State of Maine

LAWS

Relating to Permits to Carry

Concealed Firearms

ISSUED BY THE
AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04330

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Prepared for the applicant in compliance with 25 M.R.S.A. §2003 sub.§3

ALL APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT
THE **AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT** ON ANY QUESTION
INVOLVING CONCEALED FIREARMS

Approved as to Form and Legality by the

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIMINAL DIVISION

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS AND HOLDERS OF CONCEALED FIREARM PERMITS

A concealed firearm 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 Maine Department of Public Safety and the Office of the Attorney General to be provided to applicants pursuant to 25 M.R.S.A. § 2003(3).

Title 25, Chapter 252
Permits to Carry Concealed Firearms

25 M.R.S.A. § 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, slungshot, 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. Firearms carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued as provided in this chapter;

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. Law enforcement officers and corrections officers as permitted in writing by their employer;

E. Firearms carried by a person engaged in conduct for which a state-issued hunting or trapping license is required and possessing the required license, or firearms 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; and

F. A firearm carried by 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. The Chief of the State Police may enter into reciprocity agreements with 2 other states. Reciprocity may be granted to a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued from another state if:

(1) The other state that issued the permit to carry a concealed firearm has substantially equivalent or stricter requirements for the issuance of a permit to carry a concealed firearm; and

(2) The other state that issued the permit to carry a concealed firearm

[1] The reference to "subsection 1" appears to be an incorrect reference. Title 12 M.R.S.A. § 12202 should be referenced in its entirety.

observes the same rules of reciprocity in regards to a person issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm under this chapter.

25 M.R.S.A. § 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, paragraph A.

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.

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.

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 private investigator licensed under Title 32, chapter 89[2]:

(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 [insanity]" has the same meaning as used in Title 17-A, section 39 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 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

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

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.A. § 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.A. § 2003. Permits to carry concealed firearms

1. Criteria for issuing permit. The issuing authority shall, upon written application, issue a permit to carry concealed firearms 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 and is not disqualified as a permit holder under that same section.

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 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 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 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?

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

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

(aa) Have you been adjudicated in any jurisdiction within the past 5 years to have committed 3 or more juvenile offenses described in division (o)?

(bb) 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?

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

(dd) 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]?

(ee) 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?

(ff) 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 Behavioral and Developmental Services [Health and Human Services], limited to records of patient committals to Augusta Mental Health Institute [Riverview Psychiatric Center] and Bangor Mental Health Institute [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 firearms 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, $35 for an original application and $20 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, $60 for an original or renewal application, except that a person who paid $80 for a concealed firearms permit during 1991 or 1992 is entitled to a $20 credit toward permit renewal fees. The credit is valid until fully utilized; 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 firearms 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 which are used in this chapter shall 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 firearms;

B. An application for a nonresident permit to carry concealed firearms;

C. A resident permit to carry concealed firearms of which a photograph is an integral part;

D. A resident permit to carry concealed firearms of which a photograph is not an integral part;

E. A nonresident permit to carry concealed firearms; 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 4012, 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 or Title 22, section 2383, 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 Augusta Mental Health Institute [Riverview Psychiatric Center] and Bangor Mental Health Institute [Dorothea Dix Psychiatric Center], and records compiled pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4012, 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 firearm 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 firearms issued shall 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 firearms** 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 firearms.

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

11. Permit to be in permit holder's immediate possession. Every permit holder shall have his [or her] permit in his [or her] immediate possession at all times when carrying a concealed firearm and shall display the same on demand of any law enforcement officer. No person charged with violating this subsection may be adjudicated as having committed a civil violation if [the person] produces in court the concealed firearms permit which was valid at the time of the issuance of a summons to court or, if [the person] exhibits the permit to a law enforcement officer designated by the summonsing officer not later than 24 hours before the time set for the court appearance, no complaint may 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, $25 of the fee for an original application and $15 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, $25 of the fee for an original application and $15

of the fee for a renewal 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 either a resident of an unorganized territory or a nonresident, the application fee must be paid over to the Treasurer of State. The fee must be applied to the expenses of administration incurred by the State Police.

