

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

## Ninety-fifth Legislature

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE

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**PUBLIC LAWS**

OF THE

**STATE OF MAINE**

As Passed by the Ninety-fifth Legislature

**1951**

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## Chapter 185

### AN ACT Relating to Place of Taxation of Personal Property.

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

R. S., c. 81, § 13, sub-§ I, repealed and replaced. Subsection I of section 13 of chapter 81 of the revised statutes, as amended, is hereby repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

¶ I. All personal property employed in trade, in the erection of buildings or vessels, or in the mechanic arts shall be taxed in the town where so employed on the 1st day of each April; provided that the owner, his servant, subcontractor or agent so employing it occupies any store, storehouse, shop, mill, wharf, landing place or shipyard therein for the purpose of such employment, except as hereinafter otherwise provided in this subsection. Portable mills, logs in any town to be manufactured therein, and all manufactured lumber excepting lumber in the possession of a transportation company and in transit, all potatoes stored awaiting sale or shipment, except those owned by and in the possession of the producer, house trailers not properly to be taxed as stock in trade, store fixtures, office furniture, furnishings, fixtures and equipment, and professional libraries, apparatus, implements and supplies, and coin-operated vending or amusement devices, and all manufactured merchandise except products either intended for manufacture into other products or used or for use in connection therewith and except merchandise in the possession of a transportation company or other carrier for the purpose of transporting the same, shall be taxed in the town where situated on the 1st day of April each year.'

Effective August 20, 1951

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## Chapter 186

### AN ACT Relating to Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.

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

R. S., c. 153-A, repealed and replaced. Chapter 153-A of the revised statutes, as enacted by chapter 297 of the public laws of 1949, is hereby repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

## CHAPTER 153-A.

## UNIFORM RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT ACT.

## General Provisions

Sec. 1. Purposes. The purposes of this chapter are to improve and extend by reciprocal legislation the enforcement of duties of support and to make uniform the law with respect thereto.

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise,

“State” includes any state, territory or possession of the United States and the District of Columbia in which this or a substantially similar reciprocal law has been enacted.

“Initiating state” means any state in which a proceeding pursuant to this or a substantially similar reciprocal law is commenced.

“Responding state” means any state in which any proceeding pursuant to the proceeding in the initiating state is or may be commenced.

“Court” means the superior court of this state and when the context requires, means the court of any other state as defined in a substantially similar reciprocal law.

“Law” includes both common and statute law.

“Duty of support” includes any duty of support imposed or imposed by law, or by any court order, decree or judgment, whether interlocutory or final, whether incidental to a proceeding for divorce, judicial separation, separate maintenance or otherwise.

“Obligor” means any person owing a duty of support.

“Obligee” means any person to whom a duty of support is owed.

Sec. 3. Remedies additional to those now existing. The remedies herein provided are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedies.

Sec. 4. Extent of duties of support. The duty of support imposed by the laws of this state or by the laws of the state where the obligee was present when the failure to support commenced as provided in section 7 and the remedies provided for enforcement thereof, including any penalty imposed thereby, bind the obligor regardless of the presence or residence of the obligee.

### Criminal Enforcement

Sec. 5. Interstate rendition. The governor of this state may demand from the governor of any other state the surrender of any person found in such other state who is charged in this state with the crime of failing to provide for the support of any person in this state and may surrender on demand by the governor of any other state any person found in this state who is charged in such other state with the crime of failing to provide for the support of a person in such other state. The provisions for extradition of criminals not inconsistent herewith shall apply to any such demand although the person whose surrender is demanded was not in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the crime and although he had not fled therefrom. Neither the demand, the oath nor any proceedings for extradition pursuant to this section need state or show that the person whose surrender is demanded has fled from justice, or at the time of the commission of the crime was in the demanding or the other state.

Sec. 6. Relief from the above provisions. Any obligor contemplated by section 5, who submits to the jurisdiction of the court of such other state and complies with the court's order of support, shall be relieved of extradition for desertion or non-support entered in the courts of this state during the period of such compliance.

### Civil Enforcement

Sec. 7. What duties are enforceable. Duties of support enforceable under this law are those imposed or imposable under the laws of any state where the alleged obligor was present during the period for which support is sought or where the obligee was present when the failure to support commenced, at the election of the obligee.

Sec. 8. Remedies of a state or political subdivision thereof furnishing support. Whenever the state or a political subdivision thereof has furnished support to an obligee it shall have the same right to invoke the provisions hereof as the obligee to whom the support was furnished for the purpose of securing reimbursement of expenditures so made.

Sec. 9. How duties of support are enforced. All duties of support are enforceable by petition irrespective of relationship between the obligor and obligee. Jurisdiction of all proceedings hereunder shall be vested in the superior court.

Sec. 10. Contents of petition for support. The petition shall be verified and shall state the name and, so far as known to the petitioner, the address and circumstances of the respondent and his dependents for whom support is sought and all other pertinent information.

Sec. 11. Duty of court of this state as initiating state. If the court of this state acting as an initiating state finds that the petition sets forth facts from which it may be determined that the respondent owes a duty of support and that a court of the responding state may obtain jurisdiction of the respondent or his property, he shall so certify and shall cause certified copies of the petition, the certificate and an authenticated copy of this chapter to be transmitted to the court of the responding state.

Sec. 12. Duty of the court of this state as responding state. When the court of this state, acting as a responding state, receives from the court of an initiating state the aforesaid copies, it shall docket the cause, notify the county attorney, set a time and place for a hearing and take such action as is necessary in accordance with the laws of this state to obtain jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. Order of support. If the court of the responding state finds a duty of support, it may order the respondent to furnish support or reimbursement therefor and subject the property of the respondent to such order.

Sec. 14. Responding state to transmit copies to initiating state. The court of this state when acting as a responding state shall cause to be transmitted to the court of the initiating state a copy of all orders of support or for reimbursement therefor.

Sec. 15. Additional powers of court. In addition to the foregoing powers, the court of this state when acting as the responding state has the power to subject the respondent to such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper to assure compliance with its orders and in particular

- I. To require the respondent to furnish recognizance in the form of a cash deposit or bond of such character and in such amount as the court may deem proper to assure payment of any amount required to be paid by the respondent;
- II. To require the respondent to make payments at specified intervals to the clerk of the court or the obligee and to report personally to such clerk at such times as may be deemed necessary;
- III. To punish the respondent who shall violate any order of the court to the same extent as is provided by law for contempt of the court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by the court.

Sec. 16. Additional duties of the court of this state when acting as a responding state. The court of this state when acting as a responding state shall have the following duties which may be carried out through the clerk of the court:

I. Upon the receipt of a payment made by the respondent pursuant to any order of the court or otherwise, to transmit the same forthwith to the court of the initiating state; and

II. Upon request to furnish to the court of the initiating state a certified statement of all payments made by the respondent.

Sec. 17. Additional duty of the court of this state when acting as an initiating state. The court of this state when acting as an initiating state shall have the duty which may be carried out through the clerk of the court to receive and disburse forthwith all payments made by the respondent or transmitted by the court of the responding state.

Sec. 18. Evidence of husband and wife. Laws attaching a privilege against the disclosure of communications between husband and wife are inapplicable to proceedings under this chapter. Husband and wife are competent witnesses to testify to any relevant matter, including marriage and parentage.'

Effective August 20, 1951

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## Chapter 187

### AN ACT Relating to Interstate Transportation of Clams.

**Emergency preamble.** Whereas, the digging, processing and merchandising of clams is one of the most important industries of the state and a benefit to the public generally; and

Whereas, it is vitally necessary to furnish employment and enhance the livelihood of the coastal and other people of Maine; and

Whereas, the shipping of clams outside the state of Maine in the shell is resulting in great loss of revenue to the people of the state; and

Whereas, legislation is immediately necessary to retain the revenue from shucking of clams within the state; 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,

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

**R. S., c. 34, § 89, amended.** The 1st, 7th, 8th and 11th paragraphs of section 89 of chapter 34 of the revised statutes, as revised, are hereby amended to read as follows: