

Chapter 5 Regulation of Firearms

Part 7 Concealed Firearm Act

53-5-701 Title.

This part is known as the "Concealed Firearm Act."

Amended by Chapter 62, 2010 General Session

53-5-702 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Section 76-10-501, as used in this part:

- (1) "Active duty service member" means a person on active military duty with the United States military and includes full time military active duty, military reserve active duty, and national guard military active duty service members stationed in Utah.
- (2) "Active duty service member spouse" means a person recognized by the military as the spouse of an active duty service member and who resides with the active duty service member in Utah.
- (3) "Board" means the Concealed Firearm Review Board created in Section 53-5-703.
- (4) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Criminal Identification created in Section 53-10-201 within the Department of Public Safety.
- (5) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety.
- (6) "Conviction" means criminal conduct where the filing of a criminal charge has resulted in:
 - (a) a finding of guilt based on evidence presented to a judge or jury;
 - (b) a guilty plea;
 - (c) a plea of nolo contendere;
 - (d) a plea of guilty or nolo contendere which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of probation;
 - (e) a pending diversion agreement; or
 - (f) a conviction which has been reduced in accordance with Section 76-3-402.
- (7)
 - (a) "School employee" means an employee of a public school district, charter school, or private school whose duties, responsibilities, or assignments require the employee to be physically present on a school's campus at least half of the days on which school is held during a school year.
 - (b) "School employee" also means a substitute teacher, as defined in Section 53E-6-901.
- (8) "School year" means the period of time designated by a local school board, charter school governing board, or private school as the school year for high school, middle school, or elementary school students.

Amended by Chapter 22, 2024 General Session

53-5-703 Board -- Membership -- Compensation -- Terms -- Duties.

- (1) There is created within the bureau the Concealed Firearm Review Board.
- (2)
 - (a) The board is comprised of not more than five members appointed by the commissioner on a bipartisan basis.

- (b) The board shall include a member representing law enforcement and at least two citizens, one of whom represents sporting interests.
- (3)
 - (a) Except as required by Subsection (3)(b), as terms of current board members expire, the commissioner shall appoint each new member or reappointed member to a four-year term.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection (3)(a), the commissioner shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length of terms to ensure that the terms of board members are staggered so that approximately half of the board is appointed every two years.
- (4) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement shall be appointed for the unexpired term.
- (5) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
 - (a) Section 63A-3-106;
 - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
 - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
- (6) The board shall meet at least quarterly, unless the board has no business to conduct during that quarter.
- (7) The board, upon receiving a timely filed petition for review, shall review within a reasonable time the denial, suspension, or revocation of a permit or a temporary permit to carry a concealed firearm.

Amended by Chapter 62, 2010 General Session
Amended by Chapter 286, 2010 General Session
Amended by Chapter 324, 2010 General Session

53-5-704 Bureau duties -- Permit to carry concealed firearm -- Certification for concealed firearms instructor -- Requirements for issuance -- Violation -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal procedure.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), the bureau shall issue a permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self defense to an applicant who is 21 years old or older within 60 days after receiving an application, unless the bureau finds proof that the applicant is not qualified to hold a permit under Subsection (2) or (3).
 - (b)
 - (i) Within 90 days before the day on which a provisional permit holder under Section 53-5-704.5 reaches 21 years old, the provisional permit holder may apply under this section for a permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self defense.
 - (ii) The bureau shall issue a permit for an applicant under Subsection (1)(b)(i) within 60 days after receiving an application, unless the bureau finds proof that the applicant is not qualified to hold a permit under Subsection (2) or (3).
 - (iii) A permit issued under this Subsection (1)(b):
 - (A) is not valid until an applicant is 21 years old; and
 - (B) requires a \$10 application fee.
 - (iv) A person who applies for a permit under this Subsection (1)(b) is not required to retake the firearms training described in Subsection 53-5-704(8).
 - (c) The permit is valid throughout the state for five years, without restriction, except as otherwise provided by Section 53-5-710.

- (d) The provisions of Subsections 76-10-504(1) and (2), and Section 76-10-505 do not apply to an individual issued a permit under Subsection (1)(a) or (b).
- (e) Subsection (4)(a) does not apply to a nonresident:
 - (i) active duty service member, who presents to the bureau orders requiring the active duty service member to report for duty in this state; or
 - (ii) active duty service member's spouse, stationed with the active duty service member, who presents to the bureau the active duty service member's orders requiring the service member to report for duty in this state.
- (2)
 - (a) The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed firearm permit if the applicant or permit holder:
 - (i) has been or is convicted of a felony;
 - (ii) has been or is convicted of a crime of violence;
 - (iii) has been or is convicted of an offense involving the use of alcohol;
 - (iv) has been or is convicted of an offense involving the unlawful use of narcotics or other controlled substances;
 - (v) has been or is convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude;
 - (vi) has been or is convicted of an offense involving domestic violence;
 - (vii) has been or is adjudicated by a state or federal court as mentally incompetent, unless the adjudication has been withdrawn or reversed; and
 - (viii) is not qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law.
 - (b) In determining whether an applicant or permit holder is qualified to hold a permit under Subsection (2)(a), the bureau shall consider mitigating circumstances.
- (3)
 - (a) The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed firearm permit if it has reasonable cause to believe that the applicant or permit holder has been or is a danger to self or others as demonstrated by evidence, including:
 - (i) past pattern of behavior involving unlawful violence or threats of unlawful violence;
 - (ii) past participation in incidents involving unlawful violence or threats of unlawful violence; or
 - (iii) conviction of an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons.
 - (b) The bureau may not deny, suspend, or revoke a concealed firearm permit solely for a single conviction of an infraction violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons.
 - (c) In determining whether the applicant or permit holder has been or is a danger to self or others, the bureau may inspect:
 - (i) expunged records of arrests and convictions of adults as provided in Section 77-40a-403; and
 - (ii) juvenile court records as provided in Section 78A-6-209.
 - (d)
 - (i) The bureau shall suspend a concealed firearm permit if a permit holder becomes a temporarily restricted person in accordance with Section 53-5c-301.
 - (ii) Upon removal from the temporary restricted list, the permit holder's permit shall be reinstated unless:
 - (A) the permit has been revoked, been suspended for a reason other than the restriction described in Subsection (3)(d)(i), or expired; or
 - (B) the permit holder has become a restricted person under Section 76-10-503.
- (4)

- (a) In addition to meeting the other qualifications for the issuance of a concealed firearm permit under this section, a nonresident applicant who resides in a state that recognizes the validity of the Utah permit or has reciprocity with Utah's concealed firearm permit law shall:
 - (i) hold a current concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit issued by the appropriate permitting authority of the nonresident applicant's state of residency; and
 - (ii) submit a photocopy or electronic copy of the nonresident applicant's current concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit referred to in Subsection (4)(a)(i).
- (b) A nonresident applicant who knowingly and willfully provides false information to the bureau under Subsection (4)(a) is prohibited from holding a Utah concealed firearm permit for a period of 10 years.
- (c) Subsection (4)(a) applies to all applications for the issuance of a concealed firearm permit that are received by the bureau after May 10, 2011.
- (d) Beginning January 1, 2012, Subsection (4)(a) also applies to an application for renewal of a concealed firearm permit by a nonresident.
- (5) The bureau shall issue a concealed firearm permit to a former peace officer who departs full-time employment as a peace officer, in an honorable manner, within five years of that departure if the officer meets the requirements of this section.
- (6) Except as provided in Subsection (7), the bureau shall also require the applicant to provide:
 - (a) the address of the applicant's permanent residence;
 - (b) one recent dated photograph;
 - (c) one set of fingerprints; and
 - (d) evidence of general familiarity with the types of firearms to be concealed as defined in Subsection (8).
- (7) An applicant who is a law enforcement officer under Section 53-13-103 may provide a letter of good standing from the officer's commanding officer in place of the evidence required by Subsection (6)(d).
- (8)
 - (a) General familiarity with the types of firearms to be concealed includes training in:
 - (i) the safe loading, unloading, storage, and carrying of the types of firearms to be concealed; and
 - (ii) current laws defining lawful use of a firearm by a private citizen, including lawful self-defense, use of force by a private citizen, including use of deadly force, transportation, and concealment.
 - (b) An applicant may satisfy the general familiarity requirement of Subsection (8)(a) by one of the following:
 - (i) completion of a course of instruction conducted by a national, state, or local firearms training organization approved by the bureau;
 - (ii) certification of general familiarity by an individual who has been certified by the bureau, which may include a law enforcement officer, military or civilian firearms instructor, or hunter safety instructor; or
 - (iii) equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in an organized shooting competition, law enforcement, or military service.
 - (c) Instruction taken by a student under this Subsection (8) shall be in person and not through electronic means.
 - (d) A person applying for a renewal permit is not required to retake the firearms training described in this Subsection 53-5-704(8) if the person:
 - (i) has an unexpired permit; or

