



"SO HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO"

[Wondering one day just what some of the laws and statues are already "on the books", the editor was pleasantly surprised to see Wayne LaPierre's recent article and his special request at the end of the article. Ed]

In Wayne LaPierre's column of the May edition* of the NRA **America's 1st Freedom** magazine, he listed many <u>existing</u> federal statues dealing with armed criminals once they have their guns. Those statutes are being listed here. He gives the prison term first along with the citation in the United States Code (U.S.C.). Mr. LaPierre makes a special request at the end of the list.

- 10 years—18 U.S.C. § 922(g)—for possession of a firearm or ammunition by a felon, fugitive, or drug user... And possession means touching a gun, any gun, handgun, rifle or shotgun. Any firearm that Dianne Feinstein would ban for us, is already an illegal gun for violent criminals.
- 10 years—18 U.S.C. § 922(j)—for possession of a stolen firearm.
- 10 years—18 U.S.C. § 922(i)—for shipment or transport of a stolen firearm across state lines.
- 10 years—18 U.S.C. § 924(b)—for shipping, transporting or receipt of a firearm across state lines with intent to commit a felony.
- 5 to 30 years consecutive mandatory minimum sentences— 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(1)(A)—for carrying, using, or possessing a firearm in connection with a federal crime of violence or drug trafficking.
- The death penalty or up to life imprisonment—18 U.S.C. § 924(j)—for committing murder while possessing a firearm in connection with a crime of violence or drug trafficking.
- 15 years mandatory minimum—18 U.S.C. § 924(e)—for a "prohibited person" who has three prior convictions for drug offenses or violent felonies.
- 10 years—18 U.S.C. § 924(g)—for interstate travel to acquire or transfer a firearm to commit crimes.

"So, if every possible aspect of acquisition, possession, transport, transfer of a firearm by criminals demands harsh and swift punishment under existing law, what is it that Emanuel, Bloomberg and President Obama really want?

To criminalize—then prosecute—everything that we do as law-abiding, peaceable citizens who own and use firearms." Wayne LaPierre goes on to say, "I want to ask a favor. Copy this column and give it to people in the media and to politicians. Put them on notice that their ignorance of law, feigned or real, and their unwillingness to push for prosecution of real criminals using existing federal law cannot be tolerated—EVER! Otherwise these agendadriven politicians are complicit in criminal violence."

The entire article can be read at:

www.NRApublications.org/index.php/15409/standing-guard-37

*The cover of the **America's 1st Freedom** magazine edition reads:

"Arrogance Reigns in Colorado"

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www.GCLASTL.org

MEMBERS MEETINGS

FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 7:00 PM

American Legion Post (Goff Moll) #101 2721 Collier Avenue, Brentwood, MO

Directors elected by the members. Newsletter published.

866-385-GUNS 314-385-GUNS P.O. Box 19739, St. Louis, MO 63144

Prepared In Atlanta

Armed Customer shoots, kills robber outside shop while waiting to buy high end sneakers

Police say an armed man evidently thinking there would be plenty to steal outside an Atlanta shoe store was fatally shot by one of the patrons waiting in line to buy sneakers. The shooting occurred 6/22/13 Saturday morning in Atlanta's Little Five Points neighborhood. People were lining up outside Wish Clothing to buy new \$180 sneakers endorsed by basketball star LeBron James.

Witnesses told police an armed robber was threatening people who were standing outside the store. One of the customers, seeing what was transpiring, drew his own handgun and shot the robber. The suspect then ran just a few yards, collapsed and died.

Atlanta police say the shooter won't be charged because investigators determined he fired in self-defense.

STATE M1 GARAND RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by the Owensville Gun Club as the State M1 Garand Rifle Championship. The championship match is sanctioned by the Civilian Marksmanship Program and is conducted at the Owensville Gun Club range at Owensville, Missouri. The championship tournament will be conducted as a CMP M1 Garand match on:

July 21, 2013 Begins at 9 AM

For details, see The Missouri Shooter, Volume 13, Issue 1 (Spring, 2013), available from the online archives, here:

MissouriSportShooting.org/news.html



2013 MO LEGISLATIVE NEWS

These are the pro-gun bills that were passed by the Missouri Legislature during this session and sent to the Governor to become law or be vetoed:

• **HB 436** - Funderburk - Modifies provisions relating to firearms. See page 8 for bill summary. For the full text of the bill:

www.house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills131/billpdf/truly/HB0436T.PDF

 HB 533 - Riddle - Provides that state employees can keep firearms in their vehicle on state property. See page 9 for bill summary. For full bill text:

www.house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills131/billpdf/truly/HB0533T.PDF

 SB 42 - Munzlinger - This act modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, allows setoff of income tax refunds and lottery payouts for unpaid debts to county jails, and bars such debtors from holding licenses to hunt or fish. It also includes a provision that corrects a mistake in a provision of law dealing with training for school protection officers in HB 436. See page 9 for bill summary. For full bill text:

www.senate.mo.gov/13info/pdf-bill/tat/SB42.pdf

SB 75 - Brown - Modifies provisions relating to firearms, sheriffs, intruder training and gun safety in public schools, source documents for driver's licenses, knives, and concealed carry permits. A major provision removes issuance of ccw endorsements from the Department of Revenue and assigns the issuance of ccw permits to the sheriff. See page 10 for bill summary. For full bill text:

www.senate.mo.gov/13info/pdf-bill/tat/SB75.pdf

• **SB 252** - Kraus - Prohibits the Department of Revenue from retaining copies of source documents used to obtain driver's licenses and nondriver's licenses. See page 12 for bill summary. For full bill text:

www.senate.mo.gov/13info/pdf-bill/tat/SB252.pdf

As of this writing, two of these bills have been signed by Governor Nixon, HB 533 and SB 252. These bills will officially become law on August 28, unless there is an emergency clause in the bill to enact it earlier — and SB 252 contains just such an emergency clause to stop the Department of Revenue from scanning, retaining or sharing copies of source documents, biometric data, and more (with exceptions); those provisions being enacted into law immediately with the Governor's signature.

