

STATE OF MAINE
LAWS
RELATING TO
PERMITS TO CARRY CONCEALED HANDGUNS



PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE MAINE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS AND HOLDERS OF CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMITS

A concealed handgun permit issued by a Maine issuing authority does not authorize you to possess or discharge firearms in locations within the State of Maine where such possession or discharge is prohibited. The permit does not authorize you to possess or use firearms in violation of applicable federal laws or the laws of other states. Such laws may prohibit possession or use in circumstances where Maine law does not. You have an obligation to confirm that your possession and use of firearms is lawful pursuant to Maine law, federal law, and the laws of any other jurisdiction in which you intend to possess a firearm. *Although you are encouraged to contact the Maine State Police or your issuing authority with permit questions, the State Police, municipal issuing authorities, and the Office of the Attorney General cannot provide legal advice or interpretations of Maine law to private citizens. If you need legal advice, you should consult a qualified private attorney concerning your specific situation.*

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This pamphlet has been prepared by the Office of the Attorney General to be provided to applicants pursuant to 25 M.R.S. § 2003(3).

Title 25, Chapter 252
Permits to Carry Concealed
Handguns

25 M.R.S. § 2001-A. Threatening display of or carrying concealed weapon

1. Display or carrying prohibited. A person may not, unless excepted by a provision of law:

- A.** Display in a threatening manner a firearm, slungshot, knuckles, bowie knife, dirk, stiletto or other dangerous or deadly weapon usually employed in the attack on or defense of a person; or
- B.** Wear under the person's clothes or conceal about the person's person a firearm, slingshot, knuckles, bowie knife, dirk, stiletto or other dangerous or deadly weapon usually employed in the attack on or defense of a person.

2. Exceptions. The provisions of this section concerning the carrying of concealed weapons do not apply to:

- A.** A handgun carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun has been issued as provided in this chapter;
- A-1.** A handgun carried by a person who is 21 years of age or older and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm or is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age and is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm;
- B.** Disabling chemicals as described in Title 17-A, section 1002;
- C.** Knives used to hunt, fish or trap as defined in Title 12, section 10001;
- D.** A handgun carried by a law enforcement officer, a corrections officer or a corrections supervisor as permitted in writing by the officer's or supervisor's employer;
- E.** A firearm carried by a person engaged in conduct for which a state-issued hunting or trapping license is required and possessing the required license, or a firearm carried by a resident person engaged in conduct expressly authorized by Title 12, section 11108 and section 12202, subsection 1.¹ This paragraph does not authorize or permit the carrying of a concealed or loaded firearm in a motor vehicle;
- F.** A handgun carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun has been issued by that person's state of residence if that person's state of residence honors a permit to carry a concealed handgun issued under this chapter;
- G.** A handgun carried by an authorized federal, state or local law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official duties;
- H.** A handgun carried by a qualified law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926B. The qualified law enforcement officer must have in the law enforcement officer's possession photographic identification issued by the law

¹ The reference to "subsection 1" appears to be an incorrect reference. Title 22 M.R.S. § 12202 should be referenced in its entirety.

enforcement agency by which the person is employed as a law enforcement officer;
and

- I. A handgun carried by a qualified retired law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926C. The qualified retired law enforcement officer must have in the retired law enforcement officer's possession:

- (1) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person carries the concealed handgun, been tested or otherwise found by that agency to meet the standards established by that agency for training and qualification for an active law enforcement officer to carry a handgun of the same type as the concealed handgun; or

- (2) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer and a certification issued by the state in which the person resides that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person carries the concealed handgun, been tested or otherwise found by that state to meet the standards established by that state for training and qualification for an active law enforcement officer to carry a handgun of the same type as the concealed handgun.

3. Firearm safety brochure. Upon purchase of a handgun, a person exempt under subsection 2, paragraph A-1 shall sign in the presence of the firearm dealer an acknowledgment that the person was provided a basic firearm safety brochure in accordance with section 2012, subsection 2, paragraph A. The purchaser shall retain the acknowledgment. The Department of Public Safety shall post on the department's publicly accessible website a basic firearm safety brochure, an acknowledgment form and a list of safety programs certified by a national nonprofit membership organization that provides a volunteer safety program, including the training of people in the safe handling and use of handguns.

25 M.R.S. § 2002. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Corrections officer. "Corrections officer" has the same meaning as set forth in [Title 25] section 2801-A, subsection 2.

1-A. Conviction. "Conviction" means the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a verdict or finding of guilty, or the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

1-B. Corrections supervisor. "Corrections supervisor" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 5-B.

2. Dependency-related drug. "Dependency-related drug" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 5, section 20003, subsection 7.

3. Drug abuser. "Drug abuser" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 5, section 20003, subsection 10.

4. Drug addict. "Drug addict" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 5, section 20003,

subsection 11.

5. Drug-dependent person. "Drug-dependent person" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 5, section 20003, subsection 12.

6. Firearm. "Firearm" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.

7. Formal charging instrument. "Formal charging instrument" means a complaint, indictment, information, juvenile petition or other formal written accusation against a person for some criminal or juvenile offense.

8. Fugitive from justice. "Fugitive from justice" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 15, section 201, subsection 4.

8-A. Handgun. "Handgun" means a type of firearm commonly referred to as a pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and that is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition. "Handgun" does not include a shotgun or rifle that has been altered by having its stock or barrel cut or shortened or an automatic firearm that may be held with a single hand.

9. Issuing authority. "Issuing authority" means the following:

A. To a legal resident of a municipality:

- (1) The mayor and municipal officers or councilors of a city, the municipal officers or councilors of a town or the assessors of a plantation or, if they so choose, their full-time chief of police as their designee; or
- (2) The Chief of the State Police as the designee of the municipal officers under section 2002-A;

B. To a resident of an unorganized territory:

- (1) The Chief of the State Police;

C. To a nonresident:

- (1) The Chief of the State Police; and

D. To a professional investigator licensed under Title 32, chapter 89²:

- (1) The Chief of the State Police.

10. Law enforcement officer. "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 17.

10-A. Not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect. "Not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect" has the same meaning as used in Title 17-A, section 39 [Insanity] and includes the former finding in this State under former provisions of Title 15, section 103 of "not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility" as well as any comparable finding under the laws of the United States or any

² 32 M.R.S. § 8120-A provides "A professional investigator licensed under this chapter [32 M.R.S. Chapter 89] may carry a handgun while performing the duties of a private investigator only after being issued a concealed handgun permit by the chief [the Chief of the State Police or the chief's designee] pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252 and passing the written firearms examination prescribed by the chief."

other state.

11. Reckless or negligent conduct. "Reckless or negligent conduct" means that the applicant, either consciously disregarding or failing to be aware of a risk that [the applicant's] conduct would cause such a result, engaged in conduct which in fact created a substantial risk of death, serious bodily injury or bodily injury to another human being and the applicant's disregard or failure to be aware of that risk, when viewed in light of the nature and purpose of the applicant's conduct and the circumstances known to [the applicant], involved a deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable and prudent person would observe in the same situation.

12. Bodily injury. "Bodily injury" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 5.

13. State and state. "State" means the State of Maine and "state" means any other state of the United States and includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the possessions of the United States.

14. Use of a dangerous weapon. "Use of a dangerous weapon" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, paragraph A.

25 M.R.S. § 2002-A. Assignment of authority

The municipal officers of a municipality without a full-time chief of police may designate, if the Chief of the State Police agrees, the State Police as the issuing authority for that municipality. The designation must be made by written agreement with the Chief of the State Police. The agreement must include provisions for termination of the agreement. During the term of an agreement, the State Police shall perform all the functions of the issuing authority, including suspension and revocation of permits. The State Police are entitled to receive any fees authorized for performing the functions of an issuing authority. The Chief of the State Police continues to serve as the issuing authority until the chief receives from the municipal officers written notice of cancellation or revocation of the designation.

25 M.R.S. § 2003. Permits to carry concealed handguns

1. Criteria for issuing permit. The issuing authority shall, upon written application, issue a permit to carry concealed handguns to an applicant over whom it has issuing authority and who has demonstrated good moral character and who meets the following requirements:

- A.** Is 18 years of age or older;
- B.** Is not disqualified to possess a firearm pursuant to Title 15, section 393, is not disqualified as a permit holder under that same section and is not disqualified to possess a firearm based on federal law as a result of a criminal conviction;
- C.** Repealed, P.L. 1993, c. 368 § 4.
- D.** Submits an application that contains the following:
 - (1)** Full name;
 - (2)** Full current address and addresses for the prior 5 years;
 - (3)** The date and place of birth, height, weight, color of eyes, color of hair, sex and race;

- (4)** A record of previous issuances of, refusals to issue and revocations of a permit to carry concealed firearms, handguns or other concealed weapons by any issuing authority in the State or any other jurisdiction. The record of previous refusals alone does not constitute cause for refusal and the record of previous revocations alone constitutes cause for refusal only as provided in section 2005; and
- (5)** Answers to the following questions:
- (a)** Are you less than 18 years of age?
 - (b)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in this State for a crime under the laws of this State that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or more?
 - (c)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in any federal court for a crime under the laws of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year?
 - (d)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in another state for a crime that, under the laws of that state, is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year?
 - (e)** If your answer to the question in division (d) is "yes," is that charged crime classified under the laws of that state as a misdemeanor punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less?
 - (f)** Is there a formal charging instrument pending against you in another state for a crime punishable in that state by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less and classified by that state as a misdemeanor, but that is substantially similar to a crime that under the laws of this State is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or more?
 - (g)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you under the laws of the United States, this State or any other state or the Passamaquoddy Tribe or Penobscot Nation in a proceeding in which the prosecuting authority has pleaded that you committed the crime with the use of a firearm against a person or with the use of a dangerous weapon as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, paragraph A?
 - (h)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in this or any other jurisdiction for a juvenile offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a crime described in division (b), (c), (d) or (f) and involves bodily injury or threatened bodily injury against another person?
 - (i)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in this or any other jurisdiction for a juvenile offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a crime described in division (g)?
 - (j)** Is there a formal charging instrument now pending against you in this or any other jurisdiction for a juvenile offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a crime described in division (b), (c), (d) or (f), but does not involve bodily injury or threatened bodily injury against another person?
 - (k)** Have you ever been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect [insanity] of committing a crime described in

division (b), (c), (f) or (g)?

