

## §756. Acadia National Park

**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 section 10001, subsection 21. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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

A. Within a residential dwelling; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

B. To the extent the firearm is used in connection with hunting when and where authorized by state or federal law; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

F. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by 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 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 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 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 the concealed firearm; or [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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 in that person's possession the permit as required in Title 25, section 2003. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

**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 17-A, section 34, subsection 4-A. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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 17-A, section 34, subsection 4-A. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

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. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).

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