MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	L.D. 2318
2	(Filing No. S-651)
4	(Filing No. 5-031)
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8	STATE OF MAINE SENATE
10	115TH LEGISLATURE SECOND REGULAR SESSION
12	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S.P. 899, L.D. 2318, Bill, "A
1,4	Act to Amend the Maine Civil Rights Law Regarding Violations of Constitutional Rights"
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18	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the statement of fact and inserting in it place the following:
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22	'Sec. 1. 5 MRSA $\S4681$, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 582, i amended to read:
24	§4681. Violations of constitutional rights; civil action by Attorney General
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28	Whenever any person, whether or not acting under color o law, intentionally interferes by physical force or violence o the threat,intimidationereeereien of physical force o
30 -	the threat,intimidation or coercion of physical force o violence or attempts to intentionally interfere by physical force or violence or the threat, intimidation or coercion, of physical force or violence or the threat, intimidation or coercion, of physical force or violence or the threat, intimidation or coercion, of physical force or violence or the threat, intimidation or coercion, of physical force or violence or the threat, intimidation or coercion, or
3 2	force or violence with the exercise or enjoyment by any othe
34	person of rights secured by the United States Constitution or th laws of the United States or of rights secured by th
	Constitution of Maine or laws of the State, the Attorney Genera
36	may bring a civil action for injunctive or other appropriat equitable relief in order to protect the peaceable exercise o
38	equitable relief in order to protect the peaceable exercise of enjoyment of the rights secured. The civil action shall must be brought in the name of the State and shall-be instituted in the
10	Superior Court for the county where the alleged violator reside or has a principal place of business.

 $Sec.\ 2.\ 5\ MRSA\ \S4682,$ as enacted by PL 1989, c. 582, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

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§4682. Violations of constitutional rights; civil actions by aggrieved persons

Whenever any person, whether or not acting under color of law, intentionally interferes by physical force or violence or the threat of physical force or violence or the threat of physical force or violence or the threat of physical force or violence with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person of rights secured by the United States Constitution or the laws of the United States or of rights secured by the Constitution of Maine or laws of the State, the person whose exercise or enjoyment of these rights has been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with, may institute and prosecute in that person's own name and on that person's own behalf a civil action for legal or equitable relief.

Sec. 3. 5 MRSA §§4684 and 4685 are enacted to read:

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§4684. Application includes interference by private parties

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For the purposes of this chapter and Title 17, section 2931, rights secured by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States and by the Constitution of Maine and the laws of the State include rights that would be protected from interference by governmental actors regardless of whether the specific interference complained of is performed or attempted by private parties.

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§4685. Short title

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This chapter may be known and cited as the "Maine Civil Rights Act."

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STATEMENT OF FACT

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This amendment replaces the bill. It narrows the type of situation in which the Attorney General may bring a civil action for relief and ensures that an aggrieved party can bring a suit on his or her own behalf for the same range of conduct that is

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actionable by the Attorney General.

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Current law authorizes the Attorney General or an aggrieved party to bring suit for relief for the interference by threat, intimidation or coercion, or attempted interference, with rights secured by the United States Constitution, the Constitution of Maine or by federal or state law. This amendment revises that

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provision to limit the actionable situations to those in which the interference is by physical force or violence or by the threat of physical force or violence. £5.04.2.

The amendment repeals and replaces the language governing suits by aggrieved parties to make it parallel to the language applicable to Attorney General's actions.

This amendment addresses a problem resulting from the Supreme Judicial Court's decision in Phelps v. President and Trustees of Colby College, 595 A.2d 403 (Me. 1991). The court interpreted the Maine civil rights laws as not providing protection against interference or attempted interference with rights by nongovernmental actors. The amendment amends the Maine Civil Rights Act to clearly state that the protections against interference with civil rights apply to actions by private parties as well as actions by governmental actors. Private actors who intentionally interfere with or attempt to interfere with constitutional or civil rights as provided in the Maine Civil Rights Act are subject to suit by the Attorney General or by the aggrieved parties. This clarification is extended to the crime of harassment based on characteristics, defined in Title 17, section 2931.

The amendment also formally supplies the title of "Maine Civil Rights Act" to the law.

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