MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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131st MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2024

Legislative Document

No. 2195

S.P. 934

In Senate, January 30, 2024

An Act to Protect Businesses from Fraudulent or Predatory Financial Settlements by Allowing Those Businesses Opportunities to Remove Architectural Barriers in Noncompliance with the Maine Human Rights Act

(AFTER DEADLINE)

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 205.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

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Presented by Senator DAUGHTRY of Cumberland. Cosponsored by Senators: HICKMAN of Kennebec, KEIM of Oxford, PIERCE of Cumberland, POULIOT of Kennebec.

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

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §4594-I is enacted to read:

§4594-I. Notice of noncompliance; cure period

Notwithstanding subchapter 7 or any other provision of law to the contrary, prior to the individual's filing a civil action under section 4621 or filing a complaint with the commission pursuant to section 4611 based on the failure of the owner of a place of public accommodation to remove an architectural barrier in that place of public accommodation, the individual shall comply with the provisions of this section. As used in this section, "architectural barrier" or "barrier" means a physical feature that limits or prevents a person with a disability from accessing a place of public accommodation to obtain the goods or services that are offered by the place of public accommodation and "owner" includes the operator, lessor or lessee of a place of public accommodation.

- 1. Notice. The individual shall provide notice to the owner of the place of public accommodation. The notice must:
 - A. Be in writing;

- B. Be delivered by regular mail;
- C. Contain a description of the architectural barrier specific enough to allow the owner to identify the barrier; and
- D. Specify in detail the circumstances under which the individual was actually limited in or prevented from accessing the place of public accommodation, including the address of the place of public accommodation, the date of the limitation or prevention, whether the individual requested assistance with removal of the architectural barrier and whether the barrier was temporary or permanent.
- 2. Response. Within 60 days following receipt of the notice required by subsection 1, the owner of the place of public accommodation shall provide to the individual, in writing, delivered by regular mail, a description of the steps the owner plans to take to remove the architectural barrier.
- 3. Removal of architectural barrier. If the owner provides a response pursuant to subsection 2, within 60 days of providing the response, the owner shall remove or make substantial progress in removing the architectural barrier.
- 4. Remedy. If the individual meets the requirements of subsection 1 and the owner of the place of public accommodation, within 60 days of receipt of the notice, fails to respond to the notice as required by subsection 2 and, within 60 days of providing a response, fails to remove or make substantial progress in removing the architectural barrier as required by subsection 3, the individual may file a complaint or a civil action under section 4611 or 4621.

37 SUMMARY

This bill amends the Maine Human Rights Act to provide the owner, operator, lessor or lessee of a place of public accommodation the opportunity to remove an architectural barrier to accessing a place of public accommodation to obtain goods or services by an individual who is disabled. An individual whose access was limited or prevented to a place

of public accommodation must provide written notice, including specifics about the circumstances of the limited or prevented access, to the owner, operator, lessor or lessee of the place of public accommodation. If the owner, operator, lessor or lessee fails to provide a response to the notice within 60 days and fails to remove or make substantial progress in removing the barrier to access within 60 days after providing the response, the individual may file a complaint with the Maine Human Rights Commission or file a civil action in the Superior Court.