MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	SECOND R	EGULAR SE	SSION
	ONE HUNDRED ANI	O TWELFTH	LEGISLATURE
Legislative	Document		No. 2119
H.P. 1504			Representatives, March 4, 1986
Matters in C Reference	ourt pursuant to Priv	ate and Specing Committee	e Commission to Study Family ial Law 1985, Chapter 65. e on Judiciary suggested and
			EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
	STATi	E OF MAIN	E
	IN THE YI NINETEEN HUNI	EAR OF OU	
	CT to Create the District Courull-time, Appoi	ct and to	
Be it ena follows:	cted by the Peo	ople of the	he State of Maine as
	1. 4 MRSA §1 408, §1, is fu		¶, as enacted by PL nded to read:
Departmen regulatie be respon dicial De litigatio business reports orders an cient op	ns and orders of sible for the expartment and for therein and in all courts. from all court dregulations of the proper admin	accordance of the Superficient or the experiment of the Chies of the C	nce with the rules, preme Judicial Court, operation of the Jupeditions dispatch of

- vision of the District Court as provided under section 152-A, subsection 4.
- 3 Sec. 2. 4 MRSA §17, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:
- 2-A. Family Division of the District Court. Establish a uniform docket for the Family Division of the District Court as required under section 152-A, subsection 5, and assist with the scheduling of courtrooms for use by the Family Division of the District Court as required by section 152-A, subsection to 6;
- 11 Sec. 3. 4 MRSA §152, sub-§4, as repealed and re-12 placed by PL 1983, c. 796, sub-§1, is repealed and 13 the following enacted in its place:
- 4. Exclusive jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction, not concurrent with that of the Superior Court or Probate Court, of:
- 17 <u>A. Actions for divorce or annulment of marriage</u> 18 under Title 19, chapter 14;
- B. Actions for judicial separation under Title 19, chapter 11;
- 21 C. Actions for parenting and support when par-22 ents live apart under Title 19, section 214;
- D. Actions to determine paternity under Title 19, chapter 5, subchapter III;
- E. Actions for support of a spouse or child under Title 19, chapter 7, subchapter I;
- F. Actions under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, Title 19, chapter 7, subchapter II;
- 30 <u>G. Actions under the Uniform Civil Liability for</u> 31 Support Act, Title 19, chapter 7, subchapter III;
- 32 <u>H. Actions under the Uniform Child Custody Ju-</u> 33 risdiction Act, Title 19, chapter 16;

- I. Actions for protection from abuse under Title
 19, chapter 14, except as limited emergency jurisdiction is given to the Superior Court under
 Title 19, section 765, subsection 2;
- J. Actions to waive marriage intentions under Title 19, section 61, except as emergency jurisdiction in other courts is authorized under Title 19, section 61;
- 9 <u>K. Actions for consent to the marriage of a mi-</u> 10 nor under Title 19, section 62;
- 11 <u>L. Actions concerning a caution to marriage un-</u>
 12 der Title 19, section 92;
- M. Actions for change of name under Title 19, section 781;
- N. Actions to protect children under Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter IV, except as limited emergency jurisdiction is given to the Superior

18 Court under Title 22, section 4031, subsection 2,

19 paragraph C;

- 20 <u>O. Actions to terminate parental rights under</u> 21 <u>Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VI;</u>
- P. Actions for a medical treatment order under
 Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VIII;
- 24 <u>Q. Actions for emancipation of a juvenile under</u> 25 <u>Title 15, section 3506-A;</u>
- 26 R. Adjudications of juvenile crimes under Title 27 15, chapter 501;
- 28 S. Actions for involuntary hospitalization of 29 mentally ill persons under Title 34-B, chapter 3, 30 subchapter IV, article III, except as emergency
- 31 jurisdiction in other courts is authorized under
- Title 34-B, section 3863, subsection 3;
- 33 T. Actions for involuntary admissions of mental-34 ly retarded persons under Title 34-B, chapter 5, 35 subchapter III, article III;

- 1 <u>U. Actions for sterilizations under Title 34-B,</u> 2 chapter 7; and
- 3 V. Actions to enforce truancy laws under Title 4 20-A, section 5053.
- 5 W. Small claims actions under Title 14, chapter 738.
- Sec. 4. 4 MRSA §152, sub-§5, ¶A, as repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 796, §1, is repealed.
- 9 Sec. 5. 4 MRSA §152, 3rd ¶ from the end, as re-10 pealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 796, §1, is re-11 pealed.
- 12 Sec. 6. 4 MRSA §152-A is enacted to read:
- 13 §152-A. Family Division of the District Court
- 14 1. Legislative findings and purpose. The Legis-15 lature finds that establishment of a Family Division 16 of the District Court will enhance the sensitive han-17 dling of family matters through insulation of family 18 cases from other civil and criminal court cases, more 19 expeditious resolution of family cases and increased 20 uniformity and continuity in the handling of family 21 disputes and problems. Through establishment of a Family Division of the District Court, the Legisla-22 23 ture seeks to encourage nonadversarial resolutions of 24 family disputes, development of judicial expertise in 25 family matters, coordination of services for families and provision of appropriate facilities for the hear-26 27 ing of family cases.
- 28 2. Family division; jurisdiction. There is es-29 tablished the Family Division of the District Court 30 to have jurisdiction over the following actions:
- A. Actions for divorce or annulment of marriage under Title 19, chapter 13;
- B. Actions for judicial separation under Title 19, chapter 11;
- 35 C. Actions for parenting and support when par-36 ents live apart under Title 19, section 214;

- D. Actions to determine paternity under Title
 19, chapter 5, subchapter III;
- 3 E. Actions for support of a spouse or child under Title 19, chapter 7, subchapter I;
- 5 F. Actions under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforce-6 ment of Support Act, Title 19, chapter 7, sub-7 chapter II;
- 8 G. Actions under the Uniform Civil Liability for Support Act, Title 19, chapter 7, subchapter III;
- H. Actions under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, Title 19, chapter 16;
- 12 I. Actions for protection from abuse under Title 13 19, chapter 14;
- J. Actions to waive marriage intentions under Title 19, section 61;
- 16 K. Actions for consent to the marriage of a mi-17 nor under Title 19, section 62;
- 18 L. Actions concerning a caution to marriage un-19 der Title 19, section 92;
- 20 <u>M. Actions for change of name under Title 19,</u> 21 section 781;
- N. Actions to protect children under Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter IV;
- 24 O. Actions to terminate parental rights under 25 Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VI;
- 26 P. Actions for a medical treatment order under 27 Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VIII;
- Q. Actions for emancipation of a juvenile under Title 15, section 3506-A;
- R. Adjudications of juvenile crimes under Title 15, chapter 501;

S. Actions for involuntary hospitalization of mentally ill persons under Title 34-B, chapter 3, subchapter IV, article III;

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- T. Actions for involuntary admissions of mentally retarded persons under Title 34-B, chapter 5, subchapter III, article III;
- U. Actions for sterilizations under Title 34-B, chapter 7; and
- V. Actions to enforce truancy laws under Title 20-A, section 5053.
- In actions for protection from abuse under Title 19, chapter 14, the Superior Court shall have the limited emergency jurisdiction authorized in Title 19, section 765, subsection 2. In actions to protect children under Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter IV, the Superior Court shall have the limited emergency jurisdiction authorized in Title 22, section 4031, subsection 1, paragraph C. In actions to waive marriage intentions under Title 19, section 61, the Supreme Judicial Court, Superior Court and Probate Court shall have the emergency jurisdiction authorized in that section. In actions for involuntary hospitalization of mentally ill persons under Title chapter 3, subchapter IV, article III, the Superior Court and the Probate Court shall have the emergency jurisdiction authorized in Title 34-B, section 3863, subsection 3.
- 3. Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court. The Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court shall present to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court recommendations for the assignment of Superior Court Justices, District Court Judges, Probate Court Judges and Administrative Court Judges to the Family Division of the District Court. The Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court shall consult with the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the Chief Judge and other Deputy Chief Judge of the District Court, the Chief Judge of the Probate Court and the Administrative Court Judge in the preparation of these recommendations. The Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court shall have

the administrative responsibility for the Family Division of the District Court delegated to that judge by section 162 and the Chief Judge of the District Court.

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- 4. Family division judges. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall assign justices and judges of the Superior Court, District Court, Probate Court and Administrative Court as family division judges. The Chief Justice shall assign, as family division judges, those judges having an interest or demonstrated ability in the handling of sensitive family matters.
 - In making these assignments, the Chief Justice shall consider the unique needs of each district of the District Court and the caseloads of all the judges available to serve as family division judges within a Chief Justice shall seek to assign The district. judges to the family division who can devote full time or a majority of their time to hearing cases within that division, though in some districts certain family division judges may need to devote less than 1/2 of the time to hearing cases within that division. Assignment of family division judges shall be done so as to maintain the system of resident District Court Judges established by section 157, subsection 1, paragraph A. Assignment as a family division judge shall be for a 2-year term with, if requested by the judge, at least a 6-month assignment completely outside of the family division after expiration of the 2-year term.
 - 5. Family division docket. The Administrative Office of the Court shall establish a uniform method for docketing all cases filed within the Family Division of the District Court to be used by all offices of the divisions of the District Court where family division cases are filed. Assistants of the State Court Administrator assigned to the District Court shall assist the District Court with implementation of the family division docket, training of clerks or deputy clerks to handle the family division docket and familiarization of the clerks handling the family division docket with the social service agencies that may be involved in family division cases.

6. Courtrooms. The courtrooms of the Superior Court, District Court, Probate Court and Administrative Court shall be available for the hearing of cases of the Family Division of the District Court. Assistants of the State Court Administrator assigned to the District Court shall work with the clerks of all courts and the registers of probate to assist with the scheduling of the use of courtrooms by the Family Division of the District Court. The family division shall seek to use courtrooms providing the most privacy possible for the hearing of family cases.

