MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 2 3 4 5	(EMERGENCY) (New Draft of H.P. 1655, L.D. 2332) (New Title) SECOND REGULAR SESSION
6 7	ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH LEGISLATURE
8 9	Legislative Document No. 2398
10 11 12	H.P. 1703 House of Representatives, April 14, 1986 Reported by Representative Priest from the Committee on Judiciary and printed under Joint Rule 2. Original bill submitted by Representative Kane of So. Portland. Cosponsored by Senator Carpenter of Aroostook.
13	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
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15 16	STATE OF MAINE
17 18 19	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX
20 21 22	AN ACT to Provide Funding for the Court Mediation Service through Fees.
23 24 25	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legis- lature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
26 27 28	Whereas, the Court Mediation Service is not presently performing divorce and small claims mediations; and
29 30 31	Whereas, the inability of litigants to receive mediation services poses a hardship in many cases; and
32 33 34 35	Whereas, the provision of court fees to generate funds that will facilitate the resumption of Court Mediation Services will benefit these litigants by permitting mediations to go forward; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. 4 MRSA §18, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

- 6. Fees. When the court refers parties to the Court Mediation Service after the filing of a complaint or petition under Title 19, section 214 or 581, or Title 19, chapter 13, the court shall assess the parties a \$60 fee to be apportioned equally between the parties, unless the court otherwise directs. The court shall not assess the parties any fees beyond the initial \$60 fee, unless one or both of the parties files under Title 19, section 214 or 581, or Title 19, chapter 13, a motion to amend a final decree, a motion to enforce a final decree or a motion for contempt. When the court refers the parties to the Court Mediation Service after the filing under Title 19, section 214 or 581, or Title 19, chapter 13, of a motion to amend a final decree, a motion to enforce a final decree or a motion for contempt, the court shall assess the parties another \$60 fee to be apportioned equally between the parties, unless the court otherwise directs.
- A party may file an in forma pauperis application for waiver of a fee established by this subsection. If the court finds that the party does not have sufficient funds to pay the fee, it shall order the fee waived.
- 34 Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §7484, sub-§2-A is enacted to 35 read:
- 36 2-A. Filing fee. The fee for filing a statement of claim commencing a small claims action shall be \$20 for each defendant joined and to be served in the action.
- 40 Sec. 3. 19 MRSA §214, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 53, §1, is further amended to read:

Mediation. Prior to a contested hearing un-2 der this section where there are minor children 3 the parties, the court shall refer the parties to me-4 diation; except that, for good cause shown, the 5 court, prior to referring the parties to mediation, may hear motions for temporary relief, pending final 6 7 judgment on any issue or combination of issues which good cause for temporary relief has been shown. 8 9 Upon motion supported by affidavit, the court may, 10 for extraordinary cause shown, waive the mediation 11 requirement under this subsection. Any agreement reached by the parties through mediation on any 12 13 sues shall be reduced to writing, signed by the parties and presented to the court for approval 14 as a 15 order. When agreement through mediation is not court 16 reached on any issue, the court must determine parties made a good faith effort to mediate the 17 18 issue before proceeding with a hearing. If the court 19 finds that either party failed to make a good faith 20 effort to mediate, the court may order the parties to 21 submit to mediation, may dismiss the action or 22 part of the action, may render a decision or judgment 23 by default, may assess attorney's fees and costs or 24 may impose any other sanction that is appropriate in 25 the circumstances. The court may also impose an appropriate sanction upon a party's failure without 26 appear for mediation after receiving 27 good cause to 2.8 notice of the scheduled time for mediation.

Sec. 4. 19 MRSA §581, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 53, §2, is further amended to read:

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Mediation. Prior to a contested hearing under this section where there are minor children the parties, the 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 which good cause for temporary relief has been shown. Upon motion supported by affidavit, the court may, for extraordinary cause shown, waive the mediation requirement under this subsection. Any agreement reached by the parties through mediation on any shall be reduced to writing, signed by the parapproval as a ties and presented to the court for court order. When agreement through mediation is not reached on any issue, the court must determine that the 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, may dismiss the action or any part of the action, may render a decision or judgment by default, may assess attorney's fees and costs or may 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.

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- Sec. 5. 19 MRSA §752, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 53, §4, is further amended to read:
- Prior to a contested hearing un-Mediation. der this section where there are minor children the parties, the 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. Upon motion supported by affidavit, the court may, for extraordinary cause shown, waive the mediation requirement under this subsection. Any agreement reached by the parties through mediation on any isshall be reduced to writing, signed by the parties and presented to the court for approval as 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, may dismiss the action or any part of the action, may render a decision or judgment by default, may assess attorney's fees and costs or may impose any other sanction that is appropriate in the circumstances. The court may also impose an propriate sanction upon a party's failure without good cause to appear for mediation after receiving notice of the scheduled time for mediation.

2 3	in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.
4	FISCAL NOTE
5 6 7 8	The new draft increases in 1987 General Fund revenues by \$316,900 by increasing Small Claims Court fees \$5 (\$124,400 revenue) and applying a \$60 fee to mediation cases (estimated \$192,500 revenue.)
9	STATEMENT OF FACT
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	This new draft makes the bill emergency legislation. It requires the mediation fee to be apportioned equally between the parties unless the court otherwise directs. It deletes all reference to certification of private mediators by the Judicial Department. Finally, the new draft permits the court to waive mandatory mediation for extraordinary cause established by affidavit.
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