- (ii) has a permit that expired less than one year before the date on which the renewal application was submitted.
- (9)
 - (a) An applicant for certification as a Utah concealed firearms instructor shall:
 - (i) be at least 21 years old;
 - (ii) be currently eligible to possess a firearm under Section 76-10-503;
 - (iii) have:
 - (A) completed a firearm instruction training course from the National Rifle Association or another nationally recognized firearm training organization that customarily offers firearm safety and firearm law instructor training or the Department of Public Safety, Division of Peace Officer Safety Standards and Training; or
 - (B) received training equivalent to one of the courses referred to in Subsection (9)(a)(iii)(A) as determined by the bureau;
 - (iv) have taken a course of instruction and passed a certification test as described in Subsection (9)(c); and
 - (v) possess a Utah concealed firearm permit.
 - (b) An instructor's certification is valid for three years from the date of issuance, unless revoked by the bureau.
 - (c)
 - (i) In order to obtain initial certification or renew a certification, an instructor shall attend an instructional course and pass a test under the direction of the bureau.
 - (ii)
 - (A) The bureau shall provide or contract to provide the course referred to in Subsection (9)(c)(i) twice every year.
 - (B) The course shall include instruction on current Utah law related to firearms, including concealed carry statutes and rules, and the use of deadly force by private citizens.
 - (d)
 - (i) Each applicant for certification under this Subsection (9) shall pay a fee of \$50.00 at the time of application for initial certification.
 - (ii) The renewal fee for the certificate is \$25.
 - (iii) The bureau may use a fee paid under Subsections (9)(d)(i) and (ii) as a dedicated credit to cover the cost incurred in maintaining and improving the instruction program required for concealed firearm instructors under this Subsection (9).
- (10) A certified concealed firearms instructor shall provide each of the instructor's students with the required course of instruction outline approved by the bureau.
- (11)
 - (a)
 - (i) A concealed firearms instructor shall provide a signed certificate to an individual successfully completing the offered course of instruction.
 - (ii) The instructor shall sign the certificate with the exact name indicated on the instructor's certification issued by the bureau under Subsection (9).
 - (iii)
 - (A) The certificate shall also have affixed to it the instructor's official seal, which is the exclusive property of the instructor and may not be used by any other individual.
 - (B) The instructor shall destroy the seal upon revocation or expiration of the instructor's certification under Subsection (9).
 - (C) The bureau shall determine the design and content of the seal to include at least the following:

- (I) the instructor's name as it appears on the instructor's certification;
 - (II) the words "Utah Certified Concealed Firearms Instructor," "state of Utah," and "my certification expires on (the instructor's certification expiration date)"; and
 - (III) the instructor's business or residence address.
- (D) The seal shall be affixed to each student certificate issued by the instructor in a manner that does not obscure or render illegible any information or signatures contained in the document.
- (b) The applicant shall provide the certificate to the bureau in compliance with Subsection (6)(d).
- (12) The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke the certification of an applicant or a concealed firearms instructor if it has reason to believe the applicant or the instructor has:
- (a) become ineligible to possess a firearm under Section 76-10-503 or federal law; or
 - (b) knowingly and willfully provided false information to the bureau.
- (13) An applicant for certification or a concealed firearms instructor has the same appeal rights as described in Subsection (16).
- (14) In providing instruction and issuing a permit under this part, the concealed firearms instructor and the bureau are not vicariously liable for damages caused by the permit holder.
- (15) An individual who knowingly and willfully provides false information on an application filed under this part is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, and the application may be denied, or the permit may be suspended or revoked.
- (16)
- (a) In the event of a denial, suspension, or revocation of a permit, the applicant or permit holder may file a petition for review with the board within 60 days from the date the denial, suspension, or revocation is received by the applicant or permit holder by certified mail, return receipt requested.
 - (b) The bureau's denial of a permit shall be in writing and shall include the general reasons for the action.
 - (c) If an applicant or permit holder appeals the denial to the review board, the applicant or permit holder may have access to the evidence upon which the denial is based in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.
 - (d) On appeal to the board, the bureau has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - (e)
 - (i) Upon a ruling by the board on the appeal of a denial, the board shall issue a final order within 30 days stating the board's decision.
 - (ii) The final order shall be in the form prescribed by Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(i).
 - (iii) The final order is final bureau action for purposes of judicial review under Section 63G-4-402.
- (17) The commissioner may make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, necessary to administer this chapter.

Amended by Chapter 195, 2024 General Session

53-5-704.5 Provisional permit to carry concealed firearm.

- (1)
- (a) The bureau shall issue a provisional permit to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self-defense to an applicant who is 18 years of age, but is no older than 20 years of age, within 60 days after receiving an application, unless the bureau finds proof that the applicant does not meet the qualifications set forth in Subsection 53-5-704(2).

- (b) The provisional permit is valid throughout the state until the applicant reaches the age of 21, without restriction, except as otherwise provided by Section 53-5-710.
- (2) The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a provisional permit issued under this section as set forth in Subsections 53-5-704(2) and (3).
- (3)
 - (a) In addition to meeting the other qualifications for the issuance of a provisional permit under this section, a nonresident applicant who resides in a state that recognizes the validity of the Utah provisional permit or has reciprocity with Utah's provisional permit law shall:
 - (i) hold a current applicable concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit issued by the appropriate permitting authority of the nonresident applicant's state of residency; and
 - (ii) submit a photocopy or electronic copy of the nonresident applicant's current concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit referred to in Subsection (3)(a)(i).
 - (b) A nonresident applicant who knowingly and willfully provides false information to the bureau under Subsection (3)(a) is prohibited from holding a Utah concealed firearm permit of any kind for a period of 10 years.
- (4) The bureau shall also require the applicant to provide:
 - (a) the address of the applicant's permanent residence;
 - (b) one recent dated photograph;
 - (c) one set of fingerprints; and
 - (d) evidence of general familiarity with the types of firearms to be concealed as defined in Subsection 53-5-704(8).
- (5) In the event of a decision to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit, the applicant or permit holder under this section may appeal the decision through the same process set forth in Subsection 53-5-704(16).
- (6) The applicant or permit holder of the provisional permit under this section must meet the eligibility requirements of another state, including age requirements, to carry a concealed firearm in that state.

Enacted by Chapter 286, 2017 General Session

53-5-705 Temporary permit to carry concealed firearm -- Denial, suspension, or revocation -- Appeal.