Also, one bill has been vetoed by the Governor, HB 436. When the Legislature returns the September, they will have an opportunity to vote to override the veto, which will take a two-thirds majority to accomplish. The bill was initially passed by a margin of more than two-thirds; therefore, it is possible that the Legislature could override the veto, providing the same legislators vote as they did initially.

HB 436 Vetoed by Gov July 5, 2013

SCS HCS HB 436 -- FIREARMS

This bill changes the laws regarding firearms.

SECOND AMENDMENT PRESERVATION ACT - The bill establishes the Second Amendment Preservation Act which specifies that although several states have granted supremacy to laws and treaties under the powers granted under the United States Constitution, the supremacy does not apply to federal laws that restrict or prohibit the manufacture, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition exclusively within the state except to the extent that they are necessary for the regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States Armed Forces.

The bill specifies that all past, present, or future federal acts, laws, orders, rules, or regulations that infringe on the people's right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 23 of the Missouri Constitution are invalid, will not be recognized, are specifically rejected, and will be considered null and void and of no effect in this state.

It is the duty of the courts and law enforcement agencies of the state to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms within the borders of the state, and no public officer or employee of the state has any authority to enforce or attempt to enforce any of the infringements on the right. Any official, agent, or employee of the federal government who enforces or attempts to enforce any of the infringements on the right is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

Any state citizen who has been subject to an effort to enforce any of the infringements on the right to keep and bear arms under these provisions will have a private cause of action for declaratory judgment and for damages against any person or entity attempting the enforcement.

OPEN CARRY OF FIREARMS - In any jurisdiction that prohibits the open carry of a firearm by ordinance, the prohibition is lifted if the person has a valid concealed carry endorsement from this state or a permit from another state that is recognized by this state in his or her possession at all times, he or she displays the endorsement or permit upon the demand of a law enforcement officer, and the firearm being openly carried is 16 inches or less in overall length. In the absence of any reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity, a person carrying a concealed or unconcealed handgun cannot be disarmed or physically restrained by a law enforcement officer unless under arrest. Any concealed carry endorsement holder who violates these requirements may be issued a citation for an amount of up to \$35, but it will not be a criminal offense.

SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS - Any school district may designate one or more elementary or secondary school teachers or administrators as a school protection officer, whose responsibilities and duties are voluntary and in addition to their normal responsibilities and duties. Any compensation for serving as a school protection officer must be funded by the local school district without using state funds. The bill authorizes a school protection officer to carry concealed firearms in any school in the district, but he or she must keep the firearm on his or her person at all times while on school property. A person violating these provisions must be removed immediately from the classroom and is subject to employment termination proceedings.

A school protection officer may detain any person the officer sees violating or any person who the officer has reasonable grounds to believe has violated any state law or school policy. Any person detained for violation of a state law must, as soon as practically possible, be turned over to a law enforcement officer. Any person

detained for a violation of a school policy must be turned over to a school administrator as soon as practically possible. However, a person cannot be detained for more than four hours.

The bill specifies the requirements to be designated as a school protection officer, including requesting the designation in writing to the school district superintendent, holding a valid concealed carry endorsement, and submitting a certificate of school protection officer training program completion from a program approved by the Director of the Department of Public Safety. Any school district that designates a teacher or administrator as a school protection officer must notify the department director in writing within 30 days that includes specified information. A school district may revoke the designation of a person as a school protection officer for any reason. The district must immediately notify the person in writing and must notify the department director in writing within 30 days of the revocation. The department director must maintain a listing of all persons designated as a school protection officer and make the list available to all law enforcement agencies. However, any identifying information collected is not considered public information and is not subject to an information request under the Open Meetings and Records Law, commonly known as the Sunshine Law. Any school employee who discloses any information to anyone, other than those authorized to receive it, will be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and will be subject to employment termination proceedings within the school district.

Currently, a person with a valid concealed carry endorsement cannot carry a concealed firearm in any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body or a school official or the district school board. The bill exempts any 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 from the requirement of obtaining consent.

The substitute requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission must establish minimum standards for the training of school protection officers, the minimum number of hours of training, and the curriculum for training programs and specifies the minimum training requirements. The commission must also establish minimum standards for school protection officer training instructors, training centers, and training programs. The director of the commission must develop and maintain a list of approved school protection officer training instructors, centers, and programs and make the list available to every school district in the state. The bill specifies the information that must be submitted by each person seeking entrance into a school protection officer training center or program. A certificate of school protection officer training program completion may be issued to any applicant by any approved instructor affirming that the person has taken and passed a program that meets all requirements specified in the bill and that the person has a valid concealed carry endorsement.

FIREARM OWNERSHIP INFORMATION - A person or entity cannot publish the name, address, or other identifying information of any individual who owns a firearm or who is an applicant for or holder of any license, certificate, permit, or endorsement that allows the person to own, acquire, possess, or carry a firearm. Any person or entity violating these provisions is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

A licensed health care professional cannot be required by law to inquire if a patient owns a firearm, document or maintain in a patient's medical records if the patient owns a firearm, or notify any governmental entity of the identity of a patient based solely on his or her status as a firearm owner. These provisions cannot be construed as prohibiting or restricting a health care professional from requesting or documenting the information if it is necessitated or medically indicated by the professional's scope of practice and it does not violate any other state or federal law.

CONCEALED CARRY ENDORSEMENTS - The bill changes the minimum age at which a person can be issued a concealed carry endorsement from 21 years of age to 19 years of age.

SURRENDER OF FIREARMS - No county, municipality, or other governmental body or an agent of the entity may participate in any program in which an individual is given a thing of value in exchange for surrendering a firearm to the entity unless it has adopted a resolution, ordinance, or rule authorizing the participation in the program and the resolution, ordinance, or rule provides that any firearm received must be offered for sale or trade to a licensed firearms dealer. The proceeds from any sale or gains from a trade must be the property of the entity unless the proceeds are collected by a sheriff, in which case the proceeds must be deposited in the county sheriff's revolving fund. Any firearm remaining in the possession of the entity after it has been offered for sale or trade to at least two licensed firearms dealers must be destroyed.