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 firearms issued by the issuing authority.

25 M.R.S.A. § 2004. Penalty

False statements. A person who intentionally or knowingly makes a false statement in the written application for a permit to carry a concealed firearm 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.

25 M.R.S.A. § 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 blood-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.

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 his [or her] legal residence from one municipality to another during the term of the permit, the permit remains valid if [the permit holder] provides [the] new address to the issuing authority of his 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 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.A. § 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 firearm 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 pendancy. 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.A. § 2006. Confidentiality of application

Notwithstanding Title 1, sections 401 to 410, all applications for a permit to carry concealed firearms 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 confidential and may not be made available for public inspection or copying. The applicant may waive this confidentiality by written notice to the issuing authority. All proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal or revocation of a permit to carry concealed firearms are not public proceedings under Title 1, chapter 13, unless otherwise requested by the applicant.

The issuing authority shall make a permanent record of each permit to carry concealed firearms in a suitable book or file kept for that purpose. The record shall include the information contained in the permit itself and shall be available for public inspection.

[End Title 25, Chapter 252]

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

12 M.R.S.A. § 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 an archery 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.A § 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, except beaver, 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.A. § 10001(53):

"Resident" means a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in this State continuously during the 3 months next prior to the date on which the person applies for any license or permit under this Part, or an alien who has been so domiciled for one year. A person may not be considered a resident if the person has not:

A. If registered to vote, registered in this State;

B. If licensed to drive a motor vehicle, made application for 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. Complied with the state income tax laws.

A person who is a full-time student at a college or university in the State, who has resided in the State continuously for 3 months and has satisfied the requirements of paragraphs A to D is rebuttably presumed to have been domiciled in the State during that period.

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

Bodily injury, 17-A M.R.S.A. § 2(5)

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

Civil Violations, 17-A M.R.S.A. § 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.

Convicted, 15 M.R.S.A. § 393(1)

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.

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

"Corrections officer" means:

A. For state agencies, the following class titles and their successor titles:

(1) Training School Counselor I and II;

(2) Training School Counselor Supervisor;

(3) Corrections Officer I, II and III;

(4) Guard;

(5) Guard Sergeant;

(6) Guard Lieutenant; and

(7) Guard Captain.... .

Dangerous weapon, 17-A M.R.S.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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.A. § 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 any 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.A. § 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.A. § 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, section 2383-B, subsection 5;

(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. If a juvenile is adjudicated to have committed an action described in paragraph B or C willful refusal to pay a resulting fine or willful violation of the terms of a resulting probation;

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.A. § 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, to perform probation functions or to perform intensive supervision functions.

Not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect Insanity, 17-A M.R.S.A. § 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.A. § 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; and

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.

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

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

NOTE: *The following version of the first paragraph of subsection 1 is effective until January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 7 and 12)*

1. 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:

NOTE: *The following version of the first paragraph of subsection 1 takes effect January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 7 and 12)*

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

A. Repealed, P.L. 2001, c. 549, § 2.

A-1. Has been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect [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:

NOTE: *The following version of division (a) is effective until January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 7 and 12)*

(a) A firearm against a person; or

NOTE: *The following version of division (a) takes effect January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 7 and 12)*

(a) A firearm or crossbow against a person; or

(b) Any other dangerous weapon;

B. Repealed, P.L. 2001, c. 549, § 2.

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); or

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.

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.

