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T	n	1504	

2	DATE: 6/20/95 (Filing No. H- 556)	
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6	HUMAN RESOURCES	
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10	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk o the House.	f
12	STATE OF MAINE	
14	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 117TH LEGISLATURE	
16	FIRST REGULAR SESSION	
18	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \mathcal{A} " to H.P. 1069, L.D. 1504, Bill, "A	
20	Act to Clarify Terms and Increase Effectiveness of the Lea Poisoning Control Act"	d
22	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enactin	q
24	clause and before the statement of fact and inserting in it place the following:	
26	'Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-§1-B, as enacted by PL 1991, c	
28	810, §3, is repealed.	
30	Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-3-A, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810 §5, is amended to read:	,
32	3-A. Environmental lead hazard. "Environmental lea	d
34	hazard" means the presence of lead in any form that exceeds th permissible concentration and that exists in an unacceptabl	
36	condition. "Permissible concentration" and "unacceptabl condition" are defined by rules adopted-by-the-department adopte	е
38	under this Act, using information currently available o environmental lead hazards, including but not limited t	
40	information from the federal Environmental Protection Agency o	r
42	the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development "Environmental lead hazard" may include, but is not limited to	
44	lead in dust, paint, soil or water.	
46	Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-§3-D is enacted to read:	
	3-D. Interim controls. "Interim controls" means a set o	
48	measures designed to temporarily reduce human exposure t	
	lead-based paint hazards, including specialized cleaning	

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		/}					
COMMITTEE	AMENDMENT	"H"	to	H.P.	1069,	L.D.	1504

2	monitoring of lead-based paint hazards or potential hazards and the establishment of management and resident education programs.
4	Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-§5-A, as enacted by PL 1991, c.
6	810, §9, is amended to read:
8 [†] 10	5-A. Lead-free. "Lead-free" means that a ehildren's-home, residential child-care facility or preschool facility, dwelling or premises contains no lead that is injurious or that could be injurious in the future.
12 14	Sec. 5. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-§§5-C, 5-D, 5-E and 5-F, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810, §9, are amended to read:
16	5-C. Lead poisoning. "Lead poisoning" means a confirmed elevated level of blood lead that is injurious, as defined in
18 20	rules adopted by the department <u>using intervention levels no</u> higher than those set by the federal Centers for Disease Control.
22	5-D. Lead-safe. "Lead-safe" means that a children's-home, residential child-care facility or preschool facility, dwelling or premises does not contain lead at a level or in a condition
24	that constitutes an environmental lead hazard.
26 28	5-E. Occupant. "Occupant" means a person who resides in or uses regularly a dwelling, ehildren's-heme residential child-care facility or preschool facility.
30 32	5-F. Owner. "Owner" means any person who individually, jointly or in common with others:
34	AHas-legal-title-te-any-dwelling-or-premises-or,if-the personhavinglegaltitlecannotbeleeatedthrough reasonable-offorts,is-the-owner's-agent,as-described-in
36	Title-14,-section-6023;
38	BIstheguardianoftheowneroristheexecutor, administrator-or-trustee-of-the-estate-of-the-owner,
40	C. Is the chief executive officer of the municipality,
42	school administrative unit or state agency that controls the use of publicly owned property; er
44	D. Is a mortgagee who has taken actual possession in
44 4 6	D. Is a mortgagee who has taken actual possession in accordance with applicable law. A mortgagee who has not taken actual possession is not the owner.: or