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- 7. Mediation. The Family Division of the District Court may at any time, in any case under its jurisdiction, refer the parties to mediation on any issues.
- 8. Other services. The family division shall assure that assessments and dispositions of family cases include appropriate social and other services available to families. The family division may appoint a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate in any family case. When a custody study is necessary in any family case, the family division shall encourage parties who can afford to pay for the study to agree, for the purpose of reducing delay, upon the use of an independent mental health professional, educator, family practice attorney or other qualified professional to conduct the study.
- 9. Continuing education. All judges assigned to the Family Division of the District Court, any other interested judges and all members of the advisory committee established under subsection 10 shall meet annually at a conference sponsored by the Judicial Department to discuss and receive continuing education in family matters and services available to families. Other court personnel, family practice attorneys, social service providers, mediators and others involved with family cases may be included in the conference.
- 10. Advisory Committee on Family Matters. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall appoint the Advisory Committee on Family Matters to advise the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division.

- The Chief Justice shall appoint not less than 10 nor 1 more than 15 members to the committee. Committee 2 3 membership shall include family practice attorneys, mediators, court personnel, social service providers 4 5 and others involved with family cases. Committee 6 members shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Jusfor whatever terms the Chief Justice sets. 7 8 Committee members shall not receive any compensation 9 for their committee work.
- 10 The advisory committee shall meet when a meeting is called by the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Divi-11 12 sion of the District Court. The committee shall ad-1.3 vise the Deputy Chief Judge on the overall functioning of the Family Division of the District Court, 14 including the usage of mediation, guardians ad litem, 15 court-appointed special advocates and other nonjudi-16 17 cial services.
- 18 Sec. 7. 4 MRSA $\S157$, sub- $\S1$, \PA , as amended by 19 PL 1985, c. 434, §2, is further amended to read:

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- The Governor, subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary and to confirmation by Legislature, shall appoint to the District Court 8 judges at large and 15 judges. At one judge shall be appointed in each district who shall be a resident of the district, except that in District 3 there shall be 2 judges appointed who shall be residents of the district and in District 9 there shall be 2 judges appointed who shall be residents of the district. Each District Court Judge shall have a term of office of 7 years.
- To be eligible for appointment as a District Judge, a person shall be a member of the bar 34 State. The term "District Judge" shall include the Chief Judge, Deputy Chief Judges, 36 the judges appointed from the districts and the judges at large.
- 39 Sec. 8. 4 MRSA §157, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by 40 PL 1985, c. 506, Pt. B, §1, is further amended to 41 read:

- B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge. The Chief Judge, with the advice and consent of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall designate one of the District Court Judges as Deputy Chief Judge who shall of the Family Division of the District Court and another of the District Court Judges as Deputy Chief Judge of the remaining division or divisions of the District Court. The Chief Judge, with the advice and consent of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall designate one of the Deputy Chief Judges to have all the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Chief Judge when the Chief Judge is unable to perform them because of illness, absence or disability.
- Sec. 9. 4 MRSA §157, sub-§3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 863, Pt. B, §§7 and 45, is amended to read:
- 3. Deputy Chief Judge; salary. The Deputy Chief Judge Judges of the District Court shall receive a salary salaries equal to 102.5% of the salary of an Associate Judge of the District Court.
 - Sec. 10. 4 MRSA §157-E is enacted to read:
- §157-E. Judge or Active Retired Judge of the Superior Court, Probate Court or Administrative Court to sit in the Family Division of the District Court
- A Judge or Active Retired Judge of the Probate Court or Administrative Court or a Justice or Active Retired Justice of the Superior Court may be assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to sit in the Family Division of the District Court. When so directed, the judge or justice shall have the authority and jurisdiction therein as if the judge or justice were a regular judge of the District Court. Whenever the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court so directs, the judge or justice may hear all matters and issue all orders, notices, decrees and judgments that any Judge of the Family Division of the District Court may hear and issue.

- No judge or justice so sitting in the Family Division of the District Court may act in any case in
 which the judge or justice sat in the Probate Court,
 Administrative Court or Superior Court nor in which
 the judge or justice otherwise has an interest.
- 6 Sec. 11. 4 MRSA §159, as amended by PL 1983, c. 7 131, §1, is further amended to read:
- 8 §159. Clerks, clerical assistants; appointment; com9 pensation

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For each division and for the office of the Chief Judge, the Chief Judge shall appoint such clerks deputy clerks as may be necessary. For each division where cases are filed in the Family Division of the District Court, the Chief Judge shall appoint a clerk or deputy clerk or clerks to handle the docket of the family division with the assistance provided for in section 152-A, subsection 5. If the business of division does not require the full-time service of a clerk, the Chief Judge may appoint a part-time clerk for such division. Whenever the clerk is unable to perform the duties of his office or so directs, his deputy shall have all the power and perform all the duties of clerk. Whenever a clerk is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties as clerk there is no deputy clerk authorized or available to exercise the powers and perform the duties of and an existing or immediate session of the court renders it necessary, the Chief Judge may designate a clerk pro tempore who shall have the same powers duties of the clerk.

Sec. 12. 4 MRSA §162 is amended by adding after the 2nd paragraph a new paragraph to read:

The facilities of the Probate Court and Administrative Court in each county, when that court is not in session, shall be available for use by the Family Division of the District Court of that district in which these facilities are located. Arrangement for use of these facilities shall be made, with the consent of the Chief Judge, by the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court with the assistance provided for in section 152-A, subsection 6.

- 1 Sec. 13. 4 MRSA §164, sub-§18 is enacted to 2 read:
- 3 . Family Division of the District Court. Delegate administrative responsibility for the Family Division of the District Court to the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court as the Chief Judge deems appropriate and as is consistent with section 152-A, subsection 3.
 - Sec. 14. 4 MRSA §251 is amended to read:

§251. General jurisdiction

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Each judge may take the probate of wills grant letters testamentary or of administration on the estates of all deceased persons who, at the time of their death, where inhabitants or residents of his county or who, not being residents of the State, died leaving estate to be administered in his county, or whose estate is afterwards found therein; and has jurisdiction of all matters relating to the settlement estates. He may grant leave to adopt chilsuch dren, and change the names of persons these children, appoint quardians for minors and others according to law, and has jurisdiction as to persons under guardiand as to whatever else is conferred on him anship, by law.

25 Sec. 15. 4 MRSA §301, as amended by PL 1981, c. 26 40, §1, is further amended to read:

§301. Terms; salary; fees

Judges of Probate are elected or appointed provided in the Constitution. Only attorneys at law admitted to the general practice of law in this State and resident therein may be elected or appointed Judges of Probate. Their election is effected and determined as is provided respecting county commissionand they enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January following, but, when appointed to fill vacancies, their terms commence on their appointment-

Judges of Probate in the several counties shall receive annual salaries as set forth in section 301-A or Title 30, section 2.

The fees to which Judges of Probate are entitled by law in those counties where Judges of Probate are elected officials shall be taxed and collected paid over by the registers of probate to the county treasurers by the 15th day of every month following the month in which they were collected for the use of their counties with the exception of the fees provided in section 304, which shall be retained by the judge who collects the same in addition to his salary.

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The fees to which Judges of Probate are entitled by law in those counties for which Judges of Probate are appointed under section 301-A, subsection shall be taxed and collected and paid by the registers of probate to the Treasurer of State by the 15th day of every month following the month in which they were collected. Each register of probate shall pay to the Treasurer of State 90% of the fees collected during the previous month. The remaining 10% shall be retained for the county by the register of probate and accounted for to the county treasurer. The Treasurer of State shall credit all revenue received under this section to the General Fund.

Sec. 16. 4 MRSA §301-A is enacted to read:

- §301-A. Full-time, appointed Probate Court Judges; regions; salaries
- 27 1. Full-time Probate Judges. There is established a Probate Court system for the State with 28 29 full-time, appointed Probate Court Judges. The Pro-30 bate Court Judges appointed under this section shall 31 be members of the Judicial Department and subject to 32 supervision under section 1.

This section effectuates the repeal of the Constitu-34 tion of Maine, Article VI, Section 6, as provided 35 Resolves 1967, chapter 77. Elected Judges of Probate 36 whose terms expire on January 1, 1987, and January 1, 1989, may complete these terms though Article VI, 37 38 Section 6, is repealed when this section becomes ef-39 fective. A vacancy occurring in any of these of-40 fices, prior to the expiration of the officeholder's 41 term, by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be 42 filled by the Governor by appointment, and the person

following regions from January 1, 1987, to Decem-11 12 ber 31, 1988: 13 (1) Region 1 consisting of Cumberland Coun-14 ty and York County; (2) Region 2 consisting of Kennebec County 15 and Androscoggin County; and 16 17 (3) Region 3 consisting of Franklin County, Penobscot County and Hancock County. 18 B. Beginning on January 1, 1989, and thereafter, 19 20 the Probate Court Judges appointed under para-21 graph A shall serve the following regions in the 22 following manner. 23 (1) The judge appointed to serve Region 1 24 in paragraph A shall serve a Region 1 con-25 sisting of Cumberland County. (2) The judge appointed to serve Region 2 26 27 in paragraph A shall serve a Region 3 con-28 sisting of Kennebec County, Androscoggin 29 County and Lincoln County. 30 (3) The judge appointed to serve Region 3 31 in paragraph A shall serve a Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot 32 33 County. C. The Governor, subject to review by the joint 34 standing committee of the Legislature having ju-35 36 risdiction over judiciary and to confirmation by the Legislature, shall appoint to the Probate 37

so appointed shall serve until the expiration of the

2. Appointment. Probate Court Judges shall be

A. The Governor, subject to review by the joint

standing committee of the Legislature having ju-

risdiction over judiciary and to confirmation by the Legislature, shall appoint to the Probate

Court so that they may begin their terms on January 1, 1987, 3 judges, one to serve each of the

term of the officeholder replaced.

appointed as follows.

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1	Court after January 7, 1987, so that they may be-
2	gin their terms on January 1, 1989, 3 judges, one
3	to serve each of the following regions:
4 · 5	(1) Region 2 consisting of York County and Oxford County;
6	(2) Region 4 consisting of Waldo County,
7	Knox County, Hancock County and Washington
8	County; and
9	(3) Region 6 consisting of Franklin County,
10	Somerset County and Piscataquis County.
11	2. Regions. On and after January 1, 1989, the
12	State is divided into 6 probate regions with one Pro-
13	bate Court Judge serving each region as described in
14	subsection 1:
15	A. Region 1 consisting of Cumberland County and
16	Sagadahoc County;
17	B. Region 2 consisting of York County and Oxford
18	County;
10	G. Denien 2 consisting of Vennels of Country
19	C. Region 3 consisting of Kennebec County,
19 20	C. Region 3 consisting of Kennebec County, Androscoggin County and Lincoln County;
20	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County;
20 21 22	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County;
20 21 22 23	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and
20 21 22	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County;
20 21 22 23 24	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and
20 21 22 23 24 25	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County,
20 21 22 23 24	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Jus-
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataguis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall be re-
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataquis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall be responsible for the operation of the Probate Court.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataquis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall be responsible for the operation of the Probate Court. The Chief Judge of the Probate Court shall also per-
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataquis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall be responsible for the operation of the Probate Court. The Chief Judge of the Probate Court shall also perform such additional duties as may be assigned to him
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Androscoggin County and Lincoln County; D. Region 4 consisting of Waldo County, Knox County, Hancock County and Washington County; E. Region 5 consisting of Aroostook County and Penobscot County; and F. Region 6 consisting of Franklin County, Somerset County and Piscataquis County. 3. Chief Judge. After January 1, 1989, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the Probate Court Judges as Chief Judge of the Probate Court. He shall serve at the pleasure and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall be responsible for the operation of the Probate Court. The Chief Judge of the Probate Court shall also per-

- 4. Salaries. The Probate Court Judges appointed under this section shall receive salaries equal to those and following the periods for District Court Judges established in section 157, subsection 4. The Chief Judge of the Probate Court shall receive a salary equal to 105% of the salary of a Probate Court Judge. Other than for the purposes of this subsection, the term "Probate Court Judge" includes the Chief Judge of the Probate Court.
 - Sec. 17. 4 MRSA §304 is amended to read:

§304. Equity and contested cases; time and place of hearing

Elected Judges of Probate may hold hearings for matters in equity and contested cases at such time and place in the county as the elected Judge of Probate may appoint and. Probate Court Judges appointed under section 301-A may hold hearings in equity and contested cases at such time and place in the county as the Chief Judge of the Probate Court may appoint. Judges of Probate may make all necessary orders and decrees relating thereto, and when hearings are held at other places than those fixed for holding the regular terms of court, the elected judge shall be allowed, in addition to his regular salary, \$5 per day and actual expenses which shall be paid by the State unless otherwise provided by law.

- Sec. 18. 4 MRSA §306, as amended by PL 1965, c. 513, §5-A, is further amended to read:
- 29 §306. Interchange of judicial duties; expenses

During the sickness, absence from the State or inability of any elected Judge of Probate to hold the regular terms of his court, such terms, at his request or that of the register of the county, may be held by the judge of any other county. The elected judges may interchange service or perform each others' duties when they find it necessary or convenient, and in case of a vacancy in the office of a an elected judge, all necessary terms of the probate court for the county may, at the request of the register, be held by the judge of another county until the vacancy is filled. The orders, decrees and deci-

- sions of the judge holding such terms have the same force and validity as if made by the judge of the county in which such terms are held.
 - When any elected Judge of Probate holds court or a hearing in any probate matter, or in equity, in any county other than the one in which he resides, such judge shall be reimbursed by the county in which such court or hearing is held for his expenses actually and reasonably incurred, upon presentation to the county commissioners of said the county of a detailed statement of such expenses.
- 12 Sec. 19. 4 MRSA §451, as repealed and replaced 13 by PL 1985, c. 506, Pt. A, §1-A, is amended to read:

§451. Establishment

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15 A Judicial Council, as established by Title 5, section 12004, subsection 10, shall make a continuous 16 17 study of the organization, rules and methods of pro-18 cedure and practice of the judicial system of the 19 State, the work accomplished and the results produced 20 by that system and its various parts. The council 21 shall be composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, who shall also serve as chairman, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Superior 22 23 24 Court, the Chief Judge of the District Court, the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the Dis-25 trict Court, the other Deputy Chief Judge of the Dis-26 27 trict Court and the Dean of the University of Maine 28 School of Law, each to serve ex officio, and an Ac-Supreme Judicial 29 Retired Justice of the tive or 30 Court, one Justice of the Superior Court, one Judge 31 of the District Court, one elected Judge of a Probate Court, one appointed Judge of the Probate Court after 32 33 January 1, 1987, to be replaced by the Chief Judge of the Probate Court after January 1, 1989, one clerk of the judicial courts, 2 members of the bar and 6 lay-34 35 36 men, to be appointed by the Governor. The 37 ments by the Governor shall be for such periods, not 38 exceeding 4 years, as he shall determine.

- 39 Sec. 20. 5 MRSA $\S12004$, sub- $\S10$, \PA , sub- $\P(46-A)$ 40 is enacted to read:
- 41 (46-A) Judiciary: Advisory Com- Not Author- 4 MRSA

1	Family Law	mittee on	ized	§152-A
2		Family Mat-		
3		ters		

- 4 Sec. 21. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§15, as amended by 5 PL 1979, c. 681, §38, is further amended to read:
- 6 15. <u>Juvenile Court.</u> "Juvenile Court" means the 7 <u>Family Division of the District Court exercising</u> the 8 <u>jurisdiction conferred</u> by section 3101.
- 9 Sec. 22. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§1, as amended by PL 10 1979, c. 681, §38, is further amended to read:
- 1. Family Division of the District Court as Juvenile Court. The Family Division of the District
 Court shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred by
 this Part and, when exercising such jurisdiction,
 shall be known and referred to as the Juvenile Court.
- 16 Sec. 23. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§2, ¶E, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 619, §3, is amended to read:
- 18 E. Juvenile Courts shall have jurisdiction con-19 current with the <u>Family Division of the</u> District 20 Courts over petitions for emancipation brought 21 under section 3506-A.
- 22 Sec. 24. 15 MRSA §3506-A, sub-§1, as enacted by 23 PL 1981, c. 619, § 12, is amended to read:
- 1. <u>Petition for emancipation</u>. If a juvenile is
 16 years of age or older and refuses to live in the
 home provided by his parents, guardian or custodian,
 he may request the <u>Family Division of the District</u>
 Court in the division in which his parents, guardian
 or custodian resides to appoint counsel for him to
 petition for emancipation.
- 31 Sec. 25. 18-A MRSA §1-501, first ¶, as enacted 32 by PL 1979, c. 540, §1, is amended to read:
- Registers of probate are shall be elected or appeinted as provided in the Constitution by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in, at the biennial election on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and shall

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hold their offices for 4 years, commencing on the first day of January next after their elections. Va-
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      cancies occurring in these offices by death, resigna-
      tion or otherwise, shall be filled by election in
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      this paragraph at the November election, next after
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      their occurrence. In the meantime, the Governor may
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      fill these vacancies by appointment, and the person
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      so appointed shall hold their offices until the first
      day of January next after the election. Their The
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      election of a register of probate is effected and de-
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      termined as is provided respecting county commission-
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      ers by Title 30, chapter 1, and they enter upon the
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      discharge of their duties on the first day of January
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      following; but the term of those appointed to fill
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      vacancies commences immediately. All registers,
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      fore acting, shall give bond to the treasurer of
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      their county with sufficient sureties in the sum of
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      $2,500,
               except that this sum shall be $10,000 for
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      Cumberland County. Every register, having executed
      such bond, shall file it in the office of the clerk
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      of the county commissioners of his county, to be pre-
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      sented to them at their next meeting for approval.
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      After the bond has been so approved, the clerk shall
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      record it and certify the fact thereon, and retaining
      a copy thereof, deliver the original to the register,
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      who shall deliver it to the treasurer of the county
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      within 10 days after its approval, to be filed in his
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      office.
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          Sec. 26. 18-A MRSA \S1-602, \P(2), as repealed and
      replaced by PL 1983, c. 262, §1, is repealed and the
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      following enacted in its place:
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          (2) For receiving and entering each petition to
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          probate a will, including foreign wills, and each
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          petition for the administration of an estate in
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          intestacy when the value of the estate is:
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               (i) For filing a will without probate, $10;
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               (ii) $10,000 and under, $50;
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               (iii) $10,001 to $20,000, $60;
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               (iv) $20,001 to $30,000, $70;
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               (v) $30,001 to $40,000, $80;
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1	(vi) \$40,001 to \$50,000, \$90;
2	(vii) \$50,001 to \$75,000, \$115;
3	(viii) \$75,001 to \$150,000, \$150;
4	(ix) \$150,001 to \$250,000, \$200;
5	(x) \$250,001 to \$500,000, \$250; or
6	(xi) More than \$500,000, \$300.
7 8	<pre>Sec. 27. 18-A MRSA §1-602, ¶(5), as enacted by PL 1979, c. 540, §1, is amended to read:</pre>
9 10 11	(5) For filing a petition for appointment as guardian or conservator, or for other protective proceedings, $$5 \ \underline{$50}$.
12 13	Sec. 28. 18-A MRSA $\S1-602$, $\P(6)$, as amended by PL 1979, c. 719, $\S3$, is further amended to read:
14 15	(6) For filing application for involuntary hospitalization, $\$\9 $\$20$.
16 17	Sec. 29. 18-A MRSA §1-602, $\P\P(7)$ and (8) are enacted to read:
18 19	(7) For filing a joint petition for appointment as guardian and conservator, \$100.
20	(8) For filing any other formal proceeding, \$20.
21 22	Sec. 30. 18-A MRSA §1-603, as amended by PL 1981, c. 40, §3, is further amended to read:
23	§1-603. Registers to account monthly for fees
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Registers of probate shall account for each calendar month under oath to the county treasurers or Treasurer of State, as provided in Title 4, section 301, for all fees received by them or payable to them by virtue of the office, specifying the items, and shall pay the whole amount for each calendar month to the treasurers of their respective counties or Treasurer of State, as applicable, not later than the 15th day of the following month.

Sec. 31. 19 MRSA §61, 2nd ¶, as amended by PL 1983, c. 686, §1, is further amended to read:

Upon application by both of the parties to an intended marriage, when both parties are residents this State or both parties are nonresidents, or upon application of the party residing within the when one of the parties is a resident and the other a and upon the payment of a fee of \$107 nonresident, payable to the Probate, Supreme Judicial, Superior or District Court, \$40 to the court, a Judge of the Family Division of the District Court, or, if a family division judge is unavailable, a Judge of Probate, a Justice of the Supreme Judicial or Superior Court or a Judge of the District Court may, after hearing such evidence as is presented, grant a certificate stating that in his opinion it is expedient that the intended marriage be solemnized without delay. Upon the presentation of such a certificate or a copy thereof certified by the clerk of the court by which the certificate was issued, or in extraordinary or emergency the death of either party is imminent, when upon the authoritative request of a minister, clergyman, priest, rabbi or attending physician, the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the intention to be joined in marriage has been filed shall at once issue the certificate as prescribed in this section.

Sec. 32. 19 MRSA §62, as amended by PL 1983, c. 686, §2, is further amended to read:

§62. Certificate

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and after the 3rd day from the filing of notice of intentions of marriage, except as otherwise provided, the clerk shall deliver to the parties a certificate specifying the time when such intentions entered with him. It shall be delivered to the minister or magistrate before he begins to solemnize marriage, which shall be performed in the presence of at least 2 witnesses besides the clergyman or magistrate officiating. No such certificate may be to male under 18 or to a female under 18 a years of age, without the written consent of parents, guardians or persons to whom a court has given custody of such minors first presented, if they

1 have any living. In the absence of persons qualified 2 give consent, the a Judge of Prebate the Family 3 Division of the District Court in the county district 4 where such minors reside may, after notice and hear-5 ing, grant consent. When 2 licenses are required and when either or both applicants for a marriage license 6 7 are under the ages specified in this section, 8 written consent shall be given for the issuance of 9 both licenses and such written consent shall be given 10 in the presence of the clerk issuing the license 11 acknowledgment under seal filed with such clerk. 12 No certificate may be issued to a person under 13 years of age without the written consent of that 14 minor's parents, guardians, or persons to whom 15 given custody of that minor first precourt has sented, if the minor has any living, and without that 16 17 clerk, having notified the a Judge of Probate 18 Family Division of the District Court in the eounty 19 district in which the minor resides of the filing of 20 intentions, and having received in writing the 21 consent from the judge to issue the certificate. 22 written consent from the judge has been received 23 by the 10th day from the filing of notice of inten-24 tions of marriage, consent shall be deemed to have been received, and the clerk shall issue the certifi-25 26 cate. The Judge of Probate the Family Division of the District Court may, in the interest of public wel-27 28 fare, order that no such certificate shall be issued. 29 Any certificate is void if not used within 60 days 30 from the day the intentions are filed in the 31 the municipal clerks. Whoever contracts a mar-32 riage or makes false representations to procure the 33 certificate provided for above or the solemnization 34 of marriage contrary to this chapter shall forfeit 35 \$100. The clerk of any town or his deputy who inten-36 tionally violates this section or falsely states 37 residence of either party named in the certificate 38 shall forfeit \$20 for each offense.

39 Sec. 33. 19 MRSA §92, as amended by PL 1977, c. 40 479, §2, is further amended to read:

§92. Filing of cautions

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Any person, believing that parties are about to contract marriage when either of them cannot lawfully do so, may file a caution and the reasons therefor in

1 the office of the clerk where notice of their 2 tions should be filed. Then, if either party applies 3 enter such notice, the clerk shall withhold the 4 certificate until a decision is made by the probate 5 court judge Judge of the Family Division of the Dis-6 trict Court from the eounty district involved, 7 proving the marriage, after due notice to and hearing 8 all concerned, provided the person filing the caution 9 shall within 7 days thereafter procure the decision 10 of such probate court the judge unless he certifies 11 that further time is necessary for the purpose. 12 such case a certificate shall be withheld until 13 expiration of the certified time. He shall, finally, 14 deliver or withhold the certificate in accordance 15 with the final decision of said the judge. If the de-16 cision is against the sufficiency, the judge shall enter judgment against the applicant for costs, 17 18 issue execution therefor.

Sec. 34. 19 MRSA §214, sub-§3, as enacted by PL
1983, c. 813, §1, is amended to read:

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3. Jurisdiction. If the father and mother of a minor child are living apart, the Prebate Court, Superior Court of the District Court in the county or division of the District Court in the county or division where either resides, on complaint of either and after such notice to the other as the court may order, may make an order awarding parental rights and responsibilities with respect to the child. The fee for filing the complaint shall be \$65.

30 The right to file a complaint shall not be denied any 31 person for failure to meet any residency requirement 32 if the person is a member of the Armed Forces of 33 United States on active duty stationed in this State 34 or a parent of a child of such a member. Such a 35 ber shall be deemed to be a resident either of the eeunty district in which the military installation or 36 37 installations, or other place at which he has been 38 stationed, is located or of the county district in 39 which he has sojourned.

The jurisdiction granted by this section shall be limited by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, sections 801 to 825, if another state may have jurisdiction as provided in that Act.

- 1 Sec. 35. 19 MRSA §275, as enacted by PL 1967, c. 325, §2, is amended to read:
- 3 §275. Remedies

Superior or Family Division of the District 4 The 5 Court has jurisdiction of an action under this 6 chapter and all remedies for the enforcement of judg-7 ments for expenses of pregnancy and confinement for a 8 wife or for education, necessary support or funeral 9 expenses for legitimate children apply. The court has 10 continuing jurisdiction to modify or revoke a 11 for future education and necessary support. All 12 remedies under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Act are available for enforcement of duties 13 14 of support under this subchapter.

- 17 §284. Venue

An action under this subchapter may be brought in the eeunty er district where the alleged father is present or has property or in the eeunty er district where the mother or child resides.

- 22 Sec. 37. 19 MRSA §301, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 23 1979, c. 668, §3, is amended to read:
- 24 Petition. If a parent, spouse or child reside 25 resides in this State, the parent or spouse, a guard-26 ian or a municipality providing maintenance may peti-27 tion the Superior, Family Division of the District or 28 Probate Court to order a nonsupporting parent or 29 spouse to contribute to the support of his spouse 30 The petition may be brought in the court in 31 the county or district where the parent, spouse 32 child reside resides or in the county or district in 33 which the nonsupporting parent or spouse may be 34 found.
- 35 Sec. 38. 19 MRSA §302, as amended by PL 1979, c. 733, §6, is further amend to read:
- 37 §302. Support of child committed to custodial agency

- Whenever a child under the age of 17 years is committed by the Family Division of the District Court, or the Family Division of the District Court acting as a Juvenile Court, to custody other than that of its parent, such commitment shall be subject to Title 22, sections 4038, 4061 and 4063. The court may, after giving a parent a reasonable opportunity to be heard, adjudge that such parent shall pay in such manner as the court may direct such sum as will cover in whole or in part the support of such child, and if such parent shall willfully fail or refuse to pay such sum, he may be proceeded against as provided by law for cases of desertion or failure to provide subsistence.
- 15 Sec. 39. 19 MRSA §332, sub-§1, as amended by PL 16 1971, c. 393, §1, is further amended to read:
- 1. <u>Court.</u> "Court" means the Superior Court of 18 Family Division of the District Court of this State and when the context requires means the court of any other state as defined in a substantially similar reciprocal law.
- 22 Sec. 40. 19 MRSA §393. as amended by PL 1971, c. 393, §§5 and 6, is further amended to read:

§393. How duties of support enforced

- All duties of support, including the duty to pay arrearages, are enforceable by a proceeding under this Act including the proceeding for civil contempt. The defense that the parties are immune to suit because of their relationship as husband and wife or parent and child is not available to the obligor. Jurisdiction of all proceedings hereunder shall be vested in the Superior Court or Family Division of the District Court. All proceedings may be commenced and acted upon by the Superior Court in vacation before a single justice as well as in term time or by the District Court.
- 37 Sec. 41. 19 MRSA §402-C, as enacted by PL 1971, 38 c. 393, §11, is amended to read:
- 39 §402-C. Rules of evidence

In any hearing for the civil enforcement of this Act the court is governed by the rules of evidence applicable in a civil court action in the Superier er Family Division of the District Court. If the action is based on a support order issued by another court, a certified copy of the order shall be received as evidence of the duty to support, subject only to any defenses available to an obligor with respect to paternity under section 411 or to a defendant in an action or a proceeding to enforce a foreign money judgment. The determination or enforcement of a duty of support owed to one obligee is unaffected by any interference by another obligee with rights of custody or visitation granted by a court.

Sec. 42. 19 MRSA §445 is amended to read:

§445. Jurisdiction

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The Superior Court and Family Division of the District Court shall have jurisdiction of all proceedings brought under this subchapter.

20 Sec. 43. 19 MRSA §531, as amended by PL 1983, c. 21 262, §3, is further amended to read:

§531. Persons who may adopt

Any husband and wife jointly, or any unmarried person, resident or nonresident of the State, may petition the Probate Court to adopt a person, regardless of age, and for a change of his name. The fee for filing the petition shall be \$10 \$65. Jurisdiction to grant the adoption and change of name shall be in the county where the person to be adopted lives or the county where the petitioner resides or the petitioners reside or in the county in which the placing agency having custody of the child is located.

