

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

LAWS  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE  
AS PASSED BY THE  
One Hundred and Sixth Legislature  
1ST SPECIAL SESSION  
JANUARY 2, 1974 TO MARCH 29, 1974  
AND BY THE  
One Hundred and Seventh Legislature  
REGULAR SESSION  
JANUARY 1, 1975 TO JULY 2, 1975

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH IN  
ACCORDANCE WITH THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1964, TITLE 3,  
SECTION 164, SUBSECTION 6.

---

THE KNOWLTON AND MCLEARY COMPANY  
FARMINGTON, MAINE  
1975

---

---

PUBLIC LAWS  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE

AS PASSED BY THE  
One Hundred and Seventh Legislature

1975

---

---

notice of the filing of the judgment to the judgment debtor and may file proof of mailing with the clerk. Lack of mailing notice of filing by the clerk shall not effect the enforcement proceedings if proof