



CONCEALED WEAPON POLICY

Legal Authority/Requirement

R277-611 Process for Firearm Safety in the Public Schools
R277-515 Utah Educator Standards

State law contemplates the issuance of a “permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self-defense” (Utah Code 53-5-704). The Board of Trustee’s recognizes that the legislature has created a statutory exception to the Board’s prohibition regarding dangerous materials.

- A. The Board of Trustee’s for the Academy for Math, Engineering & Science does not allow, give permission for or otherwise condone any person’s decision to carry, use or threaten the use of a weapon. Any and all demands, liabilities, claims, damages, actions, or proceedings in law or equity, including attorney’s fees and costs of suit, relating to or arising out of a person’s decision to carry, use or threaten the use of a weapon will be the sole responsibility of that person without any recourse to or liability protection from or through the AMES.

- B. AMES Employees: an employee’s decision to carry, use or threaten the use of a weapon is unequivocally outside of the scope of the employee’s employment. Any and all demands, liabilities, claims, damages, actions, or proceedings in law or equity, including attorney’s fees and costs of suit, relating to or arising out of an employee’s decision to carry, use or threaten the use of a weapon will be the sole responsibility of the employee without any recourse to or liability protection from or through the District.
 - 1. State law defines a “concealed dangerous weapon” as one that is “covered, hidden, or secreted in a manner that the public would not be aware of its presence and is readily accessible for immediate use” (Utah Code 76-10-501(2)(a)). With the exception of police officers, employees who carry a concealed dangerous weapon may not use district property to cover, hide, or secret a dangerous weapon and it is irremediable, immediately terminable

Improper Conduct to carry a concealed dangerous weapon anywhere other than readily accessible for immediate use.

2. An employee's rights relating to freedom of speech do not include discussion regarding an employee's carrying of a firearm or holding a permit to do so while the employee is acting in the employee's official capacity or during school hours or activities when students are present. Such discussion constitutes Improper Conduct. The foregoing notwithstanding, an employee may respond in an appropriate and restrained manner to questions regarding whether or not the employee holds a permit.