

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
December 4, 2024 to March 21, 2025

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
March 25, 2025 to June 25, 2025

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST REGULAR SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
JUNE 20, 2025

THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS
SEPTEMBER 24, 2025

PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,
TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.

Augusta, Maine
2025

13155, subsection 5-B. ~~Nothing in this~~ This subsection may not be construed to limit or expand a landowner's or lessee's property rights.

A. A person who violates this subsection commits a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 may be adjudged.

B. A person who violates this subsection after having been adjudicated of having committed 3 or more civil violations under this Part within the previous 5-year period commits a Class E crime.

Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §13157-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 655, Pt. B, §414 and affected by §422, is amended to read:

2. Stop and identify requirement. Persons operating ATVs upon the land of another shall stop and identify themselves upon the request of the landowner, lessee or the landowner's ~~duly authorized~~ representative. A person who violates this subsection commits a Class E crime.

Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §13157-A, sub-§27, ¶A, as enacted by PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. E, §26 and amended by PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §5, is further amended by amending subparagraph (2) in the first blocked paragraph to read:

The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to a trail designated for ATV use by the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. The provisions of this subparagraph also do not apply to a person accessing land for maintenance or inspection purposes with the landowner's permission or the landowner's representative's permission or to local, state or federal government personnel in the performance of official duties, ~~provided as long as~~ there is no significant ground disturbance or sedimentation of water bodies.

Sec. 8. 33 MRSA §2001, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 382, §1, is amended to read:

§2001. Placement of cameras and electronic surveillance equipment on private property

1. Prohibition. A person may not place a camera or electronic surveillance equipment that records images or data of any kind while unattended outside on the private property of another without the written consent of the landowner or the landowner's representative, unless the placement is pursuant to a warrant.

2. Labeling. A person who places a camera or electronic surveillance equipment described in subsection 1 on the private property of another with the written consent of the landowner or the landowner's representative or pursuant to a warrant shall label the camera or electronic surveillance equipment with that person's name and contact information.

3. Remove or disable; abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment. A landowner or the landowner's representative may remove or disable a camera or electronic surveillance equipment placed on the landowner's private property in violation of this section. If the landowner or the landowner's representative finds an abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment on the landowner's land in violation of this section and the owner of the abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment is unknown, the landowner or the landowner's representative may take ownership of the abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment. The landowner or the landowner's representative may remove, destroy, sell or possess the abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment. For purposes of this section, "abandoned camera or electronic surveillance equipment" means a camera or electronic surveillance equipment left on property not owned by the person who owns the camera or electronic surveillance equipment without permission of the landowner or the landowner's representative.

4. Exceptions. This section does not prohibit the following:

A. The use of a camera to deter theft or vandalism of a motor vehicle when the motor vehicle is temporarily parked; or

B. The use of implanted or attached electronic devices to identify, monitor and track animals.

5. Penalty. A person who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$500 may be adjudged.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 268

H.P. 1089 - L.D. 1635

An Act to Streamline Municipal Referenda Recount Initiation

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA §2532, as amended by PL 2019, c. 288, §2, is further amended to read:

§2532. Referendum recount procedure

In the case of a referendum, a recount must be granted upon written application of 10% or 100, whichever is less, of the registered voters in the municipality, except that, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if a municipal referendum passes or fails by less than 1% of all the votes cast in the referendum, including any blank ballots cast, a recount may be conducted upon the majority vote of the municipal officers.

The application must designate a person to be the official representative of the registered voters requesting the recount including the person's legal name, mailing address, residence address and telephone number. An official representative for the registered voters opposing the recount may be established by submission of an affidavit signed by 10 registered voters of the municipality. The time limits, rules and all other matters applying to candidates under section 2531-B apply equally to a referendum recount, except that provisions in section 2531-B applicable to the candidate requesting the recount and candidates not requesting the recount apply, for purposes of this section, to the official representative of the referendum recount and the official representative, if any, of the voters opposed to the recount, respectively.

See title page for effective date.

CHAPTER 269

H.P. 1269 - L.D. 1898

An Act to Correct Outdated References Regarding the Maine Human Rights Act

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §4572, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2021, c. 293, Pt. B, §2 and c. 366, §5 and c. 476, §1, is further amended to read:

1. Unlawful employment discrimination. It is unlawful employment discrimination, in violation of this Act, except when based on a bona fide occupational qualification:

A. For any employer to fail or refuse to hire or otherwise discriminate against any applicant for employment because of race or color, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental disability, religion, age, ancestry, national origin or familial status, because of the applicant's previous assertion of a claim or right under former Title 39 or Title 39-A, because of previous actions taken by the applicant that are protected under Title 26, chapter 7, subchapter 5-B or because the applicant sought and received an order of protection under Title 19-A, former section 4007 or a final protection order pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4110 or pursuant to a substantially similar provision of the law of another state or nation; or, because of those reasons, to discharge an employee or discriminate with respect to hire, tenure, promotion, transfer, compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment or any other matter directly or indirectly related to employment; or, in recruiting of individuals for employment or in hiring them, to utilize any employment agency that the employer

knows or has reasonable cause to know discriminates against individuals because of their race or color, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental disability, religion, age, ancestry, national origin or familial status, because of their previous assertion of a claim or right under former Title 39 or Title 39-A, because of previous actions that are protected under Title 26, chapter 7, subchapter 5-B or because the applicant sought and received an order of protection under Title 19-A, former section 4007 or a final protection order pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4110 or pursuant to a substantially similar provision of the law of another state or nation.

(1) This paragraph does not apply to discrimination governed by Title 39-A, section 353;

B. For any employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly, refer for employment or otherwise discriminate against any individual because of race or color, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental disability, religion, age, ancestry, national origin or familial status, because of the individual's previous assertion of a claim or right under former Title 39 or Title 39-A, because of previous actions taken by the individual that are protected under Title 26, chapter 7, subchapter 5-B or because the individual sought and received an order of protection under Title 19-A, former section 4007 or a final protection order pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4110 or pursuant to a substantially similar provision of the law of another state or nation; or to comply with an employer's request for the referral of job applicants if a request indicates either directly or indirectly that the employer will not afford full and equal employment opportunities to individuals regardless of their race or color, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental disability, religion, age, ancestry, national origin or familial status, because of previous assertion of a claim or right under former Title 39 or Title 39-A, because of previous actions that are protected under Title 26, chapter 7, subchapter 5-B or because the individual sought and received an order of protection under Title 19-A, former section 4007 or a final protection order pursuant to Title 19-A, section 4110 or pursuant to a substantially similar provision of the law of another state or nation;

C. For any labor organization to exclude from apprenticeship or membership or to deny full and equal membership rights to any applicant for membership because of race or color, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental disability, religion, age, ancestry, national origin or familial status, because of the applicant's previous assertion of a claim or right under former Title 39 or Title 39-A, because of previous actions taken by the applicant that are protected under Title 26,