(l) Have you ever been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect [insanity] of committing a crime described in division (d)?

(m) If your answer to the question in division (l) is "yes," was that crime classified under the laws of that state as a misdemeanor punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less?

(n) Have you ever been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile offense described in division (h) or (i)?

(o) Have you ever been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile offense described in division (j)?

(p) Are you currently subject to an order of a Maine court or an order of a court of the United States or another state, territory, commonwealth or tribe that restrains you from harassing, stalking or threatening your intimate partner, as defined in 18 United States Code, Section 921(a), or a child of your intimate partner, or from engaging in other conduct that would place your intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to that intimate partner or the child?

(q) Are you a fugitive from justice?

(r) Are you a drug abuser, drug addict or drug dependent person?

(s) Do you have a mental disorder that causes you to be potentially dangerous to yourself or others?

(t) Have you been adjudicated to be an incapacitated person pursuant to Title 18-A, Article 5 [Probate Code; Protection of persons under disability and their property], Parts 3 and 4 and not had that designation removed by an order under Title 18-A, section 5-307, subsection (b) [Termination of incapacity]?

(u) Have you been dishonorably discharged from the military forces within the past 5 years?

(v) Are you an illegal alien?³

(w) Have you been convicted in a Maine court of a violation of Title 17-A, section 1057 [Possession of firearms in an establishment licensed for on- premises consumption of liquor] within the past 5 years?

(x) Have you been adjudicated in a Maine court within the past 5 years as having committed a juvenile offense involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would be a violation of Title 17-A, section 1057 [Possession of firearms in an establishment licensed for on-premises consumption of liquor]?

(y) To your knowledge, have you been the subject of an investigation by any law enforcement agency within the past 5 years regarding the alleged abuse by you of family or household members?

(z) Have you been convicted in any jurisdiction within the past 5 years of 3 or more crimes punishable by a term of imprisonment of less than one year or of crimes

³ "Alien" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States.

classified under the laws of a state as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less?

(aa) To your knowledge, have you engaged within the past 5 years in reckless or negligent conduct that has been the subject of an investigation by a governmental entity?

(bb) Have you been convicted in a Maine court within the past 5 years of any Title 17-A, chapter 45 drug crime?

(cc) Have you been adjudicated in a Maine court within the past 5 years as having committed a juvenile offense involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would have been a violation of Title 17-A, chapter 45 [Criminal Code, Drugs]?

(dd) Have you been adjudged in a Maine court to have committed the civil violation of possession of a useable amount of marijuana, butyl nitrite or isobutyl nitrite in violation of Title 22, section 2383 within the past 5 years?

(ee) Have you been adjudicated in a Maine court within the past 5 years as having committed the juvenile crime defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph B of possession of a useable amount of marijuana, as provided in Title 22, section 2383?; and

E. Does the following:

- (1)** At the request of the issuing authority, takes whatever action is required by law to allow the issuing authority to obtain from the Department of Health and Human Services, limited to records of patient committals to Riverview Psychiatric Center and Dorothea Dix Psychiatric Center, the courts, law enforcement agencies and the military information relevant to the following:
 - (a)** The ascertainment of whether the information supplied on the application or any documents made a part of the application is true and correct;
 - (b)** The ascertainment of whether each of the additional requirements of this section has been met; and
 - (c)** Section 2005;
- (2)** If a photograph is an integral part of the permit to carry concealed handguns adopted by an issuing authority, submits to being photographed for that purpose;
- (3)** If it becomes necessary to resolve any questions as to identity, submits to having fingerprints taken by the issuing authority;
- (4)** Submits an application fee along with the written application to the proper issuing authority pursuant to the following schedule:
 - (a)** Resident of a municipality or unorganized territory, \$50 for an original application and \$35 for a renewal, except that a person who paid \$60 for a concealed firearms permit or renewal during 1991 or 1992 is entitled to a credit toward renewal fees in an amount equal to \$30 for a person who paid \$60 for an original application and \$45 for a person who paid \$60 for a permit renewal. The credit is valid until fully utilized; and
 - (b)** Nonresident, \$80 for an original or renewal application; and

- (5) Demonstrates to the issuing authority a knowledge of handgun safety. The applicant may fully satisfy this requirement by submitting to the issuing authority, through documentation in accordance with this subparagraph, proof that the applicant has within 5 years prior to the date of application completed a course that included handgun safety offered by or under the supervision of a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement agency or a firearms instructor certified by a private firearms association recognized as knowledgeable in matters of handgun safety by the issuing authority or by the state in which the course was taken. A course completion certificate or other document, or a photocopy, is sufficient if it recites or otherwise demonstrates that the course meets all of the requirements of this subparagraph.

As an alternative way of fully satisfying this requirement, an applicant may personally demonstrate knowledge of handgun safety to an issuing authority, if the issuing authority is willing to evaluate an applicant's personal demonstration of such knowledge. The issuing authority is not required to offer this 2nd option.

The demonstration of knowledge of handgun safety to the issuing authority may not be required of any applicant who holds a valid state permit to carry a concealed firearm as of April 15, 1990 or of any applicant who was or is in any of the Armed Forces of the United States and has received at least basic firearms training.

2. Complete application; certification by applicant. The requirements set out in subsection 1, constitute a complete application. By affixing the applicant's signature to the application, the applicant certifies the following:

A. That the statements the applicant makes in the application and any documents the applicant makes a part of the application are true and correct;

A-1. That the applicant understands that an affirmative answer to the question in subsection 1, paragraph D, subparagraph (5), division (l) or (o) is cause for refusal unless the applicant is nonetheless authorized to possess a firearm under Title 15, section 393;

A-2. That the applicant understands that an affirmative answer to subsection 1, paragraph D, subparagraph (5), division (p) is cause for refusal if the order of the court meets the preconditions contained in Title 15, section 393, subsection 1, paragraph D. If the order of the court does not meet the preconditions, the conduct underlying the order may be used by the issuing authority, along with other information, in judging good moral character under subsection 4;

B. That the applicant understands that an affirmative answer to one or more of the questions in subsection 1, paragraph D, subparagraph (5), divisions (a), (k), (n) or (q) to (x) is cause for refusal;

B-1. That the applicant understands that an affirmative answer to one or more of the questions in subsection 1, paragraph D, subparagraph (5), divisions (b) to (j), (m), (y), (z) or (aa) to (ff) is used by the issuing authority, along with other information, in judging good moral character under subsection 4; and

C. That the applicant understands any false statements made in the application or in any document made a part of the application may result in prosecution as provided in section 2004.

3. Copy of laws furnished to applicant. A copy of this chapter and the definitions from

other chapters that are used in this chapter must be provided to every applicant.

3-A. Model forms. The Attorney General shall develop model forms for the following:

- A. An application for a resident permit to carry concealed handguns;
- B. An application for a nonresident permit to carry concealed handguns;
- C. A resident permit to carry concealed handguns of which a photograph is an integral part;
- D. A resident permit to carry concealed handguns of which a photograph is not an integral part;
- E. A nonresident permit to carry concealed handguns; and
- F. Authority to release information to the issuing authority for the purpose of evaluating information supplied on the application.

Each issuing authority shall utilize only the model forms.

4. Good moral character. The issuing authority in judging good moral character shall make its determination in writing based solely upon information recorded by governmental entities within 5 years of receipt of the application, including, but not limited to, the following matters:

- A. Information of record relative to incidents of abuse by the applicant of family or household members, provided pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4114, subsection 1;
- B. Information of record relative to 3 or more convictions of the applicant for crimes punishable by less than one year imprisonment or one or more adjudications of the applicant for juvenile offenses involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, is punishable by less than one year imprisonment;
- C. Information of record indicating that the applicant has engaged in reckless or negligent conduct; or
- D. Information of record indicating that the applicant has been convicted of or adjudicated as having committed a violation of Title 17-A, chapter 45 [Criminal Code, Drugs] or Title 22, section 2383 [Possession of marijuana, butyl nitrite or isobutyl nitrite], or adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime that is a violation of Title 22, section 2383 or a juvenile crime that would be defined as a criminal violation under Title 17-A, chapter 45 if committed by an adult.

5. Access to confidential records. Notwithstanding that certain records retained by governmental entities are by law made confidential, the records pertaining to patient committals to Riverview Psychiatric Center and Dorothea Dix Psychiatric Center, and records compiled pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4114, subsection 1, that are necessary to the issuing authority's determination of the applicant's good moral character and compliance with the additional requirements of this section and of section 2005 must, at the request of the issuing authority, be made available for inspection by and dissemination to the issuing authority.

6. Repealed, P.L. 1993, c. 524 § 10.

7. Repealed, P.L. 1993, c. 524 § 11.

8. Term of permit. All concealed handgun permits are valid for 4 years from the date of

issue, unless sooner revoked for cause by the issuing authority. If a permit renewal is issued before the expiration date of the permit being renewed or within 6 months of the expiration date of the permit being renewed, the permit renewal is valid for 4 years from the expiration date of the permit being renewed.

9. Information contained in permit. Each permit to carry concealed handguns issued must contain the following: The name, address and physical description of the permit holder; the holder's signature; the date of issuance; and the date of expiration. A permit to carry concealed handguns may additionally contain a photograph of the permit holder if the issuing authority makes a photograph an integral part of the permit to carry concealed handguns.

10. Validity of permit throughout the State. Permits issued authorize the person to carry those concealed handguns throughout the State.

11. Permit to be in permit holder's immediate possession. Every permit holder shall have the holder's permit in the holder's immediate possession at all times when carrying a concealed handgun and shall display the same on demand of any law enforcement officer. A person charged with violating this subsection may not be adjudicated as having committed a civil violation if that person produces in court the concealed handgun permit that was valid at the time of the issuance of a summons to court or, if the holder exhibits the permit to a law enforcement officer designated by the summoning officer not later than 24 hours before the time set for the court appearance, a complaint may not be issued.

12. Permit for a resident of 5 or more years to be issued or denied within 30 days; permit for a nonresident and resident of less than 5 years to be issued or denied within 60 days. The issuing authority, as defined in this chapter, shall issue or deny, and reply in writing as to the reason for any denial, within 30 days of the application date in the case of a resident of 5 or more years and within 60 days of the application date in the case of a nonresident or in the case of a resident of less than 5 years. If the issuing authority does not issue or deny a request for a permit renewal within the time limits specified in this subsection, the validity of the expired permit is extended until the issuing authority issues or denies the renewal.

13. Fee waiver. An issuing authority may waive the permit fee for a permit issued to a law enforcement officer certified by the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

14. Lapsed permit. A person may apply for renewal of a permit at the permit renewal rate at any time within 6 months after expiration of a permit. A person who applies for a permit more than 6 months after the expiration date of the permit last issued to that person must submit an original application and pay the original application fee.

15. Duty of issuing authority; application fees. The application fees submitted by the applicant as required by subsection 1, paragraph E, subparagraph (4) are subject to the following:

- A.** If the issuing authority is other than the Chief of the State Police, \$40 of the fee for an original application and \$30 of the fee for a renewal must be paid over to the Treasurer of State.
- B.** If the Chief of the State Police is the issuing authority as the designee of a municipality under section 2002-A, the application fee must be paid over to the Treasurer of State.

- C. If the Chief of the State Police is the issuing authority because the applicant is a resident of an unorganized territory, a nonresident or an applicant under subsection 18, the application fee must be paid over to the Treasurer of State.

16. Application fee; use. The application fee submitted by the applicant as required by subsection 1, paragraph E, subparagraph (4) covers the cost of processing the application by the issuing authority and the cost of the permit to carry concealed handguns issued by the issuing authority.

17. Waiver of law enforcement agency record and background check fees.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a law enforcement agency may not charge an issuing authority a fee in association with the law enforcement agency's conducting a concealed handgun permit applicant record check or background check for the issuing authority.

18. Certain persons on active duty in United States Armed Forces. A person on active duty in the United States Armed Forces who qualifies as a resident of the State under the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services rules and is otherwise qualified to be issued a permit under this section is eligible for a permit under this section issued by the Chief of the State Police upon payment of the application fee for a resident specified in subsection 1, paragraph E, subparagraph (4), division (a).

25 M.R.S. § 2004, Duty to inform law enforcement

When an individual who is carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to the authority of this chapter and who does not have a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun that has been issued as provided in this chapter first comes into contact with any law enforcement officer of this State or its political subdivisions or a federal law enforcement officer during the course of any arrest, detainment or routine traffic stop, that individual shall immediately inform that law enforcement officer of the fact that the individual is carrying a concealed handgun.

25 M.R.S. § 2004. Penalty

1. False statements. A person who intentionally or knowingly makes a false statement in the written application for a permit to carry a concealed handgun or any documents made a part of the application commits a Class D crime.

2. Carries or conceals dangerous weapon. A person who violates section 2001-A commits a Class D crime.

3. Failure to possess permit. A person who fails to comply with section 2003, subsection 11 commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$100 may be adjudged.

4. Violation of confidentiality. A person who intentionally or knowingly violates the confidentiality provisions of section 2006 commits a Class E crime.

5. Failure to inform law enforcement. A person who fails to comply with section 2003-A commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$100 may be adjudged.

25 M.R.S. § 2005. Revocation; change of residence

1. Revocation. The issuing authority shall revoke a permit on the basis of one or more of

the following determinations:

- A. The application or any documents made part of the application contained a material misstatement;
 - B. The permit holder has been convicted of a violation of section 2001-A;
 - C. The permit holder becomes ineligible to possess a permit under this chapter. Ineligibility is determined on the basis of the criteria contained in section 2003;
 - D. For conduct that occurred after a permit was issued, that the permit holder was convicted of operating a motor vehicle, snowmobile, ATV or watercraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive alcohol level and, by a preponderance of the evidence, that at the time of the offense the permit holder was in possession of a loaded firearm; or
 - E. For conduct that occurred after a permit was issued, that the permit holder was convicted of any violation of Title 17-A, chapter 45 [Criminal Code, Drugs].
- 2. Change of residence.** Except as provided in paragraph A, change of legal residence from one municipality to another during the term of the permit renders the permit invalid starting 30 days after the change is made. An invalid permit is not considered revoked for the purposes of subsection 3.
- A. If the permit holder changes the permit holder's legal residence from one municipality to another during the term of the permit, the permit remains valid if the permit holder provides the permit holder's new address to the issuing authority of the permit holder's new residence within 30 days of making that change. The issuing authority of the new residence shall immediately reissue the permit with the corrected address for a fee of not more than \$2.
 - B. If the issuing authority of the permit holder's new residence so requests, the previous issuing authority shall provide a photocopy of the permit holder's application, documents made a part of the application and any information of record collected by that previous issuing authority.
- 3. Reapplication.** If a permit has been revoked solely under subsection 1, paragraph D, the former permit holder may reapply upon successful completion of a substance abuse treatment program approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as appropriate for the permit holder's problem or condition. Except as specified in this subsection, no person, otherwise eligible, who has had a permit revoked, is eligible for reapplication until the expiration of 5 years from the date of revocation.

25 M.R.S. § 2005-A. Suspension of permit upon refusal

- 1. Immediate suspension.** If the permit holder is required by law to submit to chemical testing for the presence of intoxicating liquor or drugs pursuant to Title 17-A, section 1057 or for conduct that occurs while the permit holder is in possession of a loaded firearm, and the permit holder refuses to submit to the required testing, the permit to carry a concealed handgun issued to that person is immediately suspended and must be surrendered at that time by the permit holder to the law enforcement officer.
- 2. Notice to issuing authority.** The law enforcement officer who has probable cause to require chemical testing shall promptly notify the issuing authority, in writing, of the permit holder's refusal and shall return the surrendered permit to the issuing authority.

3. Suspension in effect during pendency. The suspension remains in effect until the entry of judgment if charges are filed of violating Title 17-A, section 1057 or of operating a motor vehicle, snowmobile, ATV, or watercraft under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, unless it is determined by the court in which the criminal charge or civil violation is pending, or by the Secretary of State if a hearing is held pursuant to Title 29-A, section 2521, 2522 or 2523, that the law enforcement officer did not have probable cause to require the permit holder to submit to chemical testing.

4. Suspension terminated. If the permit holder is acquitted of the criminal charges to which the refusal pertains, if the charges are dismissed by the State or by the court or if a determination of no probable cause is made, the suspension is terminated and the court or the State shall promptly notify the issuing authority in writing. Upon receipt of the written notice the issuing authority shall return the permit.

25 M.R.S. § 2006. Access to information and proceedings

1. Application, refusals and collected information; proceedings. All applications for a permit to carry concealed handguns and documents made a part of the application, refusals and any information of record collected by the issuing agency during the process of ascertaining whether an applicant is of good moral character and meets the additional requirements of sections 2003 and 2005 are not public records for the purposes of Title 1, chapter 13, subchapter 1. The applicant may waive this confidentiality by written notice to the issuing authority. All proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, suspension or revocation of a permit to carry concealed handguns are not public proceedings under Title 1, chapter 13, unless otherwise requested by the applicant.

2. Permanent record of permit. The issuing authority shall make a permanent record of each permit to carry concealed handguns in a suitable book or file kept for that purpose. The record must include the information contained in the permit itself. The record is confidential except that the following information about each permit holder is not confidential and is a public record:

- A. The municipality of residence;
- B. The date the permit was issued; and
- C. The date the permit expires.

This subsection does not limit disclosure of confidential information for criminal justice purposes or permitting purposes to law enforcement officers and issuing authorities.

[End Title 25, Chapter 252]

25 M.R.S. §2011. STATE PREEMPTION

1. Preemption. The State intends to occupy and preempt the entire field of legislation concerning the regulation of firearms, components, ammunition and supplies. Except as provided in subsection 3, any existing or future order, ordinance, rule or regulation in this field of any political subdivision of the State is void.

2. Regulation restricted. Except as provided in subsection 3, no political subdivision of the State, including, but not limited to, municipalities, counties, townships and village corporations, may adopt any order, ordinance, rule or regulation concerning the sale,

purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permitting, registration, taxation or any other matter pertaining to firearms, components, ammunition or supplies.

3. Exception. This section does not prohibit an order, ordinance, rule or regulation of any political subdivision which, with the exception of appropriate civil penalty provisions, conforms exactly with any applicable provision of state law or which regulates the discharge of firearms within a jurisdiction.

4. Law enforcement agency. Nothing in this section limits the power of any law enforcement agency to regulate the type and use of firearms issued or authorized by that agency for use by its employees. For the purposes of this section "law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as set forth in section 3701.

5. Restrictions on firearms and ammunition prohibited during state of emergency. The provisions of this subsection apply to restrictions on firearms and ammunition during a state of emergency, as declared by the Governor pursuant to Title 37-B, section 742, subsection 1.

A. During a state of emergency, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a person acting on behalf or under the authority of the State or a political subdivision of the State may not:

- (1)** Prohibit or restrict the otherwise lawful possession, use, carrying, transfer, transportation, storage or display of a firearm or ammunition. The provisions of this paragraph regarding the lawful transfer of a firearm or ammunition do not apply to the commercial sale of a firearm or ammunition if an authorized person has ordered an evacuation or general closure of businesses in the area of the business engaged in the sale of firearms or ammunition;
- (2)** Seize or confiscate, or authorize the seizure or confiscation of, an otherwise lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition unless the person acting on behalf of or under the authority of the State is:
 - (a)** Acting in self-defense against an assault;
 - (b)** Defending another person from an assault;
 - (c)** Arresting a person in actual possession of a firearm or ammunition for a violation of law; or
 - (d)** Seizing or confiscating the firearm or ammunition as evidence of a crime; or
- (3)** Require registration of a firearm or ammunition for which registration is not otherwise required by state law.

B. An individual aggrieved by a violation of this subsection may seek relief in an action at law or in equity for redress against any person who subjects that individual, or causes that individual to be subjected, to an action prohibited by this subsection.

C. In addition to any other remedy at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of a firearm or ammunition in violation of this subsection may bring an action for the return of the firearm or ammunition in the Superior Court of the county in which that individual resides or in which the firearm or ammunition is located.

D. In an action or proceeding to enforce this subsection, the court shall award a prevailing plaintiff costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

Title 25: INTERNAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
Chapter 252-A: FIREARMS REGULATION HEADING: PL 1989, c. 359

§2012. SALE OF FIREARMS TO INCLUDE SAFETY BROCHURE

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Basic firearm safety brochure" means a brochure, produced by a national, nonprofit membership organization that provides a comprehensive voluntary safety program including the training of people in the safe handling and use of firearms or by any other organization, that contains the following information relating to firearms:

- (1) Rules for safe handling, storage and use of firearms;
- (2) Nomenclature and descriptions of various types of firearms; and
- (3) Responsibilities of firearm ownership and
- (4) The following information developed by the Department of Public Safety:
 - (a) A list of locations where handguns are prohibited; and
 - (b) Information concerning the use of handguns for self-defense.

B. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.

C. "Firearm dealer" means a person who is licensed as a dealer under 18 United States Code, Section 923, or who is required to be licensed as a dealer under that section.

2. Requirement. A firearm dealer must:

- A. Include a basic firearm safety brochure with every firearm sold at retail in this State, except that the brochure need not be supplied by the firearm dealer if the firearm manufacturer provides a basic firearm safety brochure with the firearm. The dealer may collect a charge for the brochure, which may not be greater than the dealer's cost to obtain the brochure; [1991, c. 127, (NEW).]
- B. Offer to demonstrate to the purchaser the use of a trigger locking device; and
- C. Post in a conspicuous place information relating to the availability of known local voluntary firearm safety programs.

3. No liability. Organizations that produce basic firearm safety brochures for distribution to firearm dealers for subsequent distribution to purchasers of firearms and firearm dealers are not liable for injuries resulting from the accidental discharge of nondefective firearms purchased from any dealer.

26 M.R.S. §600. Concealed firearms in vehicles

1 Firearms in vehicles. An employer or an agent of an employer may not prohibit an employee who has a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm under Title 25, chapter 252 from keeping a firearm in the employee's vehicle as long as the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection applies to the State as an employer when a state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the State. This subsection does not authorize an employee or state employee to carry a firearm in a place where carrying a firearm is prohibited by law. For purposes of this section, "state employee" means an

employee of the State within the executive branch, the legislative branch or the judicial branch performing services within the scope of that employee's employment.

2 Immunity from liability. An employer or an agent of an employer may not be held liable in any civil action for damages, injury or death resulting from or arising out of another person's actions involving a firearm or ammunition transported or stored pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, the theft of a firearm from an employee's vehicle, unless the employer or an agent of the employer intentionally solicited or procured the other person's injurious actions. Nothing in this section affects provisions in the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992.

30-A M.R.S. § 2801. Annual report [relevant subsection]

3-A. Names of those issued concealed handgun permits. The names of persons issued concealed handgun permits under Title 25, chapter 252, may not be printed in the annual report.

12 M.R.S. § 1803. General powers and duties of the bureau [subsections 1-5 are omitted]

6. Rules. From time to time shall adopt, amend, repeal and enforce reasonable rules necessary to carry out the duties assigned to it, including, but not limited to, rules:

- A.** For the protection and preservation of state parks, historic sites, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, public boating facilities owned or managed by the bureau, submerged lands, public reserved lands and nonreserved public lands
- B.** For the protection and safety of the public;
- C.** For observance of the conditions and restrictions, expressed in deeds of trust or otherwise, of the state parks, historic sites, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, public boating facilities owned or managed by the bureau, submerged lands, public reserved lands and nonreserved public lands of the State and of monuments thereon; and
- D.** For preservation of the natural beauty, historic integrity and character of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

All rules of the bureau must be adopted in accordance with Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II.

7. Exceptions. Notwithstanding subsection 6 or any other rule-making authority, the bureau may not adopt rules that prohibit the following persons from carrying concealed handgun in the buildings or parts of buildings and other public property that are under the bureau's jurisdiction:

- A.** A person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun has been issued under Title 25, chapter 252. The person must have in that person's possession the valid permit;
- B.** A person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued by another state if a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued from that state has been granted reciprocity under Title 25, chapter 252. The person must have in that person's possession the valid permit;
- C.** An authorized federal, state or local law enforcement officer in the performance of

that officer's official duties;

- D. A qualified law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926B. The law enforcement officer must have in that law enforcement officer's possession photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency by which the person is employed as a law enforcement officer; and
- E. A qualified retired law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926C. The retired law enforcement officer must have in the retired law enforcement officer's possession:
 - (1) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person carries the concealed handgun, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a handgun of the same type as the concealed handgun; or
 - (2) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer and a certification issued by the state in which the person resides that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person carries the concealed handgun, been tested or otherwise found by that state to meet the standards established by that state for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a handgun of the same type as the concealed handgun.

Note: Pursuant to 25 M.R.S.2001-A(2)(E), the provisions of Chapter 252 concerning concealed firearms do not apply to handguns carried by resident persons engaged in conduct expressly authorized by 12 M.R.S. §§ 11108 and 12202, which are reproduced below.

12 M.R.S. § 11108. Hunting without license.

1. On certain land. Notwithstanding section 11109, subsection 1 as it applies to this subchapter, a resident over 10 years of age and a member of the resident's immediate family over 10 years of age, as long as the hunter's license to hunt is not under suspension or revocation, may hunt without a license, including, but not limited to, an archery hunting license, a crossbow hunting license and a muzzle-loading license, on a single plot of land:

- A. To which they are legally entitled to possession;
- B. On which they are actually domiciled;
- C. That is used exclusively for agricultural purposes; and
- D. That is in excess of 10 acres.

2. Repealed, P.L. 2003, c. 655, Pt. B, § 113.

3. Repealed, P.L. 2003, c. 655, Pt. B, § 113.

4. Repealed, P.L. 2003, c. 655, Pt. B, § 113.

5. Hunting Assistance. A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that

activity as long as that person does not carry hunting equipment or engage in driving deer as described in section 11453.

12 M.R.S §11212, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 2005, c. 477, §9, is further amended to read:

- B.** A person may not, while in or on a motor vehicle or in or on a trailer or other type of vehicle being hauled by a motor vehicle, have a cocked and armed crossbow or a firearm with a cartridge or shell in the chamber or in an attached magazine, clip or cylinder or a muzzle-loading firearm charged with powder, lead and a primed ignition device or mechanism, except that a person who has a valid Maine permit to carry a concealed weapon is 21 years of age or older and is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm or is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age and is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm may have in or on a motor vehicle or trailer or other type of vehicle a loaded pistol or revolver covered by that permit.

12 M.R.S. § 11403. Regular archery only-deer hunting season [relevant subsections]

2. Open archery season on deer. The commissioner shall by rule establish a regular archery-only season beginning at least 30 days prior and extending to the beginning of the regular deer hunting season, as described in section 11401, subsection 1, paragraph A, for the purpose of hunting deer with bow and arrow only. During the regular archery-only season on deer, except as provided in section 10952 subsection 2 and section 10953, subsection 1-B, the following restrictions apply.

- B.** A person may not carry firearms of any kind while hunting any species of wildlife with bow and arrow during the regular archery-only season on deer, except that a person who holds a license that allows hunting with firearms may carry a handgun. This paragraph may not be construed to prohibit a person who holds a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to Title 25, section 2003 from carrying a handgun.

12 M.R.S § 12202. Trapping by landowner.

A resident and a member of the resident's immediate family, as long as the trapper's license to trap is not under suspension or revocation, may trap for wild animals without a trapping license issued under section 12201 on land:

- 1. Possession.** To which they are legally entitled to possession;
- 2. Domiciled.** On which they are actually domiciled; and
- 3. Agricultural purposes.** That is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Note: For the purposes of the Title 12 provisions above, “resident” is defined by 12 M.R.S. § 10001(53)

“Resident” means a citizen of the United States or an alien who has been domiciled in the State for one year who:

- A. If registered to vote, registered in this State;
- B. If licensed to drive a motor vehicle, has made application for or possesses a motor vehicle operator's license issued by the State;
- C. If owning a motor vehicle located within the State, registered each such vehicle in the State; and
- D. Is in compliance with the state income tax laws.

A person who is a full-time student at a college or university in the State and has satisfied the requirements of paragraphs A to D is rebuttably presumed to be a resident in the State during that period.

DEFINITIONS FROM OTHER CHAPTERS OF THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES THAT ARE USED IN 25 M.R.S. CHAPTER 252

Bodily injury, 17-A M.R.S. § 2(5)

"Bodily injury" means physical pain, physical illness or any impairment of physical condition.

Civil Violations, 17-A M.R.S. § 4-B [relevant subsections]

1. All civil violations are expressly declared not to be criminal offenses. They are enforceable by the Attorney General, his representative or any other appropriate public official in a civil action to recover what may be designated a fine, penalty or other sanction, or to secure the forfeiture that may be decreed by the law.
2. A law or ordinance may be expressly designated as a civil violation.
3. A law or ordinance which prohibits defined conduct, but does not provide an imprisonment penalty, is a civil violation, enforceable in accordance with subsection 1. A law or ordinance which is stated to be a criminal violation or which otherwise uses language indicating that it is a crime, but does not provide an imprisonment penalty is a civil violation, enforceable in accordance with subsection 1, unless the law or ordinance is an exception to the operation of this subsection.

Corrections Officer, 25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2)(A)

"Corrections officer" means a person who is responsible for the custody or direct supervision of a person confined in a jail, prison or state correctional facility pursuant to an order of a court or as a result of an arrest and who possesses a current and valid certificate issued by the board pursuant to section 2903-A.

Dangerous weapon, 17-A M.R.S. § 2(9)

- A. "Use of a dangerous weapon" means the use of a firearm or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is used or threatened to be used is capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.
- B. "Armed with a dangerous weapon" means in actual possession, regardless of whether the possession is visible or concealed, of:
 - (1) A firearm;

- (2) Any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury; or
 - (3) Any other device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is intended to be used by the actor, is capable of producing or threatening death or serious bodily injury. For purposes of this definition, the intent may be conditional.
- C. When used in any other context, "dangerous weapon" means a firearm or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.
- D. For purposes of this subsection, proof that a thing is presented in a covered or open manner as a dangerous weapon gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303 that it, in fact, is a dangerous weapon.

Dependency-related drug, 5 M.R.S. § 20003(7)

"Dependency-related drug" means alcohol or any substance controlled under Title 22, chapter 558 [§§ 2383-2389] or Title 32, chapter 117 [§§ 13701-13810].

Drug Abuser, 5 M.R.S. § 20003(10)

"Drug abuser" means a person who uses any drugs, dependency-related drugs or hallucinogens in violation of any law of the State.

Drug Addict, 5 M.R.S. § 20003(11)

"Drug addict" means a drug-dependent person who, due to the use of a dependency-related drug, has developed such a tolerance to the dependency-related drug that abrupt termination of its use would produce withdrawal symptoms.

Drug-dependent person, 5 M.R.S. § 20003(12)

"Drug-dependent person" means any person who is unable to function effectively and whose inability to do so causes, or results from, the use of a dependency-related drug.

Firearm, 17-A M.R.S. § 2(12-A)

"Firearm" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive and includes any such weapon commonly referred to as a pistol, revolver, rifle, gun, machine gun or shotgun. Any weapon which can be made into a firearm by the insertion of a firing pin, or other similar thing, or by repair, is a firearm.

Fugitive from justice, 15 M.R.S. § 201(4)

"Fugitive from justice" means:

- A. Any person accused of a crime in the demanding state who is not in that state, unless he is lawfully absent pursuant to the terms of his bail or other release. This definition shall include both a person who was present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged crime and thereafter left the demanding state and a person who committed an act in this State or in a 3rd state or elsewhere resulting in or constituting a crime in the demanding state; or
- B. Any person convicted of a crime in the demanding state who is not in that state, unless he is lawfully absent pursuant to the terms of his bail or other release, who has not

served or completed a sentence imposed pursuant to the conviction. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, a person who has been released pending appeal or other review of the conviction, the review having been completed; a person who has been serving a sentence in this State; a person who has escaped from confinement in the demanding state; or a person who has broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole.

Fish, Hunt or Trap, 12 M.R.S. § 10001(23), (31), (64)

To "fish" means to take, catch, kill, molest or destroy fish or to attempt to take, catch, kill, molest or destroy fish.

To "hunt" means to pursue, catch, take, kill or harvest wild animals or wild birds or to attempt to catch, take, kill or harvest wild animals or wild birds.

To "trap" means to set, place or tend a trap within the fields, forests or waters of the State, to kill an animal that is caught in a trap or to aid or assist another person in setting or placing a trap, tending a trap or killing an animal that is caught in a trap.

Incapacitated person, 18-A M.R.S. § 5-101(1)

"Incapacitated person" means any person who is impaired by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, physical illness or disability, chronic use of drugs, chronic intoxication, or other cause except minority to the extent that [the person] lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning his [or her] person.

Juvenile crimes ("Juvenile offenses"), 15 M.R.S. § 3103(1)

1. Definition. The term "juvenile crime," as used in this Part, means the following offenses:

- A.** Conduct that, if committed by an adult, would be defined as criminal by Title 17-A, the Maine Criminal Code, or by any other criminal statute outside that code, including any rule or regulation under a statute, except for those provisions of Titles 12 and 29-A not specifically included in paragraphs E and F;
- B.** Offenses involving illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia as follows:
 - (1)** The possession of a useable amount of marijuana, as provided in Title 22, section 2383, unless the juvenile is authorized to possess marijuana for medical use pursuant to Title 22, chapter 558-C;
 - (2)** The use or possession of drug paraphernalia as provided in Title 17-A, section 1111-A, subsection 4, paragraphs A and B; and
 - (3)** Illegal transportation of drugs by a minor as provided in Title 22, section 2389, subsection 2;
- C.** Offenses involving intoxicating liquor, as provided in Title 28-A, sections 2051 and 2052 and offenses involving refusal to provide proper identification as provided in Title 28-A, section 2087;
- D.** Repealed, P.L. 2009, c. 93 § 2.
- E.** Offenses involving hunting or the operation or attempted operation of a watercraft, ATV or snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, as defined in Title 12, section 10701, subsection 1, and offenses involving failing to aid an injured person or to report a hunting accident as defined in Title 12, section 11223;

- F. The criminal violation of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or with an excessive blood-alcohol level, as defined in Title 29-A, section 2411, and offenses defined in Title 29-A as Class B or C crimes;
- G. A violation of section 393, subsection 1, paragraph C or section 393, subsection 1-A; and
- H. If a juvenile has been convicted of a crime for a violation of a provision of Title 12 or 29-A not specifically included in paragraph E or F, willful refusal to pay a resulting fine or willful violation of the terms of a resulting administrative release or willful failure to comply with the terms of any other resulting court order.

Law enforcement officer, 17-A M.R.S. § 2(17)

"Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order, to prosecute offenders, to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes, or to perform probation functions or who is an adult probation supervisor.