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	COMMITTEE	AMENDMENT "#" to H.P. 1069, L.D. 1504
		(1) Has legal title to any dwelling or premises;
2		
		(2) Has charge, care or control of any premises as
4		owner or agent of the owner and has authority to expend
		money for compliance with the state sanitary code or as
6		an executor, an administrator, a trustee or a guardian
i .		of the estate or the holder of legal title;
8		
		(3) Is a real estate property manager or other entity
10		that has the authority to fund capital or major
		property rehabilitation on the owner's behalf;
12		
		(4) Is an estate or trust of which the premises is a
14		part or the grantor or beneficiary of an estate or
1.6		trust; or
16		(E) To the apposition of unit among of a gordonium
18		(5) Is the association of unit owners of a condominium
10		or cooperative, which is considered as owner solely with respect to common areas and exterior surfaces and
20		fixtures of that condominium or cooperative.
		TIME TO THE CONTRACT OF COOPERSTOR
22	Sec. (6. 22 MRSA §1315, sub-§6-C is enacted to read:
24		Small preschool facility. "Small preschool facility"
		preschool facility, as defined in subsection 6-B,
26	licensed	to take no more than 12 children in its program.
	a . 1	7 00 MED CLA 01015 A C 4 5
28		7. 22 MRSA $\S1315$ -A, first \P , as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810,
	$\S18$, is an	mended to read:
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~ ~		commissioner may take any action that is in accordance
32		purposes of this chapter and is within the powers
2.4		n this Title to protect ehildren the public from lead
34	poisoning	<u> </u>
26	following	.
36	Sec	8 22 MPSA 81316 sub-881 and 2 as amounted by Dr. 1001 -
20		8. 22 MRSA §1316, sub-§§1 and 2, as amended by PL 1991, c. are further amended to read:
38	010, 319,	are further amended to read:
40	1.	Interiors. In or upon any exposed surface of a
- •		in or upon any exposed surface of a

- 1. Interiors. In or upon any exposed surface of a dwelling, ehildren's--home residential child-care facility or preschool facility;
- 2. Fixtures. In or upon any fixtures or other objects used, installed or located in or upon any exposed surface of a dwelling, ehildren's--heme residential child-care facility or preschool facility or intended to be so used, installed or located; and

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " to H.P. 1069, L.D. 1504

Sec. 9. 22 MRSA §1319-B, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810, §26, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§1319-B. Inspection of residential child-care facilities and preschool facilities

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The department shall adopt rules that require all residential child-care facilities and preschool facilities to have environmental lead inspections at least every 3 years except that environmental lead inspections are not required if the residential child-care facility or preschool facility has been certified by a lead inspector as lead-safe within the previous 3 years or has been certified as lead-free. As of July 1, 1998, a small preschool facility, residential child-care facility or preschool facility may not be licensed, registered, certified or otherwise approved or receive any state funds unless it is in compliance with this section.

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Sec. 10. 22 MRSA §1321, first \P , as amended by PL 1991, c. 810, §28, is further amended to read:

22 If the department determines that an environmental lead hazard exists in or on any dwelling, premises, ehildren's-home 24 residential child-care facility or preschool facility:

Sec. 11. 22 MRSA §1321, sub-§§1, 3 and 4, as amended by PL 1991, c. 810, §28, are further amended to read:

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- 1. Notice posted. The department shall post in or upon the dwelling, premises, ehildren's--home residential child-care facility or preschool facility, in a conspicuous place or places, notice of the existence of environmental lead hazard. Notice may not be removed until the department states that the environmental lead hazard no longer exists;
- The department shall give 36 Notice to owner; removal. notice of the existence of the environmental lead hazard to the owner and order that the lead-based substances be removed, 38 replaced or securely and permanently covered within 30 days of receipt of the notice. The department shall adopt rules for 40 removal, replacement or covering of the lead-based substance. If 42 the lead-based substances can not be removed, replaced or securely and permanently covered within 30 days, the department may grant an extension of reasonable time; and 44
 - 4. Sale of dwelling, residential facility or preschool facility. If, before the end of the 30-day period or extension, the owner sells the dwelling, premises, ehildren's---home residential child-care facility or preschool facility, the owner must notify the prospective buyer of the environmental lead

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hazard and the new owner must assume the responsibility of carrying out the requirements of this section within the specified time period-; and

Sec. 12. 22 MRSA §1321, sub-§5 is enacted to read:

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5. Abatement procedures. An individual performing abatement procedures authorized under this Act is subject to the standards and rules adopted under this Act, including the abatement and postabatement testing standards.

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Sec. 13. 22 MRSA §1322, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810, §29, is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

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If the owner decides to bring any residential dwelling or premises into compliance with this Act while a tenant is occupying a dwelling unit, the owner may move the tenant to a substitute dwelling unit upon reasonable notice as long as the owner pays reasonable moving expenses and any use and occupancy charges for a substitute dwelling unit that exceed the rent for the vacated dwelling unit for which the tenant remains responsible. "Substitute dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit of like or similar accommodation and in like or similar location that is lead-safe. If the tenant fails to accept the substitute dwelling unit selected by the owner while the owner is required to bring the vacated dwelling unit into compliance with this Act or the tenant fails to remain current in rent pursuant to the lease or tenancy at will under Title 14, section 6002, including the statutory period of right to cure, the owner is not obligated beyond 10 days after completion of remediation to reimburse the tenant for any expense or inconvenience other than moving expenses and any use and occupancy charges for the substitute dwelling unit selected by the owner that exceed the rent for the vacated dwelling unit.

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Sec. 14. 22 MRSA §1322-A, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810, §30, is amended to read:

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1. Prohibition. A person may not conduct environmental lead inspections or lead abatement unless that person is licensed by the department under this chapter or unless the person is at least 18 years of age and is performing lead abatement en-er in the dwelling unit of which the person is an the owner and occupant. This prohibition includes persons located in other states who offer lead-related services to residents of the State directly or through the mail.

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Sec. 15. 22 MRSA §1323, first \P , as amended by PL 1991, c. 810, §31, is further amended to read:

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "H" to H.P. 1069, L.D. 1504

	The department shall adopt rules to carry out the purposes
2	of this chapter and to ensure that state law relating to lead
	poisoning satisfies minimum requirements of federal law in all
4	respects. The rules may address, but are not limited to, the
	following:
6	•
	Sec. 16. 22 MRSA §1323, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 810,
8	§31, is amended to read:
10	3. Inspections; tests; abatement. Inspecting, testing and
_	abating lead in dwellings where children are at risk of lead
12	poisoning, in ehildren's-hemes residential child-care facilities
	and in preschool facilities;
14	and in probabour identification,
	Sec. 17. 22 MRSA §1324-A, as amended by PL 1991, c. 810, §32,
16	is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
18	§1324-A. Liability of owners: damages
20	The owner of any dwelling, premises, residential child-care
20	facility or preschool facility is liable for damages as a result
22	of lead poisoning in accordance with this section.
<i></i>	or read porsoning in accordance with this section.
24	1. Owner liable for damages. Subject to the limitation of
	liability under subsection 3, an owner is liable for all damages
26	caused by failure to perform the duties required under this
	chapter.
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	2. Punitive damages. Subject to the limitation of
30	liability under subsection 3, an owner who has received notice
30	under this chapter of an environmental lead hazard and who does
32	not satisfactorily correct or remove the environmental lead
	hazard is, in addition to subsection 1, subject to punitive
34	damages, which are treble the actual damages found.
J- T	damages, which are crebie the accuar damages round.
36	3. Limitation on award. In actions for damages, the claim
30	for and award of damages for all losses, except expenses for
38	medical care and treatment, including devices and aids, may not
30	exceed \$750,000 except for the following claims:
40	exceed programs.
10	A. Claims against lead abatement professionals licensed
42	under this chapter;
76	AUMAT CHIP CHURCELY
44	R Claims against an individual the marks on calls accepts
77	B. Claims against an individual who rents or sells property
16	to anyone with children, has knowledge of the presence of an
46	environmental lead hazard in a dwelling or dwelling unit and
	THE LODGEST HIS THE TO DISCULATE TO THE TRACE TO THE TRACE TO THE TOTAL TANGET AVE

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buyer the presence of lead paint; and

