MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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2	(Filing No. H- 567)
3 4 5 6	STATE OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 113TH LEGISLATURE SECOND REGULAR SESSION
7 8 9	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \widehat{A} " to H.P. 1555, L.D. 2115, Bill, "AN ACT to Make Certain Statutory Changes to Facilitate District Court Judicial Administration."
10 11 12	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in its place the following:
13 14	'Sec. 1. 4 MRSA \$173-A, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 414, \$1, is amended to read:
15 16	§173-A. Costs taxable for the State in civil violation or traffic infraction proceedings
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Costs in the amount of \$25 shall be automatically taxable for the State in civil violation and traffic infraction proceedings for failure to pay a fine imposed for the commission of a civil violation or traffic infraction within 30 days of entry of judgment or within 30 days of the date fixed for a final installment payment if the fine is to be paid under a plan approved under Title 14, section 3141, subsection 4.
26 27 28	This section applies to all judgments imposing fines which remain unpaid and which predate the effective-date-of-this-section.
29 30	<pre>Sec. 2. 5 MRSA §4652, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 515, §1, is amended to read:</pre>

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L.D. 2115

1 §4652. Filing of petition

- Proceedings under this chapter shall be filed, heard and determined in the District Court or Superior Court of the division or county in which either the plaintiff or the defendant resides. If the plaintiff has left the plaintiff's residence to avoid abuse harassment, the plaintiff may bring an action in the division or county of the plaintiff's previous residence or new residence.
- 12 1. Filing. Any person who has been a victim of harassment may seek relief by filing a sworn petition in an appropriate court alleging that abuse harassment.
- 18 A. It appears clearly from a verified petition or 19 an affidavit accompanying the petition that:
- 20 (1) Before the defendant or his attorney can
 21 be heard, the plaintiff may be in immediate
 22 and present danger of physical abuse from the
 23 defendant or may suffer extreme emotional
 24 distress as a result of the defendant's
 25 conduct:
- (2) Either the plaintiff has or has not contacted any law enforcement officials concerning the alleged harassment; and
- 29 (3) The plaintiff has provided sufficient 30 information to substantiate the alleged 31 harassment:
- 32 Sec. 5. 5 MRSA §4655, sub-§1, ¶A. as enacted by 33 PL 1987, c. 515, §1, is amended to read:
- A. Directing the defendant to refrain from harassing, threatening, assaulting, molesting, attacking or otherwise abusing the plaintiff;

- Sec. 6. 5 MRSA §4658, sub-§3, as enacted by PL
 1987, c. 515, §1, is amended to read:
- 3 3. Self-defense. The right to relief, under this chapter, shall not be affected by the plaintiff's use of reasonable force in response to abuse harassment by the defendant.
- 7 Sec. 7. 14 MRSA §3125, sub-§2, as enacted by PL
 8 1987, c. 184, §7, is amended to read:
- 9 If the creditor or the debtor, at Agreement. or prior to the disclosure hearing, presents the court with a written agreement for an order pursuant to section 3127 with affidavit signed by the judgment debtor on a form provided by the District Court, the 10 11 13 court may enter an order for an installment payment in the amount agreed upon by the parties or a lessor 14 15 16 lesser amount without the necessity of appearance by 17 the parties. In determining whether to accept, reject or modify to a lesser lesser amount the agreement 18 of the parties, the court shall apply the factors set forth in section 3128. 19 20
- 21 Sec. 8. 14 MRSA §3131, sub-§6, as enacted PL 1987, c. 184, §14, is amended to read:
- 23 Sale proceeds. When the property is subject to a security interest, mortgage, lien, encumbrance or 24 25 other interest which is subordinate to that of the 26 judgment creditor and which is recorded, possessory or which the judgment debtor creditor has actual 27 28 knowledge, which secures the payment of any indebtedness, the judgment creditor shall remit the excess of any sale proceeds over the amount owed on the judgment, costs and interest through the sale date, plus the expenses of sale, to the holder of the interest up to the amount of the indebtedness. The judgment creditor shall remit to the 3rd party any exempt portion of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the content of the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and the sale proceeds subject to the 3rd party and 3 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 party's interest. The judgment creditor shall remit any further excess, plus any exempt portion of the sale proceeds which is not subject to a 3rd party 37 38 interest, to the judgment debtor and shall be entitled 40 to any deficiency.
- 41 Sec. 9. 14 MRSA §3134, as repealed and replaced

1 by PL 1987, c. 184, §17, is amended to read:

2 §3134. Failure to appear

- 1. Issuance of civil order of arrest. If the judgment debtor fails to appear after being duly served with a subpoena under section 3123 and the judgment creditor appears at the time and place named in that subpoena, the creditor may request the court to issue a civil order of arrest. The court shall issue a civil order of arrest upon the filing by the written request of the creditor of an affidavit stating that he knows of no infirmity, disability or good cause preventing the appearance of the debtor, which affidavit also sets forth. The request must contain the address and telephone number where the creditor or his representative can be reached and the address of the debtor.
 - 2. Alternative method. Instead of requesting a civil order of arrest, the creditor may proceed by way of a motion for contempt for failure to appear. This motion shall be under eath or accompanied by an affidavit and shall be served upon the debtor with a contempt subpoena in the manner set forth in section 3136. If the debtor, after being duly served with a contempt subpoena, fails to appear at the time and place named in the contempt subpoena, the court may find the debtor in civil contempt and shall issue a civil order of arrest under section 3136, subsection 4 or, at the creditor's request, shall issue an order for the debtor to appear in court at a certain date and time for further proceedings, which order shall be served upon the debtor in hand by the sheriff who shall obtain from the debtor his personal recognizance bond to appear in court at the specified date and time.
- 34 Sec. 10. 14 MRSA §3135, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 35 1987, c. 184, §18, is amended to read:

After a civil order of arrest has been issued, the sheriff shall cause the individual named in the order to be arrested and shall deliver him without undue delay to the division of the District Court that issued designated in the civil order of arrest. The sheriff may take such steps as he determines necessary for his safety or the safety of others then present,

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including searching the debtor for weapons, if he has a reasonable suspicion that the debtor has a weapon, 1 2 and handcuffing the debtor if that is necessary to 3 transport the debtor to the court or to cause the debtor to remain peaceably at the court. Upon arrival at the court, the sheriff shall notify the clerk or bailiff that the debtor is present and may release the debtor into the custody of the bailiff. The sheriff 7 8 shall instruct the debtor that the debtor must wait at 9 the court until released by the court or clerk. Upon release of the debtor into the custody of the bailiff, 10 11 the sheriff need not remain with the debtor at the 12 13 court.

14 Sec. 11. 14 MRSA §3141, sub-§3, as enacted by 15 PL 1987, c. 414, §2, is amended to read:

3. Immediate payment. When a court has imposed a fine, as described in subsection 1, the imposition of such a fine constitutes an order to pay the full amount of the fine in accordance with this chapter. 16 17 18 19 20 Following imposition of the fine, the court shall inform the defendant that full payment of the fine is 21 due immediately and shall inquire of the defendant 22 what arrangements he has made to comply with the 23 court's order to pay the fine. Without utilizing the provisions of subsection 4, the court may allow the defendant a period of time, not to extend beyond the time of the close of the clerk's office on that day, 24 25 26 27 within which to return to the court and tender payment 28 29 If the defendant fails to appear as of the fine. 30 directed, the court shall issue a civil order 31 The arrest order shall be carried out by the arrest. sheriff as a civil order of arrest is carried out 32 If the underlying 33 under section 3135. 34 involves any violation of Title 23, section 1980; Title 28-A, section 2052; or Title 29, the court shall 35 also, upon the defendant's failure to appear, suspend 36 the defendant's license or permit to operate motor 37 vehicles in this State and the right to apply for or 38 39 obtain a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle 40 in this State or-his-motor-vehicle-registration.

41 If the defendant claims an inability to pay the fine,

42 the court shall inquire into the defendant's ability

43 to pay and shall make a determination of the

- defendant's financial ability to pay the fine. If the court finds that the defendant has the financial ability to make immediate payment of the fine in full, 3
- the court shall order him to pay the fine. Failure or 5
- refusal to pay as ordered by the court shall subject the defendant to the contempt procedures provided in 6 7 section 3142.
- 8 Sec. 12. 14 MRSA §3141, sub-§4, as enacted by 9 PL 1987, c. 414, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 10
- Installment payments. If the court concludes 11 that the defendant has the ability to pay the fine, but that requiring the defendant to make immediate payment in full would cause a severe and undue hardship for the defendant and the defendant's 12 13 14 15 16 dependents, the court may authorize payment of the fine by means of installment payments in accordance 17 with this subsection. When a court authorizes payment 18 of a fine by means of installment payments, it shall 19 20 issue, without a separate disclosure hearing, an order that the fine be paid in full by a date certain and 21 that in default of payment the defendant must appear 22 in court to explain the failure to pay. Failure to pay by the date fixed by the court's order or an amended order shall subject the defendant to the contempt procedures provided in section 3142. 23 24 25 26
- 27 In fixing the date of payment, the court shall issue an order which will complete payment of the fine as 28 29 promptly as possible without creating a severe and 30 undue hardship for the defendant and the defendant's 31 dependents.
- 32 14 MRSA §§3142 and 3143, as enacted by Sec. 13. PL 1987, c. 414, §2, are amended to read: 33