Not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect Insanity, 17-A M.R.S. § 39 [relevant subsections]

1. A defendant is not criminally responsible by reason of insanity if, at the time of the criminal conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, the defendant lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the criminal conduct.
2. As used in this section, "mental disease or defect" means only those severely abnormal mental conditions that grossly and demonstrably impair a person's perception or understanding of reality. An abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal conduct or excessive use of alcohol, drugs or similar substances, in and of itself, does not constitute a mental disease or defect.

Public proceedings, 1 M.R.S. § 402(2)

The term "public proceedings" as used in this subchapter [Chapter 13, Subchapter I] means the transactions of any functions affecting any or all citizens of the State by any of the following:

- A. The Legislature of Maine and its committees and subcommittees;
- B. Any board or commission of any state agency or authority, the Board of Trustees of the University of Maine System and any of its committees and subcommittees, the Board of Trustees of the Maine Maritime Academy and any of its committees and subcommittees, the Board of Trustees of the Maine Community College System and any of its committees and subcommittees;
- C. Any board, commission, agency or authority of any county, municipality, school district or any regional or other political or administrative subdivision;
- D. The full membership meetings of any association, the membership of which is composed exclusively of counties, municipalities, school administrative units or other political or administrative subdivisions; of boards, commissions, agencies or authorities of any such subdivisions; or of any combination of any of these entities;
- E. The board of directors of a nonprofit, nonstock private corporation that provides statewide noncommercial public broadcasting services and any of its committees and

subcommittees;

- F. Any advisory organization, including any authority, board, commission, committee, council, task force or similar organization of an advisory nature, established, authorized or organized by law or resolve or by Executive Order issued by the Governor and not otherwise covered by this subsection, unless the law, resolve or Executive Order establishing, authorizing or organizing the advisory organization specifically exempts the organization from the application of this subchapter; and
- G. The committee meetings, subcommittee meetings and full membership meetings of any association that:
 - (1) Promotes, organizes or regulates statewide interscholastic activities in public schools or in both public and private schools; and
 - (2) Receives its funding from the public and private school members, either through membership dues or fees collected from those schools based on the number of participants of those schools in interscholastic activities.

This paragraph applies to only those meetings pertaining to interscholastic sports and does not apply to any meeting or any portion of any meeting the subject of which is limited to personnel issues, allegations of interscholastic athletic rule violations by member schools, administrators, coaches or student athletes or the eligibility of an individual student athlete or coach.

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES REFERENCED IN 25 M.R.S. CHAPTER 252

15 M.R.S. § 393, Possession of firearms prohibited for certain persons

Possession prohibited. A person may not own, possess or have under that person's control a firearm, unless that person has obtained a permit under this section, if that person:

A-1. Has been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity of committing:

- (1) A crime in this State that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or more;
- (2) A crime under the laws of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
- (3) A crime under the laws of any other state that, in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction, is punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year. This subparagraph does not include a crime under the laws of another state that is classified by the laws of that state as a misdemeanor and is punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less;
- (4) A crime under the laws of any other state that, in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction, does not come within subparagraph (3) but is elementally substantially similar to a crime in this State that is punishable by a term of imprisonment for one year or more; or

(5) A crime under the laws of the United States, this State or any other state or the Passamaquoddy Tribe or Penobscot Nation in a proceeding in which the prosecuting authority was required to plead and prove that the person committed the crime with the use of:

(a) A firearm against a person; or

(b) Any other dangerous weapon;.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;

C. Has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction:

(1) Under paragraph A-1, subparagraphs (1) to (4) and bodily injury to another person was threatened or resulted; or

(3) Under paragraph A-1, subparagraph (5);.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;

D. Is subject to an order of a court of the United States or a state, territory, commonwealth or tribe that restrains that person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner, as defined in 18 United States Code, Section 921(a), of that person or a child of the intimate partner of that person, or from engaging in other conduct that would place the intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the intimate partner or the child, except that this paragraph applies only to a court order that was issued after a hearing for which that person received actual notice and at which that person had the opportunity to participate and that:

(1) Includes a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner or a child; or

(2) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against an intimate partner or a child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;

E. Has been:

(1) Committed involuntarily to a hospital pursuant to an order of the District Court under Title 34-B, section 3864 because the person was found to present a likelihood of serious harm, as defined under Title 34-B, section 3801, subsection 4-A, paragraphs A to C;

(2) Found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity with respect to a criminal charge; or

(3) Found not competent to stand trial with respect to a criminal charge;.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;

F. Is a fugitive from justice. For the purposes of this paragraph, "fugitive from justice" has the same meaning as in section 201, subsection 4. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;

G. Is an unlawful user of or is addicted to any controlled substance and as a result is prohibited from possession of a firearm under 18 United States Code, Section 922(g)(3). Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;

H. Is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States or who was admitted under a nonimmigrant visa and who is prohibited from possession of a firearm under 18 United States Code, Section 922(g)(5). Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;

I. Has been discharged from the United States Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or

J. Has, having been a citizen of the United States, renounced that person's citizenship. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been convicted upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a verdict or finding of guilty, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

In the case of a deferred disposition, a person is deemed to have been convicted when the court imposes the sentence. In the case of a deferred disposition for a person alleged to have committed one or more of the offenses listed in section 1023, subsection 4, paragraph B-1, that person may not possess a firearm during the deferred disposition period. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity upon the acceptance of a plea of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity or a verdict or finding of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

1. 1-A. Limited prohibition for nonviolent juvenile offenses. A person who has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction under subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or subsection 1-B, paragraph A but is not an adjudication under subsection 1, paragraph C or an adjudication under subsection 1-B, paragraph B in which bodily injury to another person was threatened or resulted may not own or have in that person's possession or control a firearm for a period of 3 years following completion of any disposition imposed or until that person reaches 18 years of age, whichever is later. Violation of this subsection by a person at least 18 years of age is a Class C crime.

1-B. Prohibition for domestic violence offenses. A person may not own, possess or have under that person's control a firearm if that person:

A. Has been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of

insanity of committing:

(1) A Class D crime in this State in violation of Title 17-A, section 207-A, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C or 211-A; or

(2) A crime under the laws of the United States or any other state that in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction is elementally substantially similar to a crime in subparagraph (1).

Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; or

B. Has been adjudicated in this State or under the laws of the United States or any other state to have engaged in conduct as a juvenile that, if committed by an adult, would have been a disqualifying conviction under this subsection. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.

Except as provided in subsection 1-A, the prohibition created by this subsection for a conviction or adjudication of an offense listed in paragraph A or B expires 5 years from the date the person is finally discharged from the sentence imposed as a result of the conviction or adjudication if that person has no subsequent criminal convictions during that 5-year period. If a person is convicted of a subsequent crime within the 5-year period, the 5-year period starts anew from the date of the subsequent conviction. In the case of a deferred disposition, the 5-year period begins at the start of the deferred disposition period. If, at the conclusion of the deferred disposition period, the court grants the State's motion to allow a person to withdraw the plea and the State dismisses the pending charging instrument with prejudice, the 5-year period terminates.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been convicted or adjudicated upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a verdict or finding of guilty, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity upon the acceptance of a plea of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity or a verdict or finding of not criminally responsible by reason of insanity, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The provisions of this subsection apply only to a person convicted, adjudicated or placed on deferred disposition on or after October 15, 2015.

2. Application after 5 years. A person subject to the provisions of subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or C as a result of a conviction or adjudication may, after the expiration of 5 years from the date that the person is finally discharged from the sentences imposed as a result of the conviction or adjudication, apply to the commissioner for a permit to carry a firearm subject to subsection 4. That person may not be issued a permit to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252. A permit issued pursuant to this subsection is valid for 4 years from the date of issue unless sooner revoked for cause by the commissioner. For purposes of this subsection, "firearm" does not include a firearm defined under 18 United States Code, Section 921(3).

3. Contents. An application under subsection 2 must be on a form prepared by the Commissioner of Public Safety. The application must include the following: the applicant's full name; all aliases; date and place of birth; place of legal residence; occupation; make, model and serial number of the firearm sought to be possessed; date, place and nature of conviction; sentence imposed; place of incarceration; name and address of probation or

parole officer; date of discharge or release from prison or jail or termination of probation, supervised release for sex offenders, parole or administrative release; the reason for the request; and any other information determined by the commissioner to be of assistance. The application must be accompanied by certified or attested copies of the indictment, information or complaint, judgment and commitment and discharge that are the subject of the conviction.

4. Notification, objection and decision. Upon receipt of an application, the commissioner shall determine if the application is in proper form. If the application is proper, the commissioner shall within 30 days notify in writing the sentencing or presiding judge, the Attorney General, the district attorney for the county where the applicant resides, the district attorney for the county where the conviction occurred, the law enforcement agency that investigated the crime, the chief of police and sheriff in the municipality and county where the crime occurred and the chief of police and sheriff in the municipality where the applicant resides as of the filing of the application. The commissioner may direct any appropriate investigation to be carried out.

- A.** If, within 30 days of the sending of notice, a person notified objects in writing to the commissioner regarding the initial issuance of a permit and provides the reason for the objection, the commissioner may not issue a permit. The reason for the objection must be communicated in writing to the commissioner in order for it to be the sole basis for denial.
- B.** If, within 30 days of the sending of notice, a person notified objects in writing, including the reason for the objection, to the commissioner regarding a 2nd or subsequent issuance of a permit, the commissioner shall take the objection and its reason into consideration when determining whether to issue a 2nd or subsequent permit to the applicant, but need not deny the issuance of a permit based on an objection alone.

