

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 350
97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1071L.02C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To amend chapter 571, RSMo, by adding thereto two new sections relating to firearms owners, with a penalty provision.

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

Section A. Chapter 571, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be
2 known as sections 571.011 and 571.012, to read as follows:

571.011. 1. Any records of ownership of a firearm or applications for ownership,
2 **licensing, certification, permitting, or an endorsement that allows a person to own, acquire,**
3 **possess, or carry a firearm shall not be open records under chapter 610 and shall not be**
4 **open for inspection or their contents disclosed except by order of the court to persons**
5 **having a legitimate interest therein.**

6 **2. Any person or entity who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class**
7 **A misdemeanor.**

571.012. 1. No health care professional licensed in this state shall be required by
2 **law to:**

3 **(1) Inquire as to whether a patient owns a firearm;**

4 **(2) Document or maintain in a patient's medical records whether such patient owns**
5 **a firearm; or**

6 **(3) Notify any governmental entity of the identity of a patient based solely on the**
7 **patient's status as an owner of a firearm.**

8 **2. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting**
9 **a health care professional from inquiring, documenting, or otherwise disclosing a patient's**
10 **status as an owner of a firearm if such inquiry, documentation, or disclosure is necessitated**

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 11 or medically indicated by the health care professional's scope of practice and such inquiry,
- 12 documentation, or disclosure does not violate any other state or federal law.

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