33 Sec. 44. 19 MRSA §584, as repealed and replaced by PL 1979, c. 540, §33, is amended to read:

§584. Petition; notice; fee

The petition under section 581 may be brought and determined in the county or judicial division district in which either of the parties lives, except

- that if the petitioner has left the eeunty er judicial division in which the parties lived together and the respondent still lives therein, the petition shall be brought in that eeunty er judicial division, and such notice shall be given thereen as the rules of the court may provide. The fee for filing such the petition shall be \$5 \$65.
 - The right to bring such the petition shall not be denied any person for failure to meet any residency requirement if such the person is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty stationed in Maine or a dependent or spouse of such member. Such a member shall be deemed to be a resident either of the county or judicial division district in which the military installation or installations or other place at which he has been stationed is located or of the county or judicial division district in which he has sojourned.
- 19 Sec. 45. 19 MRSA §588, as amended by PL 1975, c. 20 540, §37, is further amended to read:
- 21 §588. Jurisdiction

- The <u>Family Division of the District Court shall</u>
 possess original jurisdiction, concurrent with the
 Superior Court, of actions for judicial separation
 under this chapter.
- 26 Sec. 46. 19 MRSA §632, as amended by PL 1973, c. 479, §4, is further amended to read:
- 28 §632. Annulment of illegal marriages

When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a complaint as for divorce, and the court shall order it annulled or affirmed according to the proof; but no such order affects the rights of the defendant unless he was actually notified of the action or answered to the complaint. The fee for filing the complaint shall be \$65. The right to file such a complaint shall not be denied any person for failure to meet any residency requirement if such the person is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty stationed in Maine or a dependent or spouse of such a member. Such a

- member shall be deemed to be a resident either of the eeunty district in which the military installation or installations or other place at which he has been stationed is located or of the eeunty district in which he has sojourned.
- 6 Sec. 47. 19 MRSA §635 is amended to read:
- 7 §635. Jurisdiction
- The Family Division of the District Court shall possess original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Superior Court, of actions for annulment of marriage under this subchapter.
- 12 Sec. 48. 19 MRSA §664 is amended to read:
- 13 §664. Jurisdiction

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- The <u>Family Division of the District Court shall</u>
 possess original jurisdiction, eencurrent with the
 Superior Court, of actions for divorce under this
 subchapter.
- 18 Sec. 49. 19 MRSA §691, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 19 1977, c. 226, §1, is amended to read:
- 20 2. <u>Jurisdiction</u>. The Superior Court or <u>Family</u>
 21 <u>Division of the District Court shall have jurisdiction of an action for divorce if:</u>
- A. The plaintiff has resided in good faith in this State for 6 months prior to the commencement of the action;
 - B. The plaintiff is a resident of this State and the parties were married in this State;
 - C. The plaintiff is a resident of this State and the parties resided in this State when the cause of divorce accrued; or
- 31 D. The defendant is a resident of this State.
- The fee for filing a divorce action shall be \$65.
- 33 Sec. 50. 19 MRSA §691, last ¶, as enacted by PL 34 1977, c. 226, §1, is amended to read:

Any person serving on active duty in a branch of the Armed Services of the United States and the spouse of any such person who was not previously a citizen of this State and who, at the time of the commencement of an action for divorce, has been stationed at a military installation or installations or other place in this State for 6 months prior to the commencement of an action for divorce shall for the purposes hereof be deemed to be a resident in good faith of this State and either the eeunty district in which the military installation or installations or other place at which he has been stationed is located or of the eeunty district in which he has sojourned.

Sec. 51. 19 MRSA §691-A is enacted to read;

§691-A. Mediation

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Prior to a contested hearing under this chapter, court shall refer the parties to mediation; except that, for good cause shown, the court, prior to referring the parties to mediation, may hear motions for temporary relief, pending final judgment on any issue or combination of issues for which good cause for temporary relief has been shown. Any agreement reached by the parties through mediation on any issues shall be reduced to writing, signed by the parties and presented to the court for approval as a court order. When agreement through mediation is not reached on any issue, the court must determine that parties made a good faith effort to mediate the issue before proceeding with a hearing. If the court finds that either party failed to make a good faith effort to mediate, the court may order the parties to submit to mediation, dismiss the action or any part of the action, render a decision or judgment by default, assess attorney's fees and costs or impose any other sanction that is appropriate in the circumstances. The court may also impose an appropriate sanction upon a party's failure without good cause to appear for mediation after receiving notice of the scheduled time for mediation.

After entry of an order of divorce or nullity, the parties may request court-sponsored mediation services for the purposes of interpreting and implementing the order of divorce or nullity. The parties

- shall be given those services without being required to file a motion to amend or enforce the order of divorce or nullity.
- 4 Sec. 52. 19 MRSA §762, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 578, §5, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 7 3. Court. "Court" means any Family Division of the District Court or any Superior Court, where applicable.
- Sec. 53. 19 MRSA §763, as amended by PL 1979, c. 677, §§6 and 18, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 13 §763. Filing of complaint

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- Proceedings under this chapter shall be filed,
 heard and determined in the Family Division of the
 District Court of the division in which either the
 plaintiff or the defendant resides. If the plaintiff
 has left his residence to avoid abuse, he may bring
 an action in the division of his previous residence
 or of his new residence.
 - The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to enter temporary orders under section 765, subsection 2. As soon as the action is taken by the Superior Court, the matters shall be transferred to the Family Division of the District Court.
- Sec. 54. 19 MRSA §765, sub-§3, ¶A, as amended by PL 1985, c. 495, §13, is further amended to read:
- 28 A. When the courthouse is closed and no other 29 provision can be made for the shelter of an abused family or household member or minor child, 30 31 a complaint may be filed before any Family Divi-32 sion of the District Court Judge or Superior Court Justice. Upon a showing of good cause, 33 34 defined in subsection 2, the court may enter any temporary orders authorized under subsection 4 as 35 36 it deems necessary to protect the plaintiff or 37 minor child from abuse.

- 1 Sec. 55. 19 MRSA §765, sub-§3, ¶B, as repealed 2 and replaced by PL 1981, c. 420, §5, is amended to 3 read:
- B. If a complaint is filed under this subsection, that complaint and any order issued pursuant to it shall be forwarded immediately to the clerk of the Family Division of the District Court or Superior Court having venue.
- 9 Sec. 56. 19 MRSA §781, as amended by PL 1983, c. 10 262, §4, is further amended to read:
- 11 §781. Petition for name change
- 12 If a person desires to have his name changed, he 13 may petition the judge of probate Judge of the Family Division of the District Court in the eounty district 14 15 where he resides; or, if he is a minor, his legal 16 custodian may petition in his behalf, and the judge, after due notice, may change the name of the person 17 and shall make and preserve a record thereof. The 18 fee for filing the petition shall be \$10 \$20. 19
- 20 Sec. 57. 19 MRSA §803, sub-§1-A is enacted to 21 read:
- 24 Sec. 58. 20-A MRSA §5053, sub-§2, as enacted by 25 PL 1981, c. 693, §§5 and 8, is amended to read:
- 26 2. <u>Jurisdiction</u>. The <u>Family Division of the</u>
 27 District Court shall have jurisdiction of these of28 fenses.
- 29 Sec. 59. 22 MRSA §4031, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 30 1979, c. 733, §18, is amended to read:
- 31 1. <u>Jurisdiction.</u> The following provisions shall govern jurisdiction.
- A. The <u>Family Division of the District Court</u>
 shall have jurisdiction over child protection petitions.

- 1 B. The Probate Court shall have concurrent ju2 risdiction to hear petitions under sections 4032
 3 and 4034. The Probate Court may transfer a case
 4 to the District Court on the motion of any party
 5 or its own motion. The Probate Court order shall
 6 remain in effect unless modified by the District
 7 Court.
- 8 C. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to
 9 act on requests for preliminary child protection
 10 orders under section 4034. As soon as the action
 11 is taken by the Superior Court, the matter shall
 12 be transferred to the District Court.
- 13 Sec. 60. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶A, sub-§(4) as 14 amended, is repealed.
- 17 Sec. 62. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶C, sub-§(4) as amended, is repealed.
- 19 Sec. 63. 30 MRSA $\S2$, sub- $\S1$, \PD , sub- $\S(4)$ as 20 amended, is repealed.
- 21 Sec. 64. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶E, sub-§(4) as 22 amended, is repealed.
- 23 Sec. 65. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶F, sub-§(4) as 24 amended, is repealed.
- 25 Sec. 66. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶G, sub-§(4) as 26 amended, is repealed.
- 27 Sec. 67. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶H, sub-§(4) as amended, is repealed.
- 29 Sec. 68. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶I, sub-§(4) as 30 amended, is repealed.
- Sec. 69. 30 MRSA $\S2$, sub- $\S1$, \PJ , sub- $\S(4)$ as amended, is repealed.
- 33 Sec. 70. 30 MRSA $\S 2$, sub- $\S 1$, $\P K$, sub- $\S (4)$ as 34 amended, is repealed.

- 1 Sec. 71. 30 MRSA $\S2$, sub- $\S1$, \PL , sub- $\S(4)$ as amended, is repealed.
- 3 Sec. 72. 30 MRSA \S 2, sub- \S 1, \P M, sub- \S (4) as 4 amended, is repealed.
- 5 Sec. 73. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶N, sub-§(4) as
 6 amended, is repealed.
- 7 Sec. 74. 30 MRSA $\S 2$, sub- $\S 1$, $\P 0$, sub- $\S (4)$ as amended, is repealed.
- 9 Sec. 75. 30 MRSA §2, sub-§1, ¶P, sub-§(4) as amended, is repealed.
- 11 Sec. 76. 34-B MRSA §3863, sub-§3, as enacted by 12 PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 3. <u>Judicial review</u>. The application and accompanying certificate shall be reviewed by a Justice of the Superior Court or, if a Family Division Judge is not available, by another Judge of the District Court, Justice of the Superior Court, Judge of Probate or a complaint justice.
 - A. If the judge or justice finds the application and accompanying certificate to be regular and in accordance with the law, he shall endorse them.

- B. No person may be held against his will in the hospital under this section, whether informally admitted under section 3831 or sought to be involuntarily admitted under this section, unless the application and certificate have been endorsed by a judge or justice, except that a person for whom an examiner has executed the certificate under subsection 2 may be detained in a hospital for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 18 hours, pending endorsement by a judge or justice, if:
 - (1) For a person informally admitted under section 3831, the chief administrative officer of the hospital undertakes to secure the endorsement forthwith upon execution of the certificate by the examiner; and

1 (2) For a person sought to be involuntarily
2 admitted under this section, the person or
3 persons transporting him to the hospital undertake to secure the endorsement forthwith
5 upon execution of the certificate by the examiner.

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- Sec. 77. 34-B MRSA §3863, sub-§5, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
 - B. If the chief administrative officer of the hospital determines that admission of the person as an informally admitted patient is not suitable, or if the person declines admission as an informally admitted patient, the chief administrative officer of the hospital may file an application for the issuance of an order for hospitalization under section 3864.
 - (1) The application shall be made to the <u>Family Division of the District Court having</u> territorial jurisdiction over the hospital.
 - (2) The application shall be filed within 5 days from the admission of the patient under this section, excluding the day of admission and any Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.
 - C. If neither readmission nor application to the <code>Bistriet</code> <code>Gourt</code> is effected under this subsection, the chief administrative officer of the hospital shall discharge the person forthwith.
- 28 Sec. 78. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 1. Application. An application to the Family
 Division of the District Court to admit a person to a
 mental hospital, filed under section 3863, subsection
 paragraph B, shall be accompanied by:
- A. The emergency application under section 3863, subsection 1;
- 36 B. The accompanying certificate of the physician 37 or psychologist under section 3863, subsection 2; 38 and

C. The certificate of the physician or psychologist under section 3863, subsection 7, that: 3 (1) He has examined the patient; and 4 (2) It is his opinion that the patient is a 5 mentally ill person and, because of his ill-6 ness, poses a likelihood of serious harm. 7 Sec. 79. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§2, ¶¶A and B, 8 enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read: 9 The District Court orders release 10 discharge upon the application of the patient, his guardian, parent, spouse or next of kin; 11 The District Court orders 12 release or 13 discharge upon the report of the chief adminis-14 trative officer of the hospital that the person 15 may be discharged with safety; or Sec. 80. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§3, ¶A, as enacted 16 17 by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read: 18 Upon receipt by the District Court of 19 the application and accompanying documents speci-20 fied in subsection 1, the court shall cause writ-21 ten notice of the application: 22 To be given personally or by mail to 23 the person within a reasonable time before 24 the hearing, but not less than 3 days before 25 the hearing; and 26 To be mailed to the person's guardian, 27 if known, and to his spouse, his parent or 28 one of his adult children or, if none 29 these persons exist or if none of them can 30 be located, to one of his next of kin or a friend. 31 32 Sec. 81. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§4, ¶A, as enacted 33 by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read: 34 Upon receipt by the Bistrict Court of 35 the application and the accompanying documents

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specified in subsection 1, the court shall forth-

1 2	with cause the person to be examined by 2 examiners.
3 · 4 5	(1) Each examiner must be either a licensed physician or a licensed clinical psychologist.
6 7 8 9	(2) One of the examiners shall be a physician or psychologist chosen by the person or by his counsel, if the chosen physician or psychologist is reasonably available.
10 11 12	(3) Neither examiner appointed by the court may be the certifying examiner under section 3863, subsection 2 or 7.
13 14 15	Sec. 82. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§5, ¶¶A, G and H, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
16 17 18	A. The District Court court shall hold a hearing on the application not later than 15 days from the date of the application.
19 20 21	(1) On a motion by any party, the hearing may be continued for cause for a period not to exceed 10 additional days.
22 23 24 25 26	(2) If the hearing is not held within the time specified, or within the specified continuance period, the court shall dismiss the application and order the person discharged forthwith.
27 28 29	(3) In computing the time periods set forth in this paragraph, the District Court Civil Rules shall apply.
30 31 32	G. A stenographic or electronic record shall be made of the proceedings in all judicial hospital-ization hearings.
33 34	(1) The record and all notes, exhibits and other evidence shall be confidential.
35 36	(2) The record and all notes, exhibits and other evidence shall be retained as part of

- 1 the Family Division of the District Court 2 records for a period of 2 years from the 3 date of the hearing. 4 H. The hearing shall be confidential and no report of the proceedings may be released to the 5 6 public or press, except by permission of the person or his counsel and with approval of the presiding District Court Judge judge, except that 7
- 11 Sec. 83. 34-B MRSA §3864, sub-§§6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to 12 13 read:

quest of the person or his counsel.

the court may order a public hearing on the re-

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- 14 6. Court findings. Procedures dealing with the 15 District Court's findings under this section 16 are as follows.
- 17 The District Court shall so state in 18 the record, if it finds upon completion of the 19 hearing and consideration of the record:
 - (1) Clear and convincing evidence that the person is mentally ill and that his recent actions and behavior demonstrate that his illness poses a likelihood of serious harm;
 - (2) That inpatient hospitalization is the best available means for treatment of the patient; and
 - (3) That it is satisfied with the individual treatment plan offered by the hospital.
 - B. If the District Court makes the findings described in paragraph A, subparagraphs 1 and 2, but is not satisfied with the individual treatment plan as offered, it may continue the case for not longer than 10 days, pending reconsideration and resubmission of an individual treatment plan by the hospital.
- 36 Continued involuntary hospitalization. Ιf 37 the chief administrative officer of the hospital determines that continued involuntary hospitalization 38

- 1 is necessary for a person who has been ordered by the 2 District Court to be committed, he shall, not later 3 than 30 days prior to the expiration of a period of 4 commitment ordered by the court, make application in 5 accordance with this section to the Family Division 6 of the District Court which has territorial jurisdic-7 tion over the hospital for a hearing to be held under 8 this section.
 - 9. <u>Transportation</u>. Unless otherwise directed by the court, the sheriff of the county in which the <u>Family Division of the District Court has jurisdiction and in which the hearing takes place shall provide transportation to any hospital to which the court has committed the person.</u>

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- 10. Expenses. With the exception of expenses incurred by the applicant pursuant to subsection 5, paragraph F, the Family Division of the District Court shall be responsible for any expenses incurred under this section, including fees of appointed counsel, witness and notice fees and expenses of transportation for the person.
- 11. Appeals. A person ordered by the Family Division of the District Court to be committed to a hospital may appeal from that order to the Superior Court.
- A. The appeal is on questions of law only.
- 27 B. Any findings of fact of the <u>Family Division</u>
 28 <u>of the District Court may not be set aside unless</u>
 29 <u>clearly erroneous.</u>
- 30 C. The order of the <u>Family Division of the Dis-</u> 31 trict Court shall remain in effect pending the 32 appeal.
- D. The District Court Civil Rules and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure apply to the conduct of the appeals, except as otherwise specified in this subsection.
- 37 Sec. 84. 34-B MRSA §3870, sub-§4, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:

- B. If the order is not voluntarily complied with, and if the order is endorsed by a Family Division of the District Court Judge or complaint justice in the county in which the patient has his legal residence or is present, any health officer or police officer may take the patient into custody and transport him to:
- 8 (1) The state mental health institute, if 9 the order is issued by the chief administra-10 tive officer of the state mental health in-11 stitute; or
- 12 (2) A hospital designated by the commis-13 sioner, if the order is issued by the com-14 missioner.
- 15 Sec. 85. 34-B MRSA §5475, sub-§1, as enacted by 16 PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 1. <u>Petition</u>. A petition to admit a client by judicial certification may be filed in the <u>Family Division</u> of the District Court with jurisdiction over the place where the client is residing.
- A. Only a chief administrative officer of a regional office or facility may file the petition.
- B. The petition may not be filed by the chief administrative officer of a regional office until he has obtained approval for the admission by the chief administrative officer of the facility under rules promulgated by the commissioner under section 1203, subsection 3.
- C. Any party may file a motion with the court where the petition is filed alleging that a court in another location would be more convenient, and the court may order a change in venue if justice so requires.
- 34 Sec. 86. 34-B MRSA §5475, sub-§2, as amended by 35 PL 1983, c. 580, §22, is further amended to read:
- 2. <u>Prehearing duties of the court.</u> Upon receipt by the <u>Family Division of the District Court of the</u> petition, the court shall:

A. Schedule a certification hearing to be held as soon as practicable, except that if the client is being detained under section 5477, subsection 4, the hearing shall be held no later than 15 days from the day the petition was filed, unless the court, for cause shown, grants a continuance of not more than 10 additional days;

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- B. Cause written notice of the petition and hearing to be given personally or by mail to the client who is the subject of the proceeding and to the client's guardian, spouse, parent or adult child, if any is known.
 - (1) If none of these persons is known or if none can be located, the notice shall be given to one of the client's next of kin or to a next friend.
 - (2) A docket entry is sufficient evidence that the notice has been given;
- 19 C. Unless waived by a client and his counsel, 20 cause the client who is the subject of the proceeding 21 to be examined by a professional.
 - (1) The client or his counsel may choose the professional, if the professional he chooses is reasonably available.
 - (2) The professional may not be the same one who performed any part of the evaluation required under section 5468 or who participated in the development of the prescriptive program plan.
 - (3) Upon completion of the examination, the professional shall report to the court his opinion whether the client is mentally retarded and therefore requires treatment, stating his reasons for his opinion;
 - D. Appoint counsel for any indigent client not already represented;

- 1 Furnish counsel with copies of the petition 2 and the reports of the court-appointed examiner; 3
- and
- 4 F. Cancel the certification hearing if a parent 5 or guardian having legal custody of the person of 6 the client so requests.
- 7 Sec. 87. 34-B MRSA §5475, sub-§7, as enacted by 8 PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 9 7. Expenses. The Family Division of the Dis-10 trict Court is responsible for any expenses incurred under this section, including fees of appointed counsel, witness fees and the expenses resulting from a 11 12 13 court-appointed examiner.
- 14 Sec. 88. 34-B MRSA $\S5475$, sub- $\S8$, $\P\PB$ and C, as 15 enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
- 16 Any findings of fact of the Family Division 17 of the District Court may not be set aside unless 18 clearly erroneous.
- order of the Family Division of the Dis-19 The 20 trict Court shall remain in effect pending the 21 appeal.
- 22 Sec. 89. 34-B MRSA §5476, sub-§1, as repealed 23 and replaced by PL 1983, c. 580, §23, is amended to 24 read:
- 1. Application to the Family Division of the District Court. If the chief administrative officer 2.5 26 27 the facility determines that the admission of the 28 client pursuant to section 5473, subsection 2, is not suitable, or if the client declines admission pursu-29 30 ant to section 5473, subsection 2, the chief administrative officer may apply to the <u>Family Division of</u> the District Court having territorial jurisdiction 31 32 over the facility for the issuance of an order of ju-33 34 dicial commitment.
- 35 Sec. 90. 34-B MRSA §5476, sub-§4, ¶A, as enacted 36 by PL 1983, c. 580, §23, is amended to read:

A. Upon receipt by the District Court of the application and accompanying documents specified in this section, the court shall cause written notice of the application:

- (1) To be given personally or by mail to the client within a reasonable time before the hearing, but not less than 3 days before the hearing; and
- (2) To be mailed to the client's guardian, if known, and to his spouse, his parent or one of his adult children, or if none of these persons exist or if none of them can be located, to one of his next of kin or an advocate.
- 15 Sec. 91. 34-B MRSA §5476, sub-§5, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 580, §23, is amended to read:
 - A. Upon receipt by the District Court of the application and the accompanying documents specified in this section, the court shall forthwith cause the client to be examined by 2 examiners.
 - (1) Each examiner shall be either a licensed physician or a licensed clinical psychologist.
 - (2) One of the examiners shall be a physician or psychologist chosen by the client or by his counsel, if the chosen physician or psychologist is reasonably available.
 - (3) Neither examiner appointed by the court may be the certifying examiner under subsection 3, paragraph B or C.
- 32 Sec. 92. 34-B MRSA §5476, sub-§6, ¶¶A, G and H, 33 as enacted by PL 1983, c. 580, §23, is amended to 34 read:
- A. The District Court shall hold a hearing on the application not later than 15 days from the date of the application.

- 1 (1) On a motion by any party, the hearing 2 may be continued for cause for a period not 3 to exceed 10 additional days. 4 If the hearing is not held within the (2) 5 time specified, or within the specified con-6 tinuance period, the court shall dismiss the 7 application and order the client discharged 8 forthwith. 9 (3) In computing the time periods set forth 10 in this paragraph, the District Court Rules 11 of Civil Procedure shall apply. 12 G. A stenographic or electronic record shall be 13 made of the proceedings in all judicial commit-14 ment hearings. 15 (1)The record, all notes, exhibits and 16 other evidence shall be confidential. 17 (2) The record, all notes, exhibits and 18 other evidence shall be retained as part of 19 the Family Division of the District Court 20 records for a period of 2 years from the 21 date of the hearing. 22 The hearing shall be confidential. No report 23 of the proceedings may be released to the public 24 or press, except by permission of the client,
- 29 Sec. 93. 34-B MRSA §5476, sub-§7, as amended by 30 PL 1983, c. 763, is further amended to read:

client or his counsel.

his counsel and with approval of the presiding District Court Judge, except that the court

may order a public hearing on the request of the

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- 7. <u>Court findings.</u> Procedures dealing with the Bistriet Court's findings under this section are as follows.
- A. The District Court shall so state in the record, if it finds upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the record:

1 (1) Clear and convincing evidence that the client is mentally retarded and that his recent actions and behavior demonstrate that he poses a likelihood of serious harm;

- (2) That judicial commitment to the facility is the best available means for treatment or security of the client; and
- (3) That it is satisfied with the individual treatment plan offered by the facility.
- B. If the District Court makes the findings described in paragraph A, subparagraphs 1 and 2, but is not satisfied with the individual treatment plan offered, it may continue the case for not longer than 10 days, pending reconsideration and resubmission of an individual treatment plan by the facility.
- 17 Sec. 94. 34-B, MRSA §5476, sub-§§9,10, 11 and 18 12, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 580, §23, are amended to read:
 - 9. Continued judicial commitment. If the chief administrative officer of the facility determines that continued judicial commitment is necessary for a person who has been ordered by the District Court to be committed, he shall, not later than 30 days prior to the expiration of a period of commitment ordered by the court, make application in accordance with this section to the Family Division of the District Court which has territorial jurisdiction over the facility for a hearing to be held under this section.
 - 10. Transportation. Unless otherwise directed by the court, the sheriff of the county in which the Family Division of the District Court has jurisdiction and in which the hearing takes place shall provide transportation to any facility to which the court has committed the person.
 - 11. Expenses. With the exception of expenses incurred by the applicant pursuant to subsection 6, paragraph F, the Family Division of the District Court shall be responsible for any expenses incurred under this section, including fees of appointed coun-

- sel, witness and notice fees and expenses of transportation for the person.
- 3 12. Appeals. A person ordered by the Family Di-4 vision of the District Court to be committed to the 5 facility may appeal from that order to the Superior 6 Court.
 - A. The appeal shall be on questions of law only.
- 8 B. Any findings of fact of the <u>Family Division</u>
 9 <u>of the District Court may not be set aside unless</u>
 10 clearly erroneous.

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- 11 C. The order of the <u>Family Division of the Dis-</u> 12 trict Court shall remain in effect pending the 13 appeal.
- D. The District Court Rules of Civil Procedure and the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure apply to the conduct of the appeals, except as otherwise specified in this subsection.
- 18 Sec. 95. 34-B MRSA §5477, sub-§4, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
 - C. The application and accompanying certificate shall be reviewed by a Justice of the Superior Court, a Judge of the Family Division of the District Court or, if a Family Division Judge is not available, by another Judge of the District Court, Justice of the Superior Court, a Judge of Probate or a complaint justice.
 - (1) If the judge or justice finds the application and accompanying certificate to be regular and in accordance with the law, he shall endorse them.
 - (2) No person may be held against his will in the facility under this subsection unless the application and certificate have been endorsed by a judge or justice, except that a person for whom an examiner has executed the certificate provided for under this subsection may be detained in a facility for as long as is necessary to obtain the endorse-

ment by a judge or justice, if the person or persons transporting the person to the facility undertake to secure the endorsement forthwith upon execution of the certificate by the examiner.

- Sec. 96. 34-B MRSA §5478, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1983, c. 580, §26, is amended to read:
- 9 2. Appointment of counsel. The Bistrict Court
 10 court shall appoint counsel for any indigent client
 11 not already represented.

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- 12 Sec. 97. 34-B MRSA 5478, sub-\(\frac{1}{3}\), as enacted by 13 PL 1983, c. 580, \(\frac{1}{2}\)62, is amended to read:
- 3. <u>Waiver of judicial certification</u>. A petition to waive judicial certification under section 5475 may be filed in the <u>Family Division of the District</u> Court by the client's counsel, who may waive judicial certification under the following conditions.
 - A. A prescriptive program plan, as provided in section 5470, has been agreed to by the superintendent of the facility and the guardian;
 - B. The guardian has been informed of and understands the nature, purpose and proposed duration of the admission and the provisions of section 5480 regarding the client's right to leave and the limitations on that right;
- 27 C. The guardian has consented to the continued 28 extended care and treatment of the client in the 29 facility; and
- D. Continued care and treatment is necessary and there is no less restrictive alternative to the care and treatment provided by the facility, consistent with the best interest of the client.
- 34 Sec. 98. 34-B MRSA §7005, sub-§1, as enacted by 35 PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 36 1. <u>Court order required</u>. A <u>Family Division of</u> 37 the District Court order authorizing sterilization is

- 1 required before the sterilization of any person de-2 scribed in section 7004, subsection 2.
- 3 Sec. 99. 34-B MRSA §7007, sub-§§1 and 2, as en-4 acted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
- 5 1. Petition submission. The petition for a de-6 termination of ability to give informed consent shall 7 be submitted to the <u>Family Division of the</u> District 8 Court in the division of residence of the person 9 seeking sterilization or for whom sterilization is 10 sought.
- Notice of hearing. Upon the receipt of a pe-11 2. 12 tition to determine informed consent, the Family Di-13 vision of the District Court shall assign a time, not 14 later than 30 days thereafter, and a place for hear-15 ing the petition. The court may, at its discretion, 16 hold the hearing on the petition at a place within 17 the county other than the usual courtroom if it would 18 facilitate the presence of the person seeking steri-19 lization or for whom sterilization is sought.
- 20 Sec. 100. 34-B MRSA §7008, sub-§1, as enacted by 21 PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 2.2 Counsel. If the person seeking sterilization 23 or for whom sterilization is sought requests counsel 24 and cannot afford counsel, the court shall appoint 25 counsel to represent that person at public expense. 26 If the person is not represented by counsel and ap-27 pears to the court unable to request counsel, the 28 shall order that counsel be retained or shall court 29 appoint counsel to represent the person at public ex-30 pense if the person cannot afford counsel. A reasonable fee shall be set for appointed counsel by the 31 32 District Court. Counsel, or the person seeking 33 sterilization or for whom sterilization is sought, 34 may present evidence, call witnesses and 35 examine witnesses who testify or present evidence at 36 any hearing on the petition.
- 37 Sec. 101. 34-B MRSA §7010, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, is amended to read:
- 39 §7010. Determination of the best interests of a per-40 son unable to give informed consent for 41 sterilization

The parent, spouse, guardian or custodian of any person found unable to give informed consent for sterilization may petition the Family Division of the District Court, in the county of residence of the person being considered for sterilization, to determine if sterilization is in the best interest of that person. The court shall have sole jurisdiction and authority to order that a sterilization procedure may be performed when a person is incapable of giving informed consent, as determined by the hearing required in section 7008.

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- Sec. 102. 34-B MRSA §7013, sub-§§2, 6 and 7, as
 enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §7, are amended to read:
- Presence of person; counsel; findings. person being considered for sterilization shall physically present throughout the entire best interest hearing, unless that right is waived by the person, personally or through his attorney, and that waiver is approved by the court. The person being considered for sterilization shall be represented by counsel and provided the right and opportunity to confronted with and to cross-examine all witnesses. The right to counsel may not be waived. If the person cannot afford counsel, the court shall appoint an attorney, not less than 20 days before the scheduled hearing, to represent the person at public expense. reasonable fee shall be set for appointed counsel by the District Court court. Counsel shall represent the person being considered for sterilization in assuring that information and evidence in opposition to sterilization without informed consent fully is represented. All stages of the hearing shall be recorded by a tape recorder or a court reporter, as the court may direct. In all cases, the court shall sue written findings to support its decision.
- 6. Court order. If the court finds that sterilization is in the best interest of the person being considered for sterilization, the court shall order that sterilization may be performed. The sterilization procedure used shall be the most reversible procedure available at the time when, in the judgment of the physician performing the sterilization, that procedure is not inconsistent with the health or safety of his patient. If the court finds that steriliza-

- tion is not in the best interest of the person being considered for sterilization, the court shall order that sterilization may not be performed, unless the order is amended by a the Family Division of the District Court to permit sterilization.
- 6 Appeal. Appeal of a final order of a the 7 Family Division of the District Court shall be by right in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil 8 9 Procedure, except that, upon a finding of inability to pay the required fees for an appeal, those fees shall be waived. Pendency of an appeal of an order 10 11 12 under this section shall stay any order allowing 13 sterilization.
- 14 Sec. 103. Effective date. Sections 3 to 5, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 to 24, 26 to 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 15 75. and 76 to 102 of this Act become effective on 16 January 1, 1987. Section 6 becomes effective on Jan-17 uary 1, 1987, except that the Maine Revised Statutes, 18 Title 4, section 152-A, subsections 3 to 6 become ef-19 20 fective 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature. Sections 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74 become 21 effective on January 1, 1989. 22

23 STATEMENT OF FACT

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- This bill results from the work of the Family Matters in Court Commission created by Private and Special Law 1985, chapter 65.
- Section 1 of the bill amends a provision of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 4, describing the authority and responsibility of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The bill requires the Chief Justice to appoint judges to the Family Division of the District Court.
- 33 Section 2 enacts a new duty for the State Court
 34 Administrator. The administrator is to establish a
 35 uniform docket for the Family Division of the Dis36 trict Court and to assist with the scheduling of
 37 courtrooms for use by the family division.

Sections 3 to 5 amend provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 4, concerning District Court jurisdiction to reflect the exclusive jurisdiction over family matters given to the Family Division of the District Court.

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Section 6 establishes the Family Division of the District Court. The family division is given jurisdiction over family matters, with the exception limited emergency jurisdiction given to other courts in certain family cases. The position of Deputy Judge of the Family Division of the District Chief Court is created. Family division judges are to appointed from among District Court, Superior Court, Probate Court and Administrative Court judges serve 2-year terms in the family division. A uniform docket for family cases is to be used by the Family Division of the District Court. All courtrooms of the State are to be available for the scheduling of family cases. Any family case may be referred to mediation. The use of quardians ad litem, court pointed special advocate volunteers, and other services are to be explored by judges in family cases. All family division judges are to attend an annual conference on family matters. An advisory committee persons involved with family cases is created to assist the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division.

Sections 7 to 9 create the position of Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court within the District Court laws of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 4.

Section 10 permits Judges and Active Retired Judges of the Probate Court or Administrative Court, and Justices and Active Retired Justices of the Superior Court, to be assigned to sit in the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 11 requires appointment of specific clerks to handle the docket of the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 12 makes it clear that the facilities of the Probate Court and Administrative Court are to be available for the possible use of the Family Division of the District Court. A current law already requires Superior Court facilities to be available to the District Court.

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Section 13 requires the Chief Judge of the District Court to delegate the administrative responsibility for the family division he deems appropriate to the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court. This delegation includes, at a minimum, the responsibility given to the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division by law.

Section 14 permits the Probate Court to change names of children as part of an adoption proceeding. Petitions for changes of names of adults or minors, apart from adoption proceedings, are to be heard by the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 15 amends a provision of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 4, concerning the election of Judges of Probate. This change is part of a transfer to a system of full-time, appointed Probate Judges. Section 15 also alters the handling of Probate Court filing fees. When a county has an appointed Probate Judge, whose salary is paid by the State, most probate fees are to be paid into the General Fund, with a percentage of the fees retained by the county.

Section 16 establishes Probate Court system a with full-time appointed Probate Judges. In establishing this system of full-time Probate Judges, section 16 effectuates the repeal of the Constitution of section 6, which requires the Article VI, election of judges and registers of probate. to 1988, 3 Probate Judges will be appointed by the Governor to serve Cumberland, York, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Franklin, Penobscot and Hancock Counties full time. In 1989, 3 more Probate Judges appointed so that all 16 counties will be served by full-time Probate Judges. These judges members of the Judicial Department with salaries, paid by the State, equivalent to those of District Judges. One of the Probate Judges will be appointed to serve as Chief Judge of the Probate Court.

Sections 17 and 18 amend the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 4, that concern elected Probate Judges.

Section 19 adds the Deputy Chief Judge of the Family Division of the District Court and any other Deputy Chief Judge of the District Court, to the mem-4 bership of the Judicial Council. Section 19 provides for the Chief Judge of the Probate Court, upon appointment, to represent the Probate Court on the Judicial Council.

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Section 20 places the advisory committee created under section 6 within the required bill for boards and commissions.

11 Sections 21, 22 and 23 give the Family Division 12 of the District Court jurisdiction over juvenile of-13 fenses.

14 Section 24 gives the Family Division of the Dis-1.5 trict Court jurisdiction over petitions to emancipate 16 minors.

17 Section 25 places the repealed provisions of the 18 Constitution of Maine concerning the election of reg-19 isters of probate into law.

2.0 Sections 26 to 29 increase fees for the filing of 21 probate court actions.

Section 30 concerns payment, where applicable, of probate fees to the State.

24 Section 31 gives primary jurisdiction over actions to waive the waiting period prior to marriage 25 to the Family Division of the District Court. 26

27 Section 32 gives jurisdiction over actions to 28 permit minors to marry to the Family Division of the 29 District Court.

30 Section 33 gives jurisdiction over actions aris-31 ing from cautions to marriage to the Family Division of the District Court. 32

Section 34 gives jurisdiction over actions to determine parental rights and responsibilities when parents are living apart to the Family Division the District Court and establishes a filing fee in the law for these actions.

Sections 35 and 36 give jurisdiction over paternity actions to the Family Division of the District Court.

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Sections 37 and 38 give jurisdiction over actions for support of a spouse or child to the Family Division of the District Court.

Sections 39, 40 and 41 give jurisdiction over actions under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act to the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 42 gives jurisdiction over actions under the Uniform Civil Liability for Support Act to the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 43 raises the fee for filing a petition for adoption in the Probate Court.

Sections 44 and 45 give jurisdiction over judicial separation actions to the Family Division of the District Court. Section 44 establishes a filing fee in the law for these actions.

Sections 46 and 47 give jurisdiction over annulment actions to the Family Division of the District Court. Section 46 establishes a filing fee in the law for these actions.

Sections 48, 49 and 50 give jurisdiction over divorce actions to the Family Division of the District Court. Section 49 establishes a filing fee in the law for these actions.

Section 51 requires mediation of all divorce and annulment actions prior to a contested hearing. If the parties seek mediation services after entry of a divorce or annulment order to interpret or implement the order, the court shall provide these services without requiring the filing of a motion to amend or enforce the order.

Sections 52 to 55 give jurisdiction over protection from domestic abuse actions to the Family Division of the District Court. Section 54 places limited emergency jurisdiction over these actions in the Superior Court.

Section 56 gives jurisdiction over name change petitions to the Family Division of the District Court and raises the filing fee for these petitions.

Section 57 gives a definition for "court of this State" in the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act thereby giving jurisdiction over actions under this Act to the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 58 gives jurisdiction over actions to enforce truancy laws to the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 59 gives jurisdiction over child protection actions to the Family Division of the District Court, with limited emergency jurisdiction in the Superior Court.

Sections 60 to 75 repeal the county-paid salaries of elected probate judges.

Sections 76 to 84 give jurisdiction over commitments of mentally ill persons to the Family Division of the District Court.

Sections 85 to 97 give jurisdiction over institutionalization of mentally retarded persons to the Family Division of the District Court.

Sections 98 to 102 give jurisdiction over actions seeking sterilizations without informed consent to the Family Division of the District Court.

Section 103 transfers jurisdiction over family matters to the Family Division of the District Court on January 1, 1987. It permits necessary administrative activities to go forward 90 days after the Legislature adjourns so that the Family Division of the District Court may come into existence on January 1, 1987. Finally, it makes the repeal of the county-paid salaries of elected probate judges effective for each county at the time the Probate Judge becomes an appointed office for that county.