Linn Benton Lincoln Education Service District

Code: **GBJ** Adopted: 4/14/20

Weapons in Schools - Staff *

Employees, ESD contractors and/or their employees and ESD volunteers shall not possess a dangerous or deadly weapon or firearm on ESD property while on duty servicing other districts or agencies or at school-sponsored events. This prohibition includes those who may otherwise be permitted by law to carry such weapons.

For purposes of this policy, and as defined by state and federal law, weapon includes:

- 1. "Dangerous weapon" means any weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, which under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury;
- 2. "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, article or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury;
- 3. "Firearm" means any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, frame or receiver of any such weapon, any firearm silencer or any other destructive device including any explosive, incendiary or poisonous gas.

Weapons under the control of law enforcement personnel are permitted.

The Superintendent may authorize ESD employees to possess specific objects (e.g., pepper spray, mace spray) for specific purposes that are approved in advance by the Superintendent. ESD employees in control of such objects are required to store them safely and securely.

The Superintendent will ensure notice of this policy is provided.

Employees in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including dismissal. Individuals contracting with the ESD and volunteers will be subject to appropriate sanctions. A referral to law enforcement may be made.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

ORS 161.015 ORS 166.210 to -166.370 ORS 334.125

Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990,18 U.S.C. §§ 921(a)(25)-(26), 922(q) (2012). Doe v. Medford Sch. Dist. 549C, 232 Or. App. 38, 221 P3d 787 (2009).