HB 533 Signed by Gov July 5, 2013

SCS HB 533 -- FIREARMS

This bill exempts a paid, full-time fire department or fire protection district chief from the crime of unlawful use of a weapon if he or she carries a concealed weapon as part of his or her official duties. The chief must have the written approval of the governing body of the department or district to carry the weapon and must possess a valid concealed carry endorsement.

The bill specifies that the state cannot prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in his or her vehicle on state property if the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. These provisions 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.

A county, municipality, or other governmental body or an agent of the entity cannot participate in any program in which an individual is given a thing of value in exchange for surrendering a firearm to the entity unless it has adopted a resolution, ordinance, or rule authorizing the participation in the program and the resolution, ordinance, or rule specifies that any firearm received must be offered for sale or trade to a licensed firearms dealer. The proceeds from any sale or gains from a trade must be the property of the entity unless the proceeds are collected by a sheriff, in which case the proceeds must be deposited in the county sheriff's revolving fund. Any firearm remaining in the possession of the entity after it has been offered for sale or trade to at least two licensed firearms dealers may be destroyed.

The General Assembly strongly promotes responsible gun ownership, including parental supervision of minors in the proper use, storage, and ownership of all firearms; the prompt reporting of stolen firearms; and the proper enforcement of all state gun laws. The General Assembly condemns any unlawful transfer of firearms and the use of any firearm in any criminal or unlawful activity.

SB 42

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 42 - This act modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, allows setoff of income tax refunds and lottery payouts for unpaid debts to county jails, and bars such debtors from holding licenses to hunt or fish.

ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE OF SHERIFF - 57.010 - This act requires any person filing for the office of sheriff to have a valid peace officer license at the time of filing. The provisions regarding the sheriff needing to a licensed peace officer do not apply to the

City of St. Louis under this act.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

SHERIFFS EMPLOYING ATTORNEYS - 57.104

Under current law, sheriffs in first class counties may employ an attorney. This act provides that sheriffs in any county, except charter counties, may employ an attorney.

This provision is similar to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

REPAYMENT OF COUNTY JAIL DEBT - 221.070, 313.321, 488.5028, & 488.5029 - Under current law, prisoners in a county jail must pay the costs of their board. This act requires the circuit clerk in each county to report to the Office of State Courts Administrator the names of people certified by the sheriff as being delinquent in the payment of money owed for a period of imprisonment in a county jail. Whenever a person has satisfied his or her debt or begun making regular payments to the sheriff, the sheriff must notify the clerk that the person is no longer considered delinquent.

When the Office of State Courts Administrator receives the name of a debtor, it is required to seek a setoff of state tax refunds and state lottery winnings until the full debt has been paid.

The Department of Conservation must suspend and refuse to issue a hunting or fishing license for anyone reported delinquent to the department by the Office of State Courts Administrator.

In addition, this act requires the Office of State Courts Administrator to notify debtors that the person will be ineligible for a hunting or fishing license prior to forwarding a person's name to the Department of Conservation. The notice must contain information regarding the right of review of the debt in the court in which the debt arose.

Eligibility for a new or renewed license to hunt or fish is reestablished when the county sheriff notifies the circuit clerk who notifies State Courts Administrator who notifies the Department of Conservation that the person has repaid the debt or honored a repayment plan with the sheriff.

COUNTY JAIL CANTEEN - 221.102 - This act allows a county sheriff to establish a canteen or commissary in the county jail.

Funds from sales at the canteen or commissary are to be deposited in the "Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund".

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

MODEX FUND - 488.5320 - Currently, sheriffs, county marshals and other officers are not allowed to charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau. This act allows these officials to charge six dollars for their services, even when a case is disposed of by a violations bureau. One-half of the amount collected will be deposited in the MODEX fund. The other half will be deposited in the inmate security fund of the county or municipality where the citation originated. If the county or municipality does not have an inmate security fund, all of the amount collected shall be deposited in the MODEX fund.

This act also creates the MODEX fund. The fund will be used for the support and expansion of the Missouri Data Exchange (MODEX) system. The Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission will administer the fund.

The act specifies that sheriffs, county marshals or other officers located in St. Louis County or St. Louis City cannot charge for their

services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013).

SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICER TRAINING - 590.205 - This act corrects a mistake in a provision of law dealing with training for school protection officers that was truly agreed to and finally passed in SCS/HCS/HB 436 (2013).

SB 75

HCS/SB 75 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

SHERIFFS: This act provides that no person will be eligible for the office of sheriff unless he or she holds a valid peace officer license under Chapter 590. Any person filing for the office must have the license at the time of filing. These provisions do not apply to St. Louis County or St. Louis City. (Section 57.010)

Every sheriff must maintain, house, and issue concealed carry permits beginning January 1, 2014. (Section 57.100)

The sheriff of any first class county not having a charter form of government, second class county, third class county, or fourth class county may employ an attorney to aid and advise the sheriff in the discharge of his or her duties and represent him or her in court. (Section 57.104)

Under current law, prisoners in a county jail must pay the costs of their board. This act requires the circuit clerk in each county to report to the Office of State Courts Administrator the names of people certified by the sheriff as being delinquent in the payment of money owed for a period of imprisonment in a county jail. Whenever a person has satisfied his or her debt or begun making regular payments to the sheriff, the sheriff must notify the clerk that the person is no longer considered delinquent. (Section 221.070)

The sheriff of any county may establish and operate a canteen or commissary in the county jail for the use and benefit of the prisoners. The revenues received from the canteen or commissary must be kept in a separate account and must be used to acquire the goods sold and other minimum expenses of operation. Any excess moneys must be deposited in the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund. (Section 221.102)

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HB 464 (2013) and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 42 (2013).