- (1) The bureau or its designated agent may issue a temporary permit to carry a concealed firearm to a person who:
 - (a) has applied for a permit under Section 53-5-704;
 - (b) has applied for a temporary permit under this section; and
 - (c) meets the criteria required in Subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) To receive a temporary permit under this section, the applicant shall demonstrate in writing to the satisfaction of the bureau extenuating circumstances that would justify issuing a temporary permit.
- (3) A temporary permit may not be issued under this section until preliminary record checks regarding the applicant have been made with the National Crime Information Center and the bureau to determine any criminal history.
- (4)
 - (a) A temporary permit is valid only for a maximum of 90 days or any lesser period specified by the bureau, or until a permit under Section 53-5-704 is issued to the holder of the temporary permit, whichever period is shorter.

- (b) The provisions of Subsections 76-10-504(1) and (2) and Section 76-10-505 do not apply to a person issued a temporary permit under this section during the time period for which the temporary permit is valid.
- (5) The bureau may deny, suspend, or revoke a temporary permit prior to expiration if the commissioner determines:
 - (a) the circumstances justifying the temporary permit no longer exist; or
 - (b) the holder of the temporary permit does not meet the requirements for a permit under Section 53-5-704.
- (6)
 - (a) The denial, suspension, or revocation of a temporary permit shall be in writing and shall include the reasons for the action.
 - (b) The bureau's decision to deny, suspend, or revoke a temporary permit may not be appealed to the board.
 - (c) Denial, suspension, or revocation under this subsection is final action for purposes of judicial review under Section 63G-4-402.

Amended by Chapter 62, 2010 General Session

53-5-706 Permit -- Fingerprints transmitted to bureau -- Report from bureau.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the fingerprints of each applicant for a permit under Section 53-5-707 or 53-5-707.5 shall be taken on a form prescribed by the bureau.
 - (b) Upon receipt of the fingerprints, the applicant fingerprint card fee prescribed in Section 53-10-108, and the fee prescribed in Section 53-5-707 or 53-5-707.5, the bureau shall conduct a search of its files for criminal history information pertaining to the applicant, and shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a similar search through its files.
 - (c) If the fingerprints are insufficient for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a search of its files for criminal history information, the application or concealed firearm permit may be denied, suspended, or revoked until sufficient fingerprints are submitted by the applicant.
- (2)
 - (a) If the permit applicant has previously applied to the bureau for a permit to carry concealed firearms, the bureau shall note the previous identification numbers and other data which would provide positive identification in the files of the bureau on the copy of any subsequent permit submitted to the bureau in accordance with this section.
 - (b) No additional application form, fingerprints, or fee are required under this Subsection (2).

Amended by Chapter 417, 2018 General Session

53-5-707 Concealed firearm permit -- Fees -- Concealed Weapons Account.

- (1)
 - (a) An applicant for a concealed firearm permit shall pay a fee of \$25 at the time of filing an application.
 - (b) A nonresident applicant shall pay an additional \$10 for the additional cost of processing a nonresident application.
 - (c) The bureau shall waive the initial fee for an applicant who is:
 - (i) a law enforcement officer under Section 53-13-103;
 - (ii) an active duty service member;
 - (iii) the spouse of an active duty service member; or

- (iv) a school employee.
- (2) The renewal fee for the permit is \$20. A nonresident shall pay an additional \$5 for the additional cost of processing a nonresidential renewal.
- (3) The replacement fee for the permit is \$10.
- (4)
 - (a) The late fee for the renewal permit is \$7.50.
 - (b) As used in this section, "late fee" means the fee charged by the bureau for a renewal submitted on a permit that has been expired for more than 30 days but less than one year.
- (5)
 - (a) There is created a restricted account within the General Fund known as the "Concealed Weapons Account."
 - (b) The account shall be funded from fees collected under this section and Section 53-5-707.5.
 - (c) Funds in the account may only be used to cover costs relating to:
 - (i) the issuance of concealed firearm permits under this part; or
 - (ii) the programs described in Subsection 26B-5-102(3) and Section 26B-5-611.
 - (d) No later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year 50% of the fund balance shall be transferred to the Suicide Prevention and Education Fund, created in Section 26B-1-326.
- (6)
 - (a) The bureau may collect any fees charged by an outside agency for additional services required by statute as a prerequisite for issuance of a permit.
 - (b) The bureau shall promptly forward any fees collected under Subsection (6)(a) to the appropriate agency.
- (7) The bureau shall make an annual report in writing to the Legislature's Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee on the amount and use of the fees collected under this section and Section 53-5-707.5.

Amended by Chapter 328, 2023 General Session

Amended by Chapter 387, 2023 General Session

53-5-707.5 Provisional concealed firearm permit -- Fees -- Disposition of fees.

- (1)
 - (a) An applicant for a provisional concealed firearm permit, as described in Section 53-5-704.5, shall pay a fee of \$25 at the time of filing an application.
 - (b) A nonresident applicant shall pay an additional \$10 for the additional cost of processing a nonresident application.
- (2) The replacement fee for the permit is \$10.
- (3) Fees collected under this section shall be remitted to the Concealed Weapons Account, as described in Subsection 53-5-707(5).
- (4)
 - (a) The bureau may collect any fees charged by an outside agency for additional services required by statute as a prerequisite for issuance of a permit.
 - (b) The bureau shall promptly forward any fees collected under Subsection (4)(a) to the appropriate agency.

Amended by Chapter 417, 2018 General Session

53-5-707.6 Concealed firearm permit renewal -- Firearm safety and suicide prevention video.

- (1) The bureau, in conjunction with the Division of Integrated Healthcare created in Section 26B-1-204, shall create a firearm safety and suicide prevention video that:
 - (a) is web-accessible;
 - (b) is no longer than 10 minutes in length; and
 - (c) includes information about:
 - (i) safe handling, storage, and use of firearms in a home environment;
 - (ii) at-risk individuals and individuals who are legally prohibited from possessing firearms; and
 - (iii) suicide prevention awareness.
- (2) Before renewing a firearm permit, an individual shall view the firearm safety and suicide prevention video and submit proof in the form required by the bureau.
- (3) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the bureau shall make rules that establish procedures for:
 - (a) producing and distributing the firearm safety and suicide prevention video; and
 - (b) providing access to the video to an applicant seeking renewal of a firearm permit.

Amended by Chapter 255, 2022 General Session

53-5-708 Permit -- Names private.

- (1)
 - (a) The bureau shall maintain a record in its office of any permit issued under this part.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection 63G-2-301(2)(b), the names, addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and Social Security numbers of persons receiving permits are protected records under Subsection 63G-2-305(11).
 - (c) Notwithstanding Section 63G-2-206, a person may not share any of the information listed in Subsection (1)(b) with any office, department, division, or other agency of the federal government unless:
 - (i) the disclosure is necessary to conduct a criminal background check on the individual who is the subject of the information;
 - (ii) the disclosure of information is made pursuant to a court order directly associated with an active investigation or prosecution of the individual who is the subject of the information;
 - (iii) the disclosure is made to a criminal justice agency in a criminal investigation or prosecution;
 - (iv) the disclosure is made by a law enforcement agency within the state to another law enforcement agency in the state or in another state in connection with an investigation, including a preliminary investigation, or a prosecution of the individual who is the subject of the information;
 - (v) the disclosure is made by a law enforcement agency within the state to an employee of a federal law enforcement agency in the course of a combined law enforcement effort involving the law enforcement agency within the state and the federal law enforcement agency; or
 - (vi) the disclosure is made in response to a routine request that a federal law enforcement officer makes to obtain information on an individual whom the federal law enforcement officer detains, including for a traffic stop, or questions because of the individual's suspected violation of state law.
 - (d) A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the person knowingly:
 - (i) discloses information listed in Subsection (1)(b) in violation of the provisions under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, applicable to protected records; or
 - (ii) shares information in violation of Subsection (1)(c).

