MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)



119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999

Legislative Document

No. 1858

H.P. 1297

House of Representatives, March 16, 1999

An Act to Amend the Possession of Firearms by Felons.

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative JABAR of Waterville.

Cosponsored by Representative SAVAGE of Buxton, Senator MILLS of Somerset,

Senator RUHLIN of Penobscot and

Representatives: LaVERDIERE of Wilton, MUSE of South Portland, WATSON of

Farmingdale.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:										
Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §394 is enacted to read:											
4											
c	§394. Restoration of right to possess firearm										
6	1. Possession prohibited. A person may not own, possess or										
8	have under that person's control a firearm if that person is										
-	convicted of a Class D or Class E crime of domestic violence.										
10											
	2. Domestic violence. For purposes of this section, a										
12	person is convicted of a crime of domestic violence if that										
14	person is convicted of a crime in which:										
14	A. The person used or attempted to use physical force, or										
16	threatened to use a deadly weapon; and										
18	B. The person:										
20	(1) Is a current or former spouse, parent or guardian										
22	of the victim;										
<i>a a</i>	(2) Has a child in common with the victim;										
24											
	(3) Is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the										
26	victim as a spouse, parent or guardian; or										
28	(4) Has a relationship to the victim similar to that										
20	of a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim.										
30											
	3. Applicable convictions. A person may not be considered										
32	to have been convicted of a Class D or Class E crime of domestic										
	violence for purposes of this section, unless:										
34) The manager was proposed by sourced in the same or										
36	A. The person was represented by counsel in the case or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in										
	the case; and										
38											
	B. In the case of a prosecution for an offense described in										
40	this section for which a person was entitled to a jury trial										
42	in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either:										
44	(1) The case was tried by a jury; or										
44	14/ 110 CASC MAD CLICA DY O JALY! OI										
	(2) The person knowingly and intelligently waived the										
46	right to have the proceeding tried by a jury by										
	entering a guilty plea or otherwise.										
48											
EO	4. Rights restored. The prohibition mandated under										

	or	have	under	that	person	a's	contr	ol	a	fire	earm	are	restored
2					_								discharged
			sentence					_				_	

SUMMARY

This bill prohibits the use, possession and control of a firearm by a person convicted of certain Class D or Class E crimes of domestic violence. The prohibition lasts until the person has served the sentence resulting from the conviction.

A crime of domestic violence is defined as a crime in which:

- 1. The person used or attempted to use physical force, or threatened to use a deadly weapon; and
- 2. The person and the victim have or had a family-like relationship. Specifically, the person committing the crime must be a current or former spouse, parent or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the victim has a child; or a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian or has a similar relationship.

In addition, the person who was convicted must have had the assistance of counsel in the proceeding or must have knowingly and intelligently waived the assistance of counsel. A final requirement is that if the person had a right to a jury trial for the domestic violence prosecution, then the case must have been tried by a jury or the person must have knowingly and intelligently waived the right to a trial by jury.