ASIRT: This act establishes the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program (ASIRT). By July 1, 2014, each school district and charter school may train teachers and school employees on how to respond to students with information about a threatening situation and how to address a potentially dangerous or armed intruder or active shooter in the school or on school property. Training may be conducted on an annual basis. Initial training may be eight hours in length and continuing training may be four hours in length. All school personnel must annually participate in a simulated active shooter and intruder response drill conducted by law enforcement professionals, as described in the act. Program instructors must be certified by the Department of Public Safety's Peace Officers Standards Training Commission. (Section 170.315)

EDDIE EAGLE GUNSAFE PROGRAM: Each school district and charter school may annually teach the Eddie Eagle Gunsafe Program to first grade students, or use a substantially similar or successor program of the same qualifications. The purpose of the program will be to promote safety and protection of children and emphasize how students should respond if they encounter a

firearm. School personnel and program instructors must not make value judgments about firearms. Firearms are prohibited from the teaching of the program. Students with disabilities will participate to the extent appropriate. (Section 171.410)

FIREARMS OWNERSHIP RECORDS: Any records of ownership of a firearm or applications for ownership or an endorsement that allows a person to own, acquire, possess, or carry a firearm are not open records and will not be open for inspection except by order of the court to persons having a legitimate interest. Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

This section is also contained in HCS/HB 350 (2013). (Section 571.011)

CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS: Under current law, a person seeking to carry concealed firearms must apply to the sheriff for a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. Upon the issuance of the certificate, the person must then present the certificate to the Department of Revenue, which issues a driver's license or nondriver's license with a concealed carry endorsement. This act repeals the provisions requiring the person to present the certificate to the Department of Revenue for a driver's license or nondriver's license with a concealed carry endorsement. Instead, the permit issued by the sheriff authorizes the person to carry concealed firearms. (Section 571.101)

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 must continue for a period of three years from the date of issuance or renewal, as described in the act. (Section 571.101)

This act changes the eligibility requirements for a concealed carry permit. Non-citizens who are United States permanent residents are eligible. Currently, an applicant must not have pled guilty or pled no contest to certain crimes punishable by a prison term of one year or less. This act increases the prison term to two years. This act adds closed records to the documents in which a person cannot have engaged in a pattern of behavior considered dangerous to obtain a concealed carry permit. Applicants must also not otherwise be prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. 922(g). If an applicant is not a U.S. citizen, the application must include his or her country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the federal Bureau of Customs and Immigration Enforcement. An applicant must show a government-issued photo identification only for the purpose of verifying the person's identify for permit renewal. (Section 571.101)

Biometric data is prohibited from being collected from the applicant other than fingerprints. The sheriff must perform an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. If no disqualifying information is identified, the sheriff must issue the permit. However, if the required background checks are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information has come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff must issue a provisional permit. The permit will be valid until the sheriff issues or denies the certificate of qualification. The sheriff must revoke a provisional permit within twenty-four hours of receipt of any background check that identifies a disqualifying record and must notify MULES. (Section 571.101)

The concealed carry permit must 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. (Section 571.101)

The permit must be no larger than two inches wide by three and one-fourth inches and must be of a uniform style. The permit must be assigned a Missouri uniform law enforcement system county

code and must be stored in sequential numbered order. (Section 571.101)

Sheriffs must keep a record of all applications for concealed carry permits or provisional permits. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied must be kept for a period not to exceed one year. Records of approved applications must be kept for one year after the expiration and non-renewal of the permit. Beginning August 28, 2013, the Department of Revenue must not keep any records of applications for concealed carry permits. Any information collected by the Department of Revenue related to an application for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013 must be given to MoSmart and the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. (Section 571.101)

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 is not public information, is considered personal protected information, and is required to not be batch processed for query and is only available for a single entry query if an individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. In addition, the distribution of bulk downloads or batch data to federal, state, or private entities is prohibited, except to MoSmart as provided in the act. Any state agency that has retained any documents or records, including fingerprint records provided for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013 must destroy them upon successful issuance of a permit. (Section 571.101)

For purposes of chapter 571, the term "concealed carry permit" will 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. (Section 571.101)

A concealed carry permit, or endorsement, must be suspended or revoked if the holder becomes ineligible, as described in the act. In addition, when a valid full order of protection, arrest warrant, or commitment occurs, or a court order in a criminal proceeding is issued, the concealed carry permit or endorsement must be surrendered, as described in the act. (Section 571.104)

To renew a concealed carry permit, a renewal application must be completed. In lieu of the fingerprint requirements and firearms safety training, the applicant need only display his or her 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. 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 nondriver's licence containing an endorsement in lieu of the fingerprint and firearms safety training requirement. (Section 571.104)

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. Also, when a concealed carry permit or endorsement holder's permanent address changes and he or she reports the address change to the sheriffs, the sheriff of the new jurisdiction may charge a fee for processing not to exceed ten dollars. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, he or she must also furnish proof to the Department of Revenue. The sheriff must report the residence change to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. A ten dollar 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. A sheriff may charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars for name changes. The sheriff must report the name change to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. (Section 571.104)

This act repeals the requirement that a concealed carry endorsement suspension be reinstated at the time of the individual's driver's license. (Section 571.107)

FIREARMS SAFETY INSTRUCTION: This act reduces, from fifty to twenty, the number of minimum rounds of live firing an applicant must do to receive a certificate of firearms safety training course completion by a qualified firearms safety instructor.

Certificates from a firearms safety instructor course approved by the Department of Public Safety must be notarized.

This act allows a qualified firearms safety instructor to submit a copy of a training instructor certificate, course outline bearing a notarized signature of the instructor, and recent photograph to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides. The sheriff must collect an annual ten dollar fee from an instructor who chooses to submit the information and must retain a database of qualified instructors. This information will be a closed record except for access by any sheriff.

Any firearms safety instructor who violates any provision of section 571.111 will be prohibited from instructing concealed carry permit classes and issuing certificates. (Section 571.111)

OTHER CONCEALED CARRY CHANGES: The forms used to petition a court to revoke an individual's concealed carry permit or endorsement are updated to incorporate changes in the law, including: the previously mentioned allowable increase in prison term from one year to two years' imprisonment; the effect of the issuance of a provisional permit; and disqualification based on 18 U.S.C. 922(g). (Section 571.114)

The term "concealed carry endorsement" is replaced, or supplemented with, the phrase "concealed carry permit" throughout to reflect the change from the issuance of a concealed carry endorsement to a concealed carry permit. The terms "provisional certificate of qualification" and "certificate of qualification" are changed, as appropriate, to "provisional permit." In addition, "permanent resident" is added in conjunction with "United States citizen" or "U.S. citizen." (Sections 50.535, 302.181, 571.030, 571.037, 571.107, 571.114, 571.121)

PROHIBITION ON SHARING RECORDS OR DEVELOPING DATABASES WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: This prohibits state agencies, departments, contractors and agents working for the state from constructing, enabling, maintaining, participating in, developing or cooperating with the state or federal government in developing a database or record of the number or type of firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories that an individual possesses.

This provision is also contained in HCS/HB 787 (2013). (Section 571.500)

MOSMART: Any information collected by the Department of Revenue related to a concealed carry endorsement must be given to the members of MoSmart. In addition, on August 28, 2013, the Department of Revenue must begin transferring any records related to the issuance of a concealed carry permit to MoSmart for dissemination to sheriffs. (Sections 571.101 & 650.350)

This act creates the "Concealed Carry Permit Fund" within the state treasury. The director of the Department of Public Safety must distribute all funds annually in the form of grants approved by MoSMART. The Department must administer all MoSMART grant deposits. Grant funds must be spent first to ensure county law enforcement agencies' ability to comply with the issuance of concealed carry permits, including but not limited to, equipment, records management hardware and software, personnel, supplies, and other services. (Section 650.350)

REPEALED SECTION: This act repeals section 571.102, which governed the effective date of the law based on the date when the Department of Revenue begins issuing nondriver licenses with conceal carry endorsements. (Section 571.102)

This act contains an emergency clause on Section 650.350. (MoSmart)

Provisions in this act are similar to HCS/SS/SB 252 (2013) [see page 8 for summary].

SB 252 Signed by Gov July 1, 2013

HCS/SS/SB 252 - This act enacts several provisions pertaining to the operations of the Department of Revenue.

FEE AGENTS UNDER THE STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND - Under this act, moneys in the state legal expense fund shall be available for the payment of any claim or final judgment against any person appointed as a fee agent by the Department of Revenue, to the extent that the fee agent's actions or inactions upon which the claim or judgment is based were performed in the course of the person's official duties as a fee agent (Section 105.711).

WW I MEMORIAL TRUST FUND -This act ends the funding stream for the WW II Memorial Trust Fund and creates the World War I Memorial Trust Fund. Under the act, whenever a vehicle owner makes an application for a military license plate, the director shall notify the applicant that he or she may make a \$10 donation to the World War I Memorial Trust Fund, which is established by the act. For nonmilitary license plates, applicants may voluntarily contribute \$1 to the trust fund. The trust fund shall be used for the sole purpose of funding the National World War I Museum at Liberty Memorial in Kansas City and the trust fund shall be administered by the Missouri Veteran's Commission (Sections 301.3031 and 301.3033). These provisions are similar to the ones contained in SB 397 (2013)

SCANNING OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR DRIVER'S LICENSES AND NONDRIVER'S LICENSES - Under this act, the department of revenue shall not retain copies, in any format, of source documents presented by individuals applying for or holding driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses. In addition, the Department of Revenue shall not use technology to capture digital images of source documents so that the images are capable of being retained in electronic storage in a transferable format.

The scanning and retention provisions of the act shall not apply to:

- (1) Original application forms, which may be retained but not scanned:
- (2) Test score documents issued by state highway patrol driver examiners:
- (3) Documents demonstrating lawful presence of any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States, including documents demonstrating duration of the person's lawful presence in the United States:
- (4) Any document required to be retained under federal motor carrier regulations relating to the issuance of commercial driver's license; and
- (5) Any other document at the request of and for the convenience of the applicant where the applicant requests the department of revenue review alternative documents as proof required for issuance of a driver license, nondriver license, or instruction permit.

The act further requires the Department of Revenue, by December

31, 2013, to securely destroy any source documents that have been obtained from driver's license or nondriver's license applicants after September 1, 2012.

Under the terms of the act, as long as the department has the authority to issue a concealed carry endorsement, the department shall not retain copies of any certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement presented to the department for an endorsement on a driver's license or nondriver's license. In addition, the act further requires the department to purge any copies of certificates of qualification that have been obtained from driver's license and nondriver's license applicants.

Under the act, any person harmed or damaged by any violation of scanning and retention provision may bring a civil action for damages, including non-economic and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief, in the circuit court where that person resided at the time of the violation or in the circuit court or the circuit court of Cole County to recover such damages from the department of revenue and any persons participating in such violation. Sovereign immunity shall not be available as a defense for the department of revenue in such an action. In the event the plaintiff prevails on any count of his or her claim, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees from the defendants (HA 2).

The act defines "source documents" as original or certified copies of documents presented by an applicant as required under federal law to the Department of Revenue to apply for a driver's license or nondriver's license. Source documents shall also include any documents required for the issuance, renewal, or replacement of driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses by the Department of Revenue.

BIOMETRIC DATA - Under current law, biometric data previously collected or retained in connection with motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and nondriver's licenses must be deleted from all state databases. This purging provision, however, does not apply to any data collected, obtained, or retained for a purpose other than compliance with the federal REAL ID Act. This act removes this qualifier so that the purging of state databases applies to all biometric data collected, obtained, or retained in connection with motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and nondriver's licenses.

Under this act, the Department of Revenue shall not use, collect, obtain, share, or retain biometric data nor shall the department use biometric technology, including, but not limited to, retinal scanning, facial recognition or fingerprint technology, to produce a driver's license or nondriver's license or to uniquely identify licensees or license applicants for whatever purpose. The act shall not apply to digital images nor licensee signatures that are required for the issuance of driver's licenses and nondriver's license.

PROHIBITION AGAINST STATE AGENCIES SHARING FIREARM INFORMATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT - Under the act, no state agency or department, or contractor or agent working for the state, shall construct, enable by providing or sharing records to, maintain, participate in, or develop, or cooperate or enable the federal government in developing, a database or record of the number or type of firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories that an individual possesses (Section 571.500)(HA 3).

Under the act, no state agency shall disclose to the federal government the statewide list of persons who have obtained a concealed carry endorsement or permit. Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict access to individual records by any criminal justice agency authorized to access the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (Section 1)(HA 5).

A portion of this act is subject to an emergency clause.



Liberty Notes

BY KEVIN L. JAMISON

April 2013

It is a good day for Liberty.

The Eastern Sports and Outdoor Show banned "black rifles" and was immediately boycotted by the professional hunters, target rifle gunsmiths, people who make duck calls and other exhibitors. Some of these exhibitors relied on the show for a third of their yearly gross. This kind of loyalty will help us survive this administration. Then we will have to deal with the next administration.

One writer's response to the IRS harassing patriot organizations was "hooray!" "Now do it to the National Rifle Association." When they say "NRA" they mean all gun owners. This is the sort of hatred we receive, and people say that we deserve it because "we don't care if children are killed." We have to respond to slanders like this.

In his column of 5/27/13, Leonard Pitts Jr. of the Kansas City Star morns a gay man shot in NY City a few blocks from Stonewall Inn. Bloomberg has failed and insists that we adopt his failure.

A sergeant at Ft. Hood is accused of running a prostitution ring. He was exposed when he sexually assaulted a private who refused to be recruited into his private army. His Army job was "sexual abuse educator." The Colonel heading the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office stands accused of sexually assaulting a woman. Prohibitionists say that if guns save lives then military bases would be the safest place on earth. That would be true if soldiers had access to their weapons. I was an arms room security inspector in the Army, and it was well known that the enemy could get to our guns faster than

we could. There are stringent regulations to prevent service members from having access to their privately owned guns. There have been attempts to further restrict gun ownership by people trusted to fight for our country.

Scandal after scandal hits the Obama administration; and his approval rating is still over 50%. Some people are made of Teflon. We will have a chance at reducing his power next year. Have a list of people to contact on whatever issues are of importance to them.

I may have been premature. When a 3-D printer was used to make a gun, I thought that gun control was suddenly impossible. Since then, attempts to make these guns have reported that they explode. The inventor treated the barrel of his gun with chemicals to make it stand up to pressure. Some failures may have omitted this step. This gun has not been successfully made in anything hotter than a .380. Regardless of how reliable this gun can be, it is an argument against gun control.

A New Jersey man took a picture of his child with a rifle and posted it on Facebook. Social services showed up threatening to take his child on a report of "child abuse." Police demanded to see his gun collection. Fortunately, he was immediately on the phone to Evan Nappen, a New Jersey gun rights lawyer who put everyone in their place. This is the sort of reaction some people have to guns.

An open carry advocate entered a store where he had carried openly before. This time someone complained, and a police officer demanded to know who he was and why he was carrying. The why was OK, but he refused to give his name. A sergeant was called, and he was also OK with the why but needed a name. This turned a three-minute encounter into 30. The police officers continued to state that they had no problem with him carrying a gun but grew increasingly

exasperated with his refusal to identify himself. The open carry movement wants to make the public comfortable with ordinary citizens carrying guns. The first member of the public they contact is usually the police officer. If they sell the case for civilians carrying to the police, it becomes much easier to sell it to the rest of the population. One does not win friends and influence people by refusing introductions; this is how friends are made. I realize that one is not absolutely required to give a name unless arrested. However, one must decide what we are trying to accomplish. It is all we can do to save one Constitutional right at a time.

Texas tracks the number of concealed carry holders who are convicted of a crime of any kind. The yearly figures can be found at: TinyURL.com/txCHLconvrates
The rate can be charitably described as miniscule. It is often said that police officers have a higher crime rate than persons with concealed carry licenses. I can't prove that at this time.

"Repetition does not transform a lie into a truth." ~ FDR, radio address, October 26, 1939. FDR was wrong about many things, and this is one of them. We hear many lies about the Second Amendment; that it only applies to muskets, it has limits (no end of limits), that we don't care about dead children, that guns can't be used in self-defense. Lies repeated, lies unchallenged, become the truth in the public imagination. I have seen progun letters to the newspaper. These help refute the lies.

I hear that the Marine Corp is the smallest of the services, but on any given day I see several cars bearing Marine emblems. Either there is a much larger secret Marine Corp or the Marines advertise like no one else. It pays to advertise. If we all sport gun bumper stickers, it tells the politicians that we are too many to beat.

We are often told that 90% of the country wants more gun control. The figure is invented, but the population at large is repeatedly told that there are no restrictions. People may have a vague idea that there should be some kind of controls and respond to pollsters out of

(Continued on page 15)



RAFFLE - RAFFLE - RAFFLE

SIG SAUER M1911-NIGHTMARE

MSRP \$1,200.00 8-ROUND MAGAZINE (2) .45 CALIBER SEMI AUTOMATIC

Ms CR VIS

M1s FOR VETS PROJECT of the OWENSVILLE GUN CLUB MONEY RAISED WILL BE USED TO BUY RIFLES TO BE PRESENTED TO COMBAT WOUNDED VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

WINNING TICKET WILL BE DRAWN AT THE GASCONADE COUNTY FAIR - SATURDAY 27 JULY

Liberty Notes

(Continued from page 13)

ignorance. Restrictions have failed, and reinforcing failure will not change that.

Dr. David Hemenway of Harvard's Injury Control Research Center stated in April 2013, "Instead of it being the mark of a real man that you can shoot somebody at 50 feet and kill them with a gun, the mark of a real man is that you would never do anything like that. . . . The gun is a great equalizer because it makes wimps as dangerous as people who really have skill and bravery and so I'd like to have this notion that anyone using a gun is a wuss. They aren't anybody to be looked up to. They're somebody to look down at because they couldn't defend themselves or couldn't protect others without using a gun." Doubtless if Dr. Hemenway needed defending he would call the police, some wuss with a gun. He is quoted in the Star as stating, "Firearms are used far more often to frighten and intimidate than they are used in self-defense." For all his scholarship, he failed to realize that frightening away an attacker is self-defense. It is the best possible self-defense because the defender's life is less difficult.

A client saw someone stealing his car. He tried to shoot the tire out, which is more difficult in reality than it is on TV. He was charged with firing a gun in the city limits. I got it dismissed, but other lawyers tell me of similar charges, even a guy who shot a burglar in his own house. Insane.

We shall overcome.

Missouri Hunting

Because many MSSA members are hunters, here is a list of what is currently in season for hunting. Be sure to follow up by checking your local laws and guidelines and securing any necessary licenses.

Coyote

Dates: 05/06/2013-03/31/2014

Daily: No limit Possession: No limit

Restrictions apply during deer and turkey seasons

Groundhog

Dates: 05/06/2013-12/15/2013

Daily: No limit Possession: No limit

Squirrel

Dates: 05/25/2013-02/15/2014

Daily: 10 Possession: 20

Bullfrog and Green Frog

Dates: 06/30/2013 -10/31/2013

Daily: 8 Possession: 16

Season opens at sunset on opening day



a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

MINUTES* - MSSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS



BY MIKE KIGHT, MSSA SECRETARY

*Tentative, subject to Board approval.

Board Meeting, April 27, 2013

Meeting called to order at 1400 hrs by President Kevin Jamison. Members present: Kevin Jamison, President; Grace Leinberger, Vice President; Lee Koester, Secretary/Treasurer; John Leinberger, Jr Program Director; Mona Oliver, Webmaster; Mike Kight; Larry Crawford; Marc Perez; Terry Struse; Don Merritt; Dale Barron; Terry Brookman; and Greg Meredith.

Treasurer's Report - \$20,234.47 on hand. CD balance \$17,685.95. Motion passed to accept.

Secretary's Report - Adult membership - 484; Junior membership - 21; Life membership - 172; Affiliates - 28. Motion passed to accept.

Executive Officer's Report - None.

Junior Program Report- Four or five Juniors will qualify for National Meet in Colorado Springs. Garrett Spurgeon (NCAA All-American at West Virginia is involved in coaching. Discussion on obtaining Biathlon air rifle targets for future competitions. Discussion on upcoming small bore/CMP competitions. Introduced Mary Butler as Junior Program Assistant. Motion passed to accept

Old Business:

Report by Marc Perez on the successful Rally at the Capitol.

New Business:

Discussion on Rally for 2014. This will be the 10th anniversary of the right to carry. Assigned to committee.

Don Merritt of the Owenville Gun Club asked the Association to purchase two M1 rifles at \$1250 each, for presentation to wounded veterans. Motion approved.

John Leinberger requested \$500 for Camp Hope. Amended to \$1000. Motion approved.

Kevin Jamison read letter from Harold Meiderhoff announcing he will no longer be making the awards plaques. Assigned to awards committee to secure a replacement.

Discussion on McDonald County law enforcement posting "no guns" signs and a request for donations. Kevin Jamison to contact.

Discussion on Owenville Gun Club M1 Garand Championship on 21 July at 0900. Registration is \$35 and awards will be given.

Board Elections:

Seven openings up for re-election. Voting results: Larry Crawford - 2yr term; Mike Kight - 3yr term; Lee Koester - 3yr term; Grace Leinberger- 3yr term; John Leinberger- 3yr term; Terry Struce- 3yr term. Nominated by John Leinberger to replace Greg Jeffery was Mary Butler. (3yr term)

Motion to accept voting results passed.

Meeting adjourned at 1550 for Officer Elections.

Officer Election meeting called to order at 1556hrs.

President Kevin Jamison re-elected by acclamation.

Vice President Grace Leinberger re-elected by acclamation.

Executive Officer Phil Anderson re-elected by acclamation.

Treasurer Lee Koester re-elected by acclamation.

Secretary- motion passed to nominate Mike Kight for Secretary. Elected Mike Kight for Secretary by acclamation.

The July meeting was announced as an electronic meeting to open on July 13th and close on July 27th.

Meeting adjourned at 1623hrs.

NOTICE: The October 13, 2013 meeting date recorded in the minutes published in Volume 13, Issue 1 (Spring 2013) of The Missouri Shooter was incorrect. The minutes were actually a record of the meeting held on January 12, 2013.

July 15-27, 2013

*** ELECTRONIC MEETING ONLY (NO LOCATION) ***

Future Meetings & Events

October 12, 2013 at NOON
January 11, 2014 at NOON
MSSA Members Meeting – April 5, 2014 at 2 pm
MSSA Awards Dinner – April 5, 2014 at 6 pm

All upcoming MSSA Board Meetings and the Annual Members Meeting and Awards Dinner will be held at the American Legion Post 202 located at 600 Legion Lane in Columbia, MO...except for the July 2013 e-meeting.

DIRECTIONS TO POST 202

FROM I-70 and Hwy 63 in Columbia,
GO SOUTH on Hwy 63,
EXIT at Broadway / Route WW.
TURN LEFT (east) onto Route WW.
GO 1/2 MILE (approx) to Legion Lane.
TURN LEFT (north) onto Legion Lane.
The American Legion building is at the top of the hill.

Meeting dates and map links are also posted at

MISSOURISPORTSHOOTING.ORG



If your MSSA membership expiration is close, please use the application on the back of this issue and renew now!

Notices and Disclaimer

The MSSA cannot and will not endorse any candidate running for political office. We provide information to our members so they can make informed decisions based on past and current positions taken by political candidates on Second Amendment issues.

Articles submitted that have been included in The Missouri Shooter contain information provided by their authors, and reflect the viewpoint of their authors, and do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Missouri Sport Shooting Association.

Entry of M1 Drawing ticket without donation limited to one person.

THE MISSOURI SHOOTER

Publishing & Distribution - Policies & Guidelines

FREE ADVERTISING

"For Sale/Wanted" by MSSA Members

MSSA offers free gun, shooting or hunting related advertising space for members who may post ads of sixty (60) words or less per issue, space available, on a first-come basis. Ads must be sent to the Editor by U.S. Mail or email and arrive before the publishing deadline. Email should be in plain text, Microsoft Word, or OpenOffice format. All correspondence should include your return address and phone number.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

In The Missouri Shooter

Please contact the Newsletter Editor about advertising by email or by U.S. Mail. Commercial ads do not have to be shooting sports related. Consider an ad as an investment in the MSSA and our Second Amendment rights. All advertisers will receive a copy of THE MISSOURI SHOOTER in which their ad runs. Our reasonable rates:

Business Card Size	\$45 / issue	\$130 / year*
1/4 Page	\$80 / issue	\$240 / year*
1/2 Page	\$150 / issue	\$450 / year*
Full Page	\$330 / issue	\$900 / year*

stAds purchased per-year include 1 year MSSA affiliation plus newsletter.

