

Common Sense Guns

Rules to govern which citizens among us are allowed to carry a firearm by the citizens

- Summary

The United States has seen the issue of citizens' right to bear arms in the spotlight for many reasons. Regardless of political stance, conversations have to be held that both protect the second amendment and make sure guns are not put into the wrong hands. We've seen gun access laws fail across the country by not properly vetting who gets their hands on a gun and keeping guns out of the hands of law-abiding citizens. This is a proposal that should satisfy both sides of the argument as long as each is willing to compromise avoiding any extremes on either side.

- Obtaining a firearms license

- A person must possess federally recognized identification. Ensuring that the person can beyond a reasonable doubt be identified by those who question their identity when attempting to purchase a firearm.
- A person must obtain three referrals from others who also have federally recognized identification who cannot be: convicted criminals, deemed mentally unfit, under the age of 21, have lost their ability to refer under these rules.

- A person must present a form that has the notarized signatures of all three referrals at the time of applying for their license to own and carry a firearm
- Referrer
 - These people serve to vouch for the character of an applicant for a gun license.
 - A person who has current federally recognized identification and who: is above 21 years of age, has not been deemed mentally unfit by a court, has not been convicted of a violent crime, or has lost their ability to refer others, may sign an application for an applicant.
 - An application need not be completed for anyone to become a reference for another. Their ability to hold federal identification is the only requirement to sign a gun license application for another.
 - There's no limit to the amount of references a qualified person can provide. However, more referrals increases their exposure to penalties and or loss of referral ability.
- Keeping the firearm license
 - When a person's license is valid indefinitely as long as they and their referrers remain qualified.
 - If any of three applicant referrals become ineligible to sign after having done so, they must be replaced by licensee via an amendment to their application in a reasonable timeframe.
- Penalties and loss of ability to sign for others
 - Signing an application for compensation would be unlawful and subject to fines and or criminal penalty.

- Failure to replace a signature after the referrer loses ability in a reasonable time could result in suspension or loss of license.

- Conclusion

This only serves as an incomplete draft that should be considered and expanded by those in society that seek real solutions.