The commissioner may deny any application for a permit even if no objection is filed.

4-A. Application for relief. [Sub-section omitted]

[NOTE: Title 15 M.R.S. § 393(4-A) sets forth a process for applying for relief from one particular Federal prohibition against possession of firearms and ammunition. The specific prohibition is based on involuntary commitment to a hospital. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4). The Federal government has determined that Maine's process, as outlined in sub-section 4-A, Application for relief, is not in complete compliance with the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007. Thus, even if the Commissioner were to grant an application submitted by a person pursuant to the Maine statute, the person would still be prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition under Federal law.]

5. Appeal. Any person to whom a permit under subsection 2 has been denied may file a petition for review pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 7.

6. Filing fee. The commissioner may establish a reasonable filing fee not to exceed \$25 to defray costs of processing applications.

7. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following

terms have the following meanings.

- A. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.
- B. "Not criminally responsible by reason of insanity" has the same meaning as used in section 103 and any comparable finding under the laws of the United States or any other state.
- C. "State" means the State of Maine and "state" means any other state of the United States and includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the possessions of the United States.
- D. "Use of a dangerous weapon" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, paragraph A.
- E. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Public Safety or the commissioner's designee.

8. Repealed

9. Prima facie evidence. Notwithstanding any other law or rule of evidence, a copy of a court abstract provided by a court to the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification pursuant to Title 34-B, section 3864, subsection 12, if certified by the custodian of the records of that bureau, or the custodian's designee, is admissible in a criminal prosecution brought pursuant to this section as prima facie evidence that the person identified in the abstract has been involuntarily committed by the court issuing the abstract and has been provided the notice required in Title 34-B, section 3864, subsection 5, paragraph A-1 and Title 34-B, section 3864, subsection 13.

10. Subpoena power. The commissioner is authorized to issue a subpoena in the name of the commissioner in accordance with Title 5, section 9060, except that this authority applies to any stage of an investigation under this section and is not limited to an adjudicatory hearing. If a witness refuses to obey a subpoena or to give any evidence relevant to proper inquiry by the commissioner, the Attorney General may petition the Superior Court in the county where the refusal occurred to find the witness in contempt. The Attorney General shall cause to be served on that witness an order requiring the witness to appear before the Superior Court to show cause why the witness should not be adjudged in contempt. The court shall, in a summary manner, hear the evidence and, if it is such as to warrant the court in doing so, punish that witness in the same manner and to the same extent as for contempt committed before the Superior Court or with reference to the process of the Superior Court.

11. Rules. The commissioner may adopt rules to implement the provisions of subsections 2 to 4-A. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined by Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

17-A M.R.S. § 1002, Criminal use of disabling chemicals

1. A person is guilty of criminal use of disabling chemicals if he intentionally sprays or otherwise uses upon any other person chemical mace or any similar substance composed of a mixture of gas and chemicals which has or is designed to have a disabling effect upon human beings.

2. Criminal use of disabling chemicals is a Class D crime. This section shall not apply to the use of those disabling chemicals when that use is for the purpose of:

- A. Defending a person under section 108;
- B. Defending premises under section 104; or
- C. Retaking property, preventing that taking or preventing criminal mischief under section 105;

17-A M.R.S. § 1057, Possession of firearms in an establishment licensed for on-premises consumption of liquor

1. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm if:
 - A. Not being a law enforcement officer or a professional investigator licensed under Title 32, chapter 89 and actually performing as a professional investigator, the person possesses any firearm on the premises of a licensed establishment posted to prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of patrons, in violation of the posted prohibition or restriction; or
 - B. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or a combination of liquor and drugs or with an excessive alcohol level, the person possesses a firearm in a licensed establishment.
2. For the purposes of this section, "licensed establishment" means a licensed establishment as defined by Title 28-A, section 2, subsection 15, the license for which is held by an on-premise retail licensee, as defined by Title 28-A, section 2, subsection 27, paragraph B. For the purposes of this section, "premises" has the same meaning as set forth in Title 28-A, section 2, subsection 24.
3. Repealed, P.L. 2011, c. 394 § 2.
4. A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a person has violated subsection 1, paragraph B, may require that person to submit to chemical testing to determine alcohol level or drug concentration. If the court is satisfied that the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the defendant was in violation of subsection 1, paragraph B, and that the person was informed of the requirement to submit to chemical testing, the person's failure to comply with the requirement to submit to chemical testing is admissible evidence on the issue of whether that person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
5. For purposes of this section, "under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or a combination of liquor and drugs or with an excessive alcohol level" has the same meaning as "under the influence of intoxicants" as defined in Title 29-A, section 2401, subsection 13. "Excessive alcohol level" means an alcohol level of 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or 210 liters of breath. Standards, tests and procedures applicable in determining whether a person is under the influence or has an excessive alcohol level within the meaning of this section are those applicable pursuant to Title 29- A, sections 2411 and 2431; except that the suspension of a permit to carry concealed handguns issued pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252, or of the authority of a professional investigator licensed to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to Title 32, chapter 89, is as provided in those chapters.
6. Criminal possession of a firearm is a Class D crime. In addition, as part of every judgment of conviction and sentence imposed, the court shall:
 - A. Revoke any permit to carry a concealed firearm issued to the person so convicted; and

- B.** If the person so convicted is licensed as a professional investigator, suspend for a period of 5 years that person's permit to carry a concealed firearm.

A person convicted of a violation of this section is not eligible to obtain or apply for a permit to carry a concealed handgun for 5 years from the date of that conviction.

17-A M.R.S. § 1058, Unauthorized possession of firearm in courthouse

1. A person is guilty of unauthorized possession of a firearm in a courthouse if that person in fact possesses a firearm in a courthouse.
2. This section does not apply to:
 - A. A law enforcement officer, a corrections officer or a corrections supervisor engaged in the performance of the law enforcement officer's, corrections officer's or corrections supervisor's public duty;
 - B. A person possessing an unloaded firearm for the purpose of offering the firearm as evidence in a civil or criminal proceeding if the presiding judge or justice has granted prior approval in writing to the person and the person possesses a copy of the written approval; or
 - C. An employee of a courier or security service in the course and scope of employment for the courier or security service, as approved by the judicial marshal.
- 2-A. It is not a defense to a prosecution under this section that the person holds a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm issued under Title 25, chapter 252.
3. Unauthorized possession of a firearm in a courthouse is a Class D crime.

19-A M.R.S. § 4114, Law enforcement agency responsibilities [relevant provision]

20-Reports. A law enforcement agency shall report all incidents of abuse by adults of family or household members as required by the State Bureau of Identification under Title 25, section 1544.

22 M.R.S. § 2383, Possession

1. **Marijuana.** Except as provided in chapter 558-C, a person may not possess marijuana.
 - A. A person who possesses a usable amount of marijuana commits a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$350 and not more than \$600 must be adjudged for possession of up to 1 1/4 ounces of marijuana and a fine of not less than \$700 and not more than \$1,000 must be adjudged for possession of over 1 1/4 ounces to 2 1/2 ounces of marijuana, none of which may be suspended.
2. **Butyl nitrite and isobutyl nitrite.** A person who possesses a usable amount of butyl nitrite or isobutyl nitrite commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$200 may be adjudged.

18-A M.R.S. § 5-307, Removal or resignation of guardian, termination of guardianship [relevant provision]

- (b)** The ward or any person interested in the ward's welfare may petition for an order that he is no longer incapacitated, and for removal or resignation of the guardian. A

request for this order may be made by informal letter to the court or judge and any person who knowingly interferes with transmission of this kind of request to the court or judge may be adjudged guilty of contempt of court.

OTHER REFERENCED STATUTES

18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(32). Intimate partner

The term "intimate partner" means, with respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.

18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A). Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence

Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the term “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” means an offense that--

- (i) is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or Tribal law; and
- (ii) has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

Note: The language in the statute references subparagraph C, but subparagraph C was not enacted into law.

OTHER RELEVANT STATUTES

32 M.R.S. §8120-A. HANDGUNS

A professional investigator licensed under this chapter may carry a handgun while performing the duties of a professional investigator only after being issued a concealed handgun permit by the chief pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252 and passing the written firearms examination prescribed by the chief.

25 M.R.S. § 2904 & DPS Rule Chapter 41

§2904. SECURITY AT CAPITOL AREA AND OTHER STATE-CONTROLLED LOCATIONS

1. Commissioner of Public Safety. Except as provided in subsection 2, the Commissioner of Public Safety is authorized and empowered to adopt rules, including a schedule of parking violation fees, subject to the approval of the Governor, governing the security regarding use and occupancy of all parks, grounds, buildings and appurtenances maintained by the State at the capitol area or other state-controlled locations in Augusta. Prior to adoption of new or amended rules, the commissioner shall provide notice of rulemaking to the Legislative

Council. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as described in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

2. Officials of governmental units. The officials of the governmental units listed in paragraphs A to E are authorized and empowered to adopt rules governing the access, use and occupancy of buildings or parts of buildings and of other public property that are under their respective supervisions. Rules adopted by the Legislative Council may include provisions governing security at legislative offices. Prior to adopting any such rule, the official shall consult with the Commissioner of Public Safety; the commissioner must be given an opportunity to review the rule and to comment upon its content and enforcement. These rules become effective upon deposit of a copy with the Secretary of State, who shall forward a copy attested under the Great Seal of the State to the District Court for Southern Kennebec. These rules are suspended to the extent necessary at any time when the Commissioner of Public Safety determines that an emergency exists within the facilities to which they apply, except that the commissioner may not suspend the rules governing the legislative offices without the consent of the Legislative Council. The Commissioner of Public Safety shall enforce rules adopted pursuant to this subsection, consistent with available resources and funding.

The governmental officials authorized and empowered by this subsection are:

- A. The Legislative Council, for all legislative offices, including the Law and Legislative Reference Library, as established by Title 3, section 162;
- B.
- C. The State Librarian, for the State Library;
- D. The Director of the State Museum, for the State Museum; and
- E. The State Archivist, for the State Archives.

**16-219 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF CAPITOL SECURITY
CHAPTER 41 - Capitol Area Security Rules**

No person, except a police officer on duty, shall carry firearms, dangerous weapons, explosives, incendiary devices, or implements which by their nature are capable of being used to destroy or injure a person or property in the Capitol Area.

12 M.R.S. § 756, Acadia National Park

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.

- A. “Firearm” has the same meaning as in section 10001, subsection 21.
- B. “Residential Dwelling” means a fixed housing structure that either is the principal residence of its occupants or is occupied on a regular and recurring basis by its occupants as an alternate residence or vacation home.

2. Possession of Firearms. A person may not use or possess a firearm in Acadia National Park except:

- A. Within a residential dwelling;
- B. To the extent the firearm is used in connection with hunting when and where

authorized by state or federal law;

- C. Within a mechanical mode of conveyance as long as the firearm is rendered temporarily inoperable or is packed, cased or stored in a manner that prevents its ready use;
- D. When the firearm is carried by an authorized federal, state or local law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official duties.
- E. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a qualified law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926B. The law enforcement officer must have in the law enforcement officer's possession photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency by which the person is employed as a law enforcement officer;
- F. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a qualified law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 926C. The retired law enforcement officer must have in the retired law enforcement officer's possession:
 - (1) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or
 - (2) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer and has certification issued by the state in which the person resides that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as a the concealed firearm; or
- G. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued as provided in Title 25, chapter 252. The person must have that person's possession the permit as required in Title 25, section 2003.

3. Violation. The following penalties apply to violations of this section.

- A. A person who, in violation of subsection 2, possesses or uses a firearm that is not concealed commits a Class E crime, which is a strict liability crime as defined in Title 17A, section 34, subsection 4A.
- B. A person who, in violation of subsection 2, possesses or uses a concealed firearm commits a Class D crime, which is a strict liability crime as defined in Title 17A, section 34, subsection 4A.
- C. A person who is authorized to use or possess a firearm under subsection 2, paragraphs E to G who does not have the required identification or permit in that person's possession at all times when possessing or using the firearm commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$100 may be adjudged.

20-A M.R.S. § 6552, Firearms on School Property

1. Prohibition. A person may not possess a firearm on public school property or the property of an approved private school or discharge a firearm within 500 feet of a public school property or the property of an approved private school.

2. Exceptions. The provisions under subsection 1 do not apply to the following:

- A.** The prohibition on the possession and discharge of a firearm does not apply to law enforcement officials.
- B.** The prohibition on the possession and discharge of a firearm does not apply to the following persons, if the possession is authorized by a written policy adopted by the school board:
 - (1)** A person who possesses an unloaded firearm for use in a supervised educational program authorized by the school board and for which the school board has adopted appropriate safeguards to ensure student safety; and
 - (2)** A person who possesses an unloaded firearm that is stored inside a locked vehicle in a closed container, a zipped case or a locked firearms rack while the person is attending a hunter's breakfast or similar event that:
 - (a)** Is held during an open firearm season established under Title 12, Part 13 for any species of wild bird or animals;
 - (b)** Takes place outside of regular school hours; and
 - (c)** Is authorized by the school board.
- C.** The prohibition on possession and discharge of a firearm does not apply to a person possessing a firearm at a school-operated gun range or a person discharging the firearm as part of a school-sanctioned program at a school-operated gun range if the gun range and the program are authorized by a written policy adopted by the school's governing body.

3. Penalty. A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class E crime.

20-A M.R.S. §10009. REGULATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

1. Definition. As used in this section the following terms have the following meanings.

- A.** "College or university" means any postsecondary educational institution, including:
 - (1)** Any degree-granting educational institution regulated under chapter 409;
 - (2)** Any university in the University of Maine System;
 - (3)** Any college in the Maine Community College System; and
 - (4)** The Maine Maritime Academy.

2. Power to regulate. Nothing in Title 25, section 2011 limits the power of any college or university to regulate the possession of firearms on the property of the college or university.

14 M.R.S. §6030-F. FIREARMS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following

terms have the following meanings.

A. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 12, section 10001, subsection 21.

B. "Rental agreement" means an agreement, written or oral, and valid rules and regulations embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and premises.

C. "Subsidized apartment" means a rental unit for which the landlord receives rental assistance payments under a rental assistance agreement administered by the United States Department of Agriculture under the multifamily housing rental assistance program under Title V of the federal Housing Act of 1949 or receives housing assistance payments under a housing assistance payment contract administered by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the housing choice voucher program, the new construction program, the substantial rehabilitation program or the moderate rehabilitation program under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. "Subsidized apartment" does not include owner-occupied housing accommodations of 4 units or fewer.

2. Prohibition or restriction on firearms prohibited. A rental agreement for a subsidized apartment may not contain a provision or impose a rule that requires a person to agree, as a condition of tenancy, to a prohibition or restriction on the lawful ownership, use or possession of a firearm, a firearm component or ammunition within the tenant's specific rental unit. A landlord may impose reasonable restrictions related to the possession, use or transport of a firearm, a firearm component or ammunition within common areas as long as those restrictions do not circumvent the purpose of this subsection. A tenant shall exercise reasonable care in the storage of a firearm, a firearm component or ammunition.

3. Damages; attorney's fees. If a landlord brings an action to enforce a provision or rule prohibited under subsection 2, a tenant, tenant's household member or guest may recover actual damages sustained by that tenant, tenant's household member or guest and reasonable attorney's fees.

4. Immunity. Except in cases of willful, reckless or gross negligence, a landlord is not liable in a civil action for personal injury, death, property damage or other damages resulting from or arising out of an occurrence involving a firearm, a firearm component or ammunition that the landlord is required to allow on the property under this section.

5. Exception. This section does not apply to any prohibition or restriction that is required by federal or state law, rule or regulation.

30-A M.R.S. §3838. REFUSAL OR DENIAL OF ACCOMMODATIONS; EJECTION

An innkeeper or campground owner may refuse or deny any accommodations, facilities or privileges of a hotel, lodging house or campground to or may eject from the hotel, lodging house or campground premises or may request a law enforcement officer to remove from the premises:

1. Person unwilling or unable to pay. Any person who is unwilling or unable to pay for accommodations and services of the hotel, lodging house or campground. The innkeeper or campground owner may require the prospective guest to demonstrate the ability

to pay by cash, valid credit card or a validated check;

2. Minor. Any person who has not attained 18 years of age. An innkeeper or campground owner may, at the innkeeper's or campground owner's discretion, grant the accommodations, facilities and privileges of a hotel, lodging house or campground to a minor if that minor:

- A.** Presents a signed notification from a parent that the parent accepts liability for the guest room or campground site costs, taxes, all charges by the minor and any damages to the guest room or its furnishings or to the campground site caused by the minor while a guest at the hotel, lodging house or campground; and
- B.** Provides the innkeeper or campground owner with a valid credit card number or cash deposit to cover the guest room or campground site costs, taxes, charges by the minor and any damages to the guest room or its furnishings or to the campground site caused by the minor. Any cash deposit provided must be refunded to the extent not used to cover any charges or damages as determined by the innkeeper or campground owner following room or campground site inspection at check-out;

3. Property dangerous to others. Any person the innkeeper or campground owner reasonably believes is bringing in property that may be dangerous to other persons, such as firearms or explosives;

4. Limit on occupants exceeded. Any person or persons, if admitting that person or those persons would cause the limit on the number of persons who may occupy any particular guest room in the hotel or lodging house or a site in the campground to be exceeded. For purposes of this subsection, the limit represents the number permitted by local ordinances or reasonable standards of the hotel, lodging house or campground relating to health, safety or sanitation; or

5. Violates laws or rules; endangers others. Any person who:

- A.** Disturbs, threatens or endangers other guests;
- B.** Is a minor and possesses or uses alcohol;
- C.** Possesses or uses illegal drugs; or
- D.** Violates any rule of the hotel, lodging house or campground that is posted in a conspicuous place and manner at the guest registration desk and in each guest room. Nothing in this section authorizes an innkeeper or campground owner to violate the Maine Human Rights Act, Title 5, chapter 337.

See 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44 for federal prohibitions regarding possession of firearms.