(e)

- (i) As used in this Subsection (1)(e), "governmental agency" means:
 - (A) the state or any department, division, agency, or other instrumentality of the state; or
 - (B) a political subdivision of the state, including a county, city, town, school district, special district, and special service district.
 - (ii) A governmental agency may not compel or attempt to compel an individual who has been issued a concealed firearm permit to divulge whether the individual:
 - (A) has been issued a concealed firearm permit; or
 - (B) is carrying a concealed firearm.
 - (iii) Subsection (1)(e)(ii) does not apply to a law enforcement officer.
- (2) The bureau shall immediately file a copy of each permit it issues under this part.

Amended by Chapter 16, 2023 General Session

53-5-710 Cross-references to concealed firearm permit restrictions.

- (1) A person with a permit of any kind to carry a concealed firearm may not carry a concealed firearm in the following locations:
- (a) any secure area prescribed in Section 76-10-523.5 in which firearms are prohibited and notice of the prohibition posted;
 - (b) any airport secure area as provided in Section 76-10-529; or
 - (c) any house of worship or in any private residence where dangerous weapons are prohibited as provided in Section 76-10-530.
- (2) Notwithstanding Subsection 76-10-505.5(4), a person under the age of 21 with a permit of any kind to carry a concealed firearm may not carry a concealed firearm on or about school premises, as defined in Subsection 76-10-505.5(1)(a).

Amended by Chapter 141, 2021 General Session

53-5-711 Law enforcement officials, judges, and court commissioners exempt -- Training requirements -- Qualification -- Revocation.

- (1) As used in this section and Section 76-10-523:
- (a) "Court commissioner" means an individual appointed under Section 78A-5-107.
 - (b)
 - (i) "Judge" means a judge or justice of a court of record or a court not of record.
 - (ii) "Judge" does not include a judge pro tem or senior judge.
 - (c) "Law enforcement official" means:
 - (i) a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole;
 - (ii) a district attorney, deputy district attorney, county attorney or deputy county attorney of a county not in a prosecution district;
 - (iii) the attorney general;
 - (iv) an assistant attorney general designated as a criminal prosecutor; or
 - (v) a city attorney or a deputy city attorney designated as a criminal prosecutor.
- (2) To qualify for an exemption in Section 76-10-523, a law enforcement official, judge, or court commissioner shall complete the following training requirements:
- (a) meet the requirements of Sections 53-5-704, 53-5-706, and 53-5-707; and
 - (b) successfully complete an additional course of training as established by the commissioner of public safety designed to assist them while carrying out their official law enforcement, judicial, or court commissioner duties as agents for the state or its political subdivisions.

- (3) Annual requalification requirements for law enforcement officials, judges, or court commissioners shall be established by the commissioner of public safety. Additional requalification requirements may be established by the:
 - (a) Board of Pardons and Parole by rule for its members;
 - (b) Judicial Council by rule for judges and court commissioners; and
 - (c) the district attorney, county attorney in a county not in a prosecution district, the attorney general, or city attorney by policy for prosecutors under their jurisdiction.
- (4) The bureau may:
 - (a) issue a certificate of qualification to a judge, law enforcement official, or court commissioner who has completed the requirements of Subsection (2), which certificate of qualification is valid until revoked;
 - (b) revoke the certificate of qualification of a judge, law enforcement official, or court commissioner who:
 - (i) fails to meet the annual requalification criteria established pursuant to Subsection (3);
 - (ii) would be subject to revocation of a concealed firearm permit under Subsection 53-5-704(2) (a); or
 - (iii) is no longer employed as a judge, law enforcement official, or court commissioner as defined in Subsection (1); and
 - (c) certify instructors for the training requirements of this section.

Amended by Chapter 39, 2019 General Session

53-5-712 Armed Forces -- Permit requirements -- Exemptions.

An active duty servicemember of the United States Armed Forces who possesses a Utah concealed firearm permit is exempt from the requirement in Subsection 53-5-704(4)(a) when renewing a Utah concealed firearm permit.

Enacted by Chapter 147, 2014 General Session