For the purposes of this subsection, a person is deemed to have been found not criminally responsible by reason of mental disease or defect 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 mental disease or defect, or of the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 1-A is effective until January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 8 and 12)*

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 but is not an adjudication under subsection 1, paragraph C 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.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 1-A takes effect January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 8 and 12)*

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 but is not an adjudication under subsection 1, paragraph C may not own or have in that person's possession or control a firearm or crossbow for a period of 3 years following completion of any disposition imposed or until that person reaches 18 years of age, whichever is later.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 2 is effective until January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 9 and 12)*

2. Application after 5 years. A person subject to the provisions of subsection 1 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 of Public Safety for a permit to carry a firearm. That person may not be issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 2 takes effect January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 9 and 12)*

2. Application after 5 years. A person subject to the provisions of subsection 1 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 of Public Safety for a permit to carry a firearm or crossbow. That person may not be issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 3is effective until January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 10 and 12)*

3. Contents. The application shall be on a form prepared by the Commissioner of Public Safety. The application shall 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; the reason for the request; and any other information deemed by the commissioner to be of assistance. The application shall be accompanied by certified or attested copies of the indictment, information or complaint, judgment and commitment and discharge which are the subject of the conviction.

NOTE: *The following version of subsection 3 takes effect January 1, 2006. (PL 2005, c. 419, §§ 10 and 12)*

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 or crossbow 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; 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 hearing. Upon receipt of an application, the Commissioner of Public Safety shall determine if it is in proper form. If the application is proper, he shall within 30 days notify in writing the sentencing 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 which 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. If, within 30 days of the sending of notice, any person so notified objects in writing to the issuance of a permit, none shall be issued. The commissioner may deny an application if no objection is filed.

5. Appeal. Any person to whom a permit has been denied may appeal to the Superior Court of Kennebec County. The decision of the commissioner may not be overturned unless the court shall find that the applicant's request is reasonable and that the denial of the commissioner was arbitrary, capricious or discriminatory.

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 mental disease or defect" [insanity] has the same meaning as used in Title 17-A, section 39 and includes the former finding in this State under former provisions of [Title 15 M.R.S.A.] 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 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.

8. Penalty. A violation of subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or C is a Class C crime. A violation of subsection 1, paragraph D is a Class D crime. A violation of subsection 1-A by a person at least 18 years of age is a Class C 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 the equivalent in a juvenile case, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

17-A M.R.S.A. § 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.

3. 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;

as authorized for the use of nondeadly force.

17-A M.R.S.A. § 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 private investigator licensed under Title 32, chapter 89 and actually performing as a private 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 blood-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. It is not a defense to a prosecution under subsection 1 that the person holds a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued under Title 25, chapter 252.

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 blood-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 blood-alcohol level" has the same meaning as "under the influence of intoxicants" as defined in Title 29-A, section 2401, subsection 13. "Excessive blood-alcohol level" means 0.08% or more by weight of alcohol in the blood. Standards, tests and procedures applicable in determining whether a person is under the influence or has an excessive blood-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 firearms issued pursuant to Title 25, chapter 252, or of the authority of a private investigator licensed to carry a concealed firearm 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 private investigator, suspend for a period of 5 years that person's right as a private investigator to carry a concealed firearm.[4]

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

19-A M.R.S.A. § 4012, Law enforcement agency responsibilities [relevant provision]

1. 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.A. § 2383, Possession of a usable amount of marijuana, butyl nitrite and isobutyl nitrite

1. Marijuana. Except as provided in section 2383-B, subsection 5, a person may not possess marijuana.

A. A person who possesses a usable amount of marijuana commits a civil

[4] Under current law, a private investigator does not have a right, by virtue of a private investigator's license, to carry a concealed firearm, but must apply for and obtain a separate concealed firearm permit from the Chief of the State Police. 32 M.R.S.A. § 8120-A.

violation for which a fine of not less than $350 and not more than $600 must be adjudged, none of which may be suspended.

B. A person who possesses a usable amount of marijuana after having previously violated this subsection within a 6-year period commits a civil violation for which a fine of $550 must be adjudged, 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.A. § 5-307, Removal or resignation of guardian, termination of incapacity [relevant provision]

(b) The ward or any person interested in his 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 STATUTE

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

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