MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	FIRST	REGULAR SI	ESSION	
ONE HUNI	DRED AN	D ELEVENTI	H LEGISLA	ATURE
Legislative Documen	t			No. 974
S.P. 329			In Se	enate, March 3, 1983
Referred to the Co ordered printed.	mmittee o	on Judiciary. S	Sent down fo	or concurrence and
		JOY J. O	'BRIEN, Se	ecretary of the Senate
Presented by Senator T Cosponsor: Senato			1.	
	STA	TE OF MAIN	NE	
		YEAR OF OUD I		HREE
AN ACT to C	reate	a State C:	ivil Righ	nts Law.
Be it enacted by follows:	the P	eople of	the State	e of Maine as
Sec. 1. 14	MRSA c	. 743 is	enacted 1	to read:
	<u>C</u> :	HAPTER 74	3	
INTER	REFERENC	E WITH CIV	VIL RIGH	IS
§8201. Civil ac	tion b	y Attorne	y Genera	<u>1</u>
color of law, in coercion, or intimidation or	terfer attemp coerci	es by thre ts to in on, with	eats, int nterfere the exer	by threats, cise or enjoy-
ment by another	person	of any	right	or privilege

laws of the United States, the Attorney General may bring a civil action for injunctive or other priate equitable relief in order to protect the peaceable exercise of the right or privilege secured. The action shall be brought in the name of the State and shall be instituted either in the Superior Court for the county in which the conduct complained of occurred or in the Superior Court for the county in which the person whose conduct is complained of resides or has his principal place of business.

§8202. Civil action by person aggrieved

Any person whose exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution of Maine or laws of the State or by the United States Constitution or laws of the United States has been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, as described in section 8201, may institute and prosecute in his own name and on his own behalf a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief as provided in section 8201. Relief may include an award of compensatory money damages. The court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to any aggrieved person who prevails in an action under this section.

Sec. 2. 17 MRSA c. 94 is enacted to read:

26 CHAPTER 94

VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

28 §2931. Violation of civil rights

A person is guilty of violating the civil rights of another person if he, whether or not acting under color of law, intentionally or knowingly by force or threat of force injures, intimidates, coerces or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, coerce, or interfere with, or oppresses or threatens the other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution of Maine or laws of the State or by the United States Constitution or laws of the United States.

§2932. Penalty

2.7

Violation of the civil rights of another person is a Class B crime if bodily injury results, as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, otherwise, it is a Class D crime.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill creates a state civil rights law to provide an expeditious state remedy for violations of civil rights, and to provide a self-help remedy for those aggrieved by interference with exercise of their civil rights. The creation of a state civil rights act will mean that citizens of Maine will not have to rely on federal law for protection of their civil rights. The provisions in this bill are modeled after the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act and the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Section 1 of the bill provides for civil remedies, including injunctions, for interference with civil rights. The Attorney General may institute a civil action to alleviate interference with civil rights, or an aggrieved person may institute his own civil action to remedy the wrong. An aggrieved person may be awarded money damages, along with an injunction or other civil remedy, to compensate for the interference with his rights. An aggrieved person who prevails in his action is also to be awarded attorneys' fees and costs by the court.

Section 2 of the bill creates the crime of violating the civil rights of another. The crime requires the intentional or knowing use of force or threats of force in trying to prevent someone from exercising his civil rights. The offense is a Class D crime unless bodily injury results, making the offense a Class B crime.

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