Any deals struck shall be between a buyer and seller. THE MISSOURI SHOOTER, MSSA, the officers, editor, and editorial staff will not be a third party to any transaction. Participants shall comply with all laws, rules, codes, and regulations, etc. governing that type of transaction. We will not accept any ads that we find objectionable or immoral or anything we suspect to be illegal. We will not accept ads for Class 3 firearms, silencers, sound suppressors, explosives, and destructive devices, spy, surveillance, or police equipment. The Editor, without prior notice, may amend, create, revise, or rescind policies and rules as required by circumstance.

FREE MEMBERSHIP

To Missouri's Active Duty Military

MSSA will send a free one-year membership, including our quarterly newsletter, "THE MISSOURI SHOOTER," to any active-duty service member from Missouri. Here's how the free one-year membership works:

- ✔ Be full-time active military duty.
- Be a current or former Missouri resident, and register Missouri as your state of residence.
- Be recommended by a current MSSA member, or request your own free 1-year membership.

If you qualify, or know someone who qualifies, just fill out an MSSA membership application, obtainable from either the MSSA website www.MissouriSportShooting.org or from the back of this publication.

Instead of a membership dues check, send a signed note and pledge that you (or they) are active duty military and a current or former Missouri resident and register Missouri as your/their state of residence.

EDITOR CONTACT INFO

Grace Leinberger editor@MissouriSportShooting.org

AD/ARTICLE DEADLINES

Feb 1 • May 1 • Aug 1 • Nov 1

THE MISSOURI SHOOTER newsletter is published quarterly and normally mailed in the first half of the month following a quarterly Board meeting. DEADLINES: Articles and advertisements are due by Feb 1, May 1, Aug 1, and Nov 1 for inclusion in that month's publication.

THE MISSOURI SHOOTER is distributed to MSSA members and interested parties free of charge at the discretion of the MSSA Board of Directors for the purpose of the free exchange of ideas, information and education related to gun ownership, shooting, hunting, firearms and related topics. Authors and article sources will be attributed if known. THE MISSOURI SHOOTER shall endeavor to print true and factual information and note when facts and figures are not verifiable. Readers are cautioned to corroborate for themselves the validity of any questionable information. Errors or corrections should be submitted in writing and will be printed in the following issue. In no case shall MSSA, its officers or members be liable for any accidental misinformation. In any event, the Editor reserves the right to reject submissions or edit for clarity, length, accuracy, language and appropriateness, and to prevent libel.

MSSA is soliciting true and original shooting, hunting or firearms related articles by members and other interested parties for publication in THE MISSOURI SHOOTER.

Junior members may submit school compositions and reports. We will also publish a range or club's upcoming events, matches, and gun shows. Graphics and photos may be included with your article (image files preferred). Please indicate if you would like photos returned, and we will do our best to do so; however, neither MSSA nor its members shall be liable for loss or damage of submitted materials.

All submissions should include name, address, and phone number so we may contact you regarding questions or editing. Articles may be sent via email as attachments. (Most document types are acceptable: Word, Wordperfect, OpenOffice, etc., or plain text files.) Send all submissions to be considered for publication to the Editor of THE MISSOURI SHOOTER, at the postal or email address provided above.

AFFILIATE OPPORTUNITIES

The Missouri Sport Shooting Association has NRA
Instructor training opportunities through NRA
Training Counselors and Senior Training Counselors.
There are active MSSA members who are qualified for such duties. NRA shooting disciplines include
Instructor training in:

Basic Pistol shooting
Basic Rifle shooting
Basic Shotgun shooting
Muzzleloading Pistol, Rifle, and Shotgun
Personal Protection in the Home
Home Firearm Safety
Metallic and Shotshell Reloading
Range Safety Officer & Chief Range Safety Officer
Refuse To Be A Victim

And for the more advanced

Training Counselor

training can be acquired.

Training is available on site. For qualifying Affiliate Clubs, financial aid is available to help offset cost.

For info, contact:

LEE KOESTER leekoester@hotmail.com or, call Lee at 573-449-2849

Though MSSA may not be able to help with finances, non-affiliated and out-of-state clubs can also contact Lee for training information.

MSSA AFFILIATES

67 Gun Club

Armed Missouri, Inc.

Arnold Junior Shooters

Arnold Rifle & Pistol Club

Bench Rest Rifle Club of St. Louis

Black Rifle, LLC

Bucksnort Shooting Club & Jr. Div.,

Inc

Camp Hope

Don's Gun Shop

Gateway Civil Liberties Alliance

(GCLA)

Green Valley Rifle & Pistol Club

Hornady MFG

Hunter Trailers

La Brea Precision, LLC

Lafayette Gun Club

Learn to Carry, LLC

Midway USA

Missouri Gun & Quail Club

Missouri Valley Arms Collectors

Assn.

MissouriCarry.com

Osage Orange Sharpshooters

Owensville Gun Club

Piasa Rifle and Pistol Club, Inc.

St. Joseph Rifle & Pistol Club

United Sportsmen's Club

Vienna Gun Club

Western Missouri Shooters Alliance

WHAT-YA-SAY Hearing & Vision

Protection

Wil-Nor Hunt Club

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MSSA Online

The Main site ...

MissouriSportShooting.org

The Facebook page...

Facebook.com/MissouriSportShooting

The Branch site (includes store and online forums!) ...

MissouriCarry.com

And Twitter ...

<u>Twitter.com/mssanews</u> (linked to our FB pg) <u>Twitter.com/MissouriShooter</u>

Membership Renewal Online

At MSSA's Main site, click the "Purchase Membership" link at the top of the left column, and you'll be whisked to the online store. At the store, add your member type to the shopping basket, then "View Basket" to checkout.:)

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MSSA/CMP **M1 GARAND** DRAWING

Drawing at next MSSA Awards Dinner

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Proceeds Support Junior Shooting Programs

To enter, fill out ticket, clip and send stub with \$5 donation to:

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Donation not required.

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