34 §3142. Contempt hearing

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Unless the defendant shows that his failure to pay a fine was not attributable to a willful refusal to obey the order or to a failure on his part to make a good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment, the court shall may find the defendant in civil contempt and may punish him by such reasonable fine or imprisonment as the case requires. The

defendant shall be allowed to purge himself of his contempt by complying with the court's order to pay or to an amended order to pay.

4 §3143. Default judgments

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39 40 41 If a person who has been summoned or ordered to answer for a civil violation or a traffic infraction fails to appear, the court shall direct the clerk to send notice by a regular mail to appear to the person at the address appearing on the summons or order to appear.

The notice shall advise the person that he was summoned or ordered to answer for a civil violation or a traffic infraction and failed to appear on the date directed. The notice shall set a new date and time for the person's appearance to answer the civil violation or traffic infraction and shall inform the person that failure to appear on this occasion will result in the adjudication of the person having committed the offense and the imposition of a fine. Notice under this section shall be complete upon mailing.

Notwithstanding the Maine Rules οf Civil Procedure, Rule 55, or the Maine District Court Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 55, if a person who has been summoned or ordered to answer for a civil violation or a traffic infraction fails to appear, has been mailed notice as provided in this section and thereafter again fails to appear, the court, on its own motion, shall adjudicate the defendant to have committed the offense and shall impose a fine. In the case of an adjudication for a traffic infraction, the court shall immediately suspend the defendant's license or permit to operate motor vehicles in this State or the right to apply for or obtain a license or permit to operate motor vehicles in this State or the registration of motor vehicles registered ЬA the defendant, accordance with Title 29, section 2301-A. Relief from a default judgment entered pursuant to this section may be addressed to the court and may be granted in the court's discretion upon a finding that it will further the interest of justice.

Sec. 14. Application. Section 1 of this Act applies to all judgments imposing fines which remain unpaid and which predate the effective date of this Act.'

STATEMENT OF FACT

This amendment eliminates the provisions of the original bill that would have permitted default judgments to be issued against persons accused of civil violations or traffic infractions if they failed to appear at their initial hearing. The amendment retains those provisions of present law that require one additional notice to be sent to those persons before a default judgment may be entered against them. The amendment includes the following changes.

Section 1 of the amendment provides that the automatic \$25 assessment for costs on fines remaining unpaid more than 30 days after judgment will not apply to persons who pay their fines under an installment method unless they fail to finish their payments within the assigned time period. Section 14 provides that this new provision will apply to all existing fines that remain unpaid as of the effective date of this amendment.

Sections 2, 3 and 5 to 8 of the amendment correct technical errors in current law.

Section 4 of the amendment permits a person to swear to the facts necessary to justify an order preventing harassment of that person by filing a verified petition as well as an accompanying affidavit to the petition for the order.

Section 9 eliminates the requirement that before a court may issue a civil order of arrest or find the judgment debtor in contempt, the judgment creditor must swear to the fact that he does not know of any valid reason for a judgment debtor's failure to appear at a disclosure hearing after being served with a subpoena.

38 Section 10 of the amendment permits a civil order 39 of arrest issued as part of the disclosure process to

- be made returnable to the District Court division in which the defendant resides rather than to the court which issues the order. This change will simplify the collection process when the debtor and creditor reside in different District Court divisions.
- Section 11 of the amendment adds cross-references to 2 laws which create traffic-related offenses but which are not included within the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29. Along with section 13, the section also removes the requirement that a court suspend the motor vehicle registration of a person accused of a traffic infraction if that person fails to appear when ordered by the court.
- 14 12 of the amendment Section removes 15 requirements that a court, in permitting a defendant 16 to pay a fine by installment payments, must determine 17 the amount that the defendant can afford to pay immediately and must establish a payment schedule. Under the amendment, a court will simply issue an 18 19 order setting a date within which payment must be made 20 and may amend that order if necessary. 21
- 22 Section 13 of the amendment eliminates the 23 requirement that a court find a defendant who fails to 24 pay his fine in contempt of court and allows the court 25 discretion to find a defendant in contempt.

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Reported by the Committee on Judiciary Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House 3/31/88 (Filing No. H-567)