

DON'T BE FOOLED.



▶ **Vote NO on Question 3**

Billionaires from New York don't care about Maine gun laws.

Here's what **QUESTION 3** could do to **legal gun owners in Maine**

①

Loan your gun to a friend.
You could go to jail.

②

Borrow a gun to defend yourself.
You could go to jail.

③

Shoot a borrowed gun on your own land.
You could go to jail.

Maine is one of the safest states in the country **AND** has a high percentage of gun ownership.

Borrow a gun from a friend and pay approximately \$60 to \$100 in fees.



The poorly written bureaucratic nightmare of a gun control law also has **thousands of dollars in fines and lifetime bans for gun ownership.**

QUESTION 3

SHOULD BE CALLED

"Put Maine Gun Owners in Jail Act"

Don't be fooled. This has nothing to do with safety. This is about control.



To donate and help defeat question 3, go to: UBCBadForMe.com
or send a check to UBC Bad For Me, 205 Church Hill Rd., Augusta Maine, 04330

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
Sec. 1. 25 MRSA §2014 is enacted to read:

§2014. Background checks for firearms sales and transfers

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

- A. "Corrections officer" has the same meaning as in section 2801-A, subsection 2.
- B. "Family member" means husband, wife, domestic partner, parent by blood, parent by adoption, child by blood, child by adoption, sibling by blood, sibling by adoption, grandparent, grandchild, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, first cousin, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister or intimate partner.
- C. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 12-A.
- D. "Firearm dealer" means a person who holds any federal firearms license under 18 United States Code, Section 923(a) (2015).
- E. "Intimate partners" means individuals in a dating relationship who are currently living with each other.
- F. "Law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as in section 3701, subsection 1.
- G. "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as in section 3701, subsection 3.
- H. "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, firm, trust, organization or other legal entity.
- I. "Sell" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 554-A, subsection 1, paragraph C.
- J. "Transfer" has the same meaning as in Title 17-A, section 554-A, subsection 1, paragraph A.
- K. "Transferee" means a person who receives or intends to receive a firearm in a sale or transfer.
- L. "Transferor" means a person who delivers or intends to deliver a firearm in a sale or transfer.
- M. "Unlicensed person" means any person who is not a firearm dealer under this section.

§554-A. Unlawful transfer of a firearm other than a handgun to a minor

As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Transfer" means to sell, furnish, give, lend, deliver or otherwise provide, with or without consideration. [1995, c. 263, §3 (NEW).]

2. Background checks required for all sales and transfers. Except as provided in subsection 8, each sale or transfer of a firearm occurring in whole or in part in this State between unlicensed persons must be preceded by a background check on the transferee, and an unlicensed person may not sell or transfer a firearm and an unlicensed person may not receive a firearm without complying with the process described in this section.

3. Background check conducted by firearm dealer. When both parties to a prospective sale or transfer of a firearm are unlicensed persons, the transferor and transferee shall meet jointly at a firearm dealer and request that the firearm dealer facilitate the sale or transfer. A firearm dealer who agrees to facilitate a sale or transfer under this section shall process the sale or transfer as though selling or transferring the firearm from its own inventory to the transferee, complying with all requirements of federal and state law that would apply if it were making such a sale or transfer, including all background check and record-keeping requirements.

4. No sale or transfer if failed background check. Neither a firearm dealer nor a transferor may deliver any firearm to a transferee if the results of the background check pursuant to subsection 3 indicate that the transferee is disqualified to possess firearms under state or federal law.

5. Leaving dealer with firearm. Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

- A. This section does not prevent the transferor from removing the firearm from the premises of the firearm dealer while a background check is being conducted pursuant to subsection 3. Before the transferor sells or transfers the firearm to the transferee, the parties must return to the firearm dealer, who shall take possession of the firearm in order to complete the sale or transfer; and
- B. This section does not prevent the transferor from removing the firearm from the premises of the firearm dealer if the results of the background check pursuant to subsection 3 indicate that the transferee is disqualified to possess firearms under state or federal law.

6. Reasonable fee. A firearm dealer who agrees to facilitate a sale or transfer pursuant to this section may charge a reasonable fee for services rendered.

7. Completion of forms. A transferor and a transferee must each complete, sign and submit all federal and state forms necessary to process the background check and otherwise complete the sale or transfer pursuant to this section.

8. Exceptions. The provisions of this section apply to the transfer or sale of a firearm between unlicensed persons except if:

- A. The sale or transfer is between family members;
- B. The firearm is a curio or relic, as defined in 27 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 478.11 (2015), and the sale or transfer is between collectors of firearms as curios or relics, as defined by 18 United States Code, Section 921(a)(13) (2015), who both have in their possession a valid collector of curios and relics license issued by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;
- C. The sale or transfer is of an antique firearm, as defined in 18 United States Code, Section 921(a)(16) (2015);
- D. The transfer is temporary and is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, and:
 - (1) The transfer lasts only as long as necessary to prevent such threat; and
 - (2) The transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee is disqualified to possess firearms under state or federal law and has no reason to believe that the transferee intends to use the firearm in the commission of a crime;
- E. Either the transferor or the transferee is a law enforcement agency or the Department of Corrections or is, to the extent the person is acting within the course of the person's employment or official duties, a peace officer, a law enforcement officer, a corrections officer, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or the Reserves of the United States Armed Forces, a federal law enforcement officer or a person licensed as a security guard or employed by a contract security company or proprietary security organization under Title 32, chapter 93;
- F. The transfer is temporary, the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee intends to use the firearm in the commission of a crime and the transfer and the transferee's possession of the firearm take place exclusively:
 - (1) At an established shooting range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located or, if no such authorization is required, operated consistently with local law in such jurisdiction;
 - (2) At a lawfully organized competition involving the use of a firearm or for participation in or practice for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the performance;
 - (3) While the transferee is hunting or trapping if such activity is legal in all places where the transferee possesses the firearm and the transferee holds any license or permit required for such activity; or
 - (4) In the actual presence of the transferor.
- G. The transfer occurs by operation of law upon the death of a person for whom the transferee is an executor, administrator, or a trust created in a will.

These are serious crimes, and can result in the loss of your right to possess firearms. **A first offense is a Class D crime, which can result in a year's jail time and a \$2,000 fine. A second offense is a Class C crime — a felony — punishable by 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. And mandatory loss of your gun rights for life.**

A single illegal loan of a firearm would be two offenses — one for the loan of the firearm, and another for the return of the firearm.

9. Violations. Any person who knowingly delivers or receives a firearm without complying with this section commits:

- A. For a first conviction involving the sale or transfer of one or more firearms, a Class D crime; and
- B. For a 2nd or subsequent conviction involving the sale or transfer of one or more firearms, a Class C crime.

Vote NO on Question 3