4093

2013-2014 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

March 8, 2013

Introduced by Sen. MARCELLINO -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Investigations and Government Operations

AN ACT to amend the executive law, in relation to the definition of "place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" for the purposes of the human rights law

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subdivision 9 of section 292 of the executive law, as amended by chapter 262 of the laws of 1994, is amended to read as follows:

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9. The term "place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" shall include, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF SUCH PLACE IS A STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITY OR A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY, except as hereinafter specified, all places included in the meaning of such terms as: inns, taverns, road houses, hotels, motels, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, or restaurants, or eating houses, or any place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; buffets, saloons, barrooms, or any store, park or enclosure where spirituous or malt liquors are sold; ice cream parlors, tionaries, soda fountains, and all stores where ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, or where beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises; wholesale and retail stores and establishments dealing with goods or services of any kind, dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, bath-houses, swimming pools, laundries all other cleaning establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, theatres, motion picture houses, airdromes, roof gardens, music halls, race skating rinks, amusement and recreation parks, trailer camps, resort camps, fairs, bowling alleys, golf courses, gymnasiums, galleries, billiard and pool parlors; garages, all public conveyances

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

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operated on land or water or in the air, as well as the stations and terminals thereof; travel or tour advisory services, agencies or 3 bureaus; public halls [and], PUBLIC ROOMS, public elevators, PUBLIC AREAS of [buildings and structures occupied by two or more 5 tenants, or by the owner and one or more tenants] ANY BUILDING OR STRUC-6 TURE. Such term shall not include [public libraries,] kindergartens, 7 primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges and 8 universities, extension courses, and all educational institutions under the supervision of the regents of the state of New York; any such 9 10 [public library,] kindergarten, primary and secondary school, 11 college, university, professional school, extension course or other education facility, supported in whole or in part by public funds or by 12 13 contributions solicited from the general public; or any institution, 14 club or place of accommodation which proves that it is in its nature 15 distinctly private. In no event shall an institution, club or place of accommodation be considered in its nature distinctly private if it has 16 17 more than one hundred members, provides regular meal service and regu-18 larly receives payment for dues, fees, use of space, facilities, 19 services, meals or beverages directly or indirectly from or on behalf of a nonmember for the furtherance of trade or business. An institution, 20 21 club, or place of accommodation which is not deemed distinctly private pursuant to this subdivision may nevertheless apply such selective 22 23 criteria as it chooses in the use of its facilities, in evaluating 24 applicants for membership and in the conduct of its activities, so long 25 as such selective criteria do not constitute discriminatory practices under this article or any other provision of law. For the purposes of 26 this section, a corporation incorporated under the benevolent orders law 27 or described in the benevolent orders law but formed under any other law 28 29 of this state or a religious corporation incorporated under the education law or the religious corporations law shall be deemed to be in its 30 31 nature distinctly private. 32

No institution, club, organization or place of accommodation which sponsors or conducts any amateur athletic contest or sparring exhibition and advertises or bills such contest or exhibition as a New York state championship contest or uses the words "New York state" in its announcements shall be deemed a private exhibition within the meaning of this section.

- S 2. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subdivision 2 of section 296 of the executive law, as added by chapter 394 of the laws of 2007, are amended to read as follows:
- (c) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, "discriminatory practice" includes:
- (i) a refusal to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless such person can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations;
- (ii) a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden;
- (iii) a refusal to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and

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transportation barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where such removal is readily achievable; [and]

- (iv) WHERE SUCH PERSON IS A LOCAL OR STATE GOVERNMENT ENTITY, REFUSAL TO REMOVE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS, AND COMMUNICATION BARRIERS THAT ARE STRUCTURAL IN NATURE, IN EXISTING FACILITIES, AND TRANSPORTA-TION BARRIERS IN EXISTING VEHICLES AND RAIL PASSENGER CARS USED BY AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRANSPORTING INDIVIDUALS (NOT INCLUDING BARRIERS CAN ONLY BE REMOVED THROUGH THE RETROFITTING OF VEHICLES OR RAIL PASSEN-GER CARS BY THE INSTALLATION OF A HYDRAULIC OR OTHER LIFT), WHERE SUCH REMOVAL DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN UNDUE BURDEN; EXCEPT AS SET FORTH PARAGRAPH (E) OF THIS SUBDIVISION; NOTHING IN THIS SECTION WOULD REQUIRE ENTITY TO: NECESSARILY MAKE EACH OF ITS EXISTING FACILITIES ACCESSIBLE TO AND USABLE BY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES; ACTION THAT WOULD THREATEN OR DESTROY THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF AN HISTORIC PROPERTY; OR TO MAKE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN EXISTING FACILITIES WHERE OTHER METHODS ARE EFFECTIVE IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SECTION;
- (V) where such person can demonstrate that the removal of a barrier under subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph is not readily achievable, a failure to make such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations available through alternative methods if such methods are readily achievable.
 - (d) For the purposes of this subdivision:
- (i) "Readily achievable" means easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense. In determining whether an action is readily achievable, factors to be considered include:
 - (A) the nature and cost of the action needed under this subdivision;
- (B) the overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the action; the number of persons employed at such facility; the effect on expenses and resources or the impact otherwise of such action upon the operation of the facility;
- (C) the overall financial resources of the place of public accommodation, resort or amusement; the overall size of the business of such a place with respect to the number of its employees; the number, type and location of its facilities; and
- (D) the type of operation or operations of the place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, including the composition, structure and functions of the workforce of such place; the geographic separateness, administrative or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities in question to such place.
 - (ii) "Auxiliary aids and services" include:
- (A) qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments;
- (B) qualified readers, taped texts or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments;
 - (C) acquisition or modification of equipment or devices; and
 - (D) other similar services and actions.
- (iii) "Undue burden" means significant difficulty or expense. In determining whether an action would result in an undue burden, factors to be considered shall include:
 - (A) The nature and cost of the action needed under this article;

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(B) The overall financial resources of the site or sites involved in the action; the number of persons employed at the site; the effect on expenses and resources; legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation, including crime prevention measures; or the impact otherwise of the action upon the operation of the site;

- (C) The geographic separateness, and the administrative or fiscal relationship of the site or sites in question to any parent corporation or entity;
- (D) If applicable, the overall financial resources of any parent corporation or entity; the overall size of the parent corporation or entity with respect to the number of its employees; the number, type, and location of its facilities; and
- (E) If applicable, the type of operation or operations of any parent corporation or entity, including the composition, structure, and functions of the workforce of the parent corporation or entity.
- 16 S 3. This act shall take effect on the one hundred twentieth day after 17 it shall have become a law.