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " TO H.P. 1009, L.D. 1504
C. Claims against an individual who receives written
notification of the presence of an environmental lead hazard or of a child-poisoning incident and who fails or refuses to
take corrective measures, including interim controls, within
a 60-day period from the date of notification.
4. Repeal. This section is repealed April 15, 1996.
Sec. 18. 22 MRSA §1326, as amended by PL 1991, c. 810, §34,
is further amended to read:
§1326. Injunction requiring removal
If the lead-based substance remains an environmental lead
hazard at the expiration of 30 days or at the expiration of an
extension given by the commissioner pursuant to section 1321, the
State, in addition to any other remedies it has, may seek a mandatory injunction ordering the environmental lead hazard
removed by a suitable 3rd party at the expense of the owner of
the dwelling, premises, ehildren'shome residential child-care
<u>facility</u> or preschool facility.
Co. 10 22 MDCA \$1227
Sec. 19. 22 MRSA §1327 is enacted to read:
§1327. Essential maintenance practices
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an owner of a
building constructed prior to 1978 that is rented for residential
purposes or used as a residential child-care facility or a preschool facility may perform essential maintenance practices if
the owner:
1. Precautions. Takes all necessary precautions to avoid
creating lead hazards during any renovation, remodeling,
maintenance or repair project that disturbs a lead-based painted
surface pursuant to guidelines issued by the department. For purposes of essential maintenance practices, all paint is
presumed to be lead-based unless a certified inspector has
determined that it is not lead-based paint. The guidelines must
include:
A. A prohibition against paint removal by burning, water
blasting, dry scraping, power sanding or sandblasting,
unless undertaken with proper containment, cleanup and
disposal;
B A description of good work prostings and prosentions to
B. A description of good work practices and precautions to

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prevent the spread of lead dust, including limiting access to work areas to workers, covering the work area with

appropriate protective covering, protecting workers,

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COMMITTEE	AMENDMENT	"[]"	to	H.P.	1069,	L.D.	1504

2	protecting belongings of occupants by covering or removing them from the work area, wetting painted surfaces before disturbing the paint and wet sweeping debris; and
6	C. Appropriate cleaning of the work area at the conclusion of the work using methods designed to remove lead dust;
8	2. Checks. Performs visual checks of the property to identify deteriorated paint upon a change of tenant or within 12
10	months of the effective date of this subsection, whichever is sooner, and annually thereafter;
1.2	3. Removes or stabilizes paint. Promptly and safely
14	removes or stabilizes paint if more than one square foot of deteriorated paint is found on any interior surface, exterior
16	porch or exterior wall or surface or fixture within an exterior porch, and restore that surface within 30 days after visual
18	identification of deteriorated paint or within 30 days of receiving a written or oral report of deteriorated paint from a
20	tenant or from an owner of a child-care facility. If exterior repair work is identified after November 1st of any year, the
22	repair work may be delayed but must be commenced no later than May 31st of the following year;
24	A Papaira If were they are continuous square fact of
26	4. Repairs. If more than one contiguous square foot of deteriorated paint is found on any exterior wall, surface or fixture not covered by subsection 3 and is located in an area
28	frequented by children in warm weather, promptly and safely repairs and stabilizes the paint and restores the surface or
30	prohibits access to the area, surface or fixture to ensure that children can not come into contact with the deteriorated paint;
32	and
34	5. Provides information. Provides written lead-based paint hazard information to current and prospective tenants and to
36	current and prospective owners or managers of child-care or preschool facilities, including but not limited to information on
38	the importance of promptly reporting the presence of deteriorated paint to the owner or to the owner's agent. The notice must
40	include the name, address and telephone number of the owner or the owner's agent.'
42	
44	Further amend the bill by inserting at the end before the statement of fact the following:
46	·FISCAL NOTE
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The additional costs to respond to an increase in the number of inquiries and to adopt and administer the revised provisions

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	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "H" to H.P. 1069, L.D. 1504
2	of the Lead Poisoning Control Act can be absorbed by the Department of Human Services utilizing existing budgeted resources.'
4	resources.
6	STATEMENT OF FACT
8	This amendment replaces the bill. It clarifies certain definitions in the Lead Poisoning Control Act.
10	It expands the focus of the Act from protecting children to
12	protecting the public as a whole.
14	It limits the award of damages in nondeliberate cases for all losses except medical care and treatment involving lead
16	poisoning to \$750,000. This provision is repealed April 15, 1996.
18	It establishes guidelines for essential maintenance practices for all owners of dwellings rented for residential
20	purposes, residential child-care facilities and preschool facilities constructed prior to 1978.
22	It adds a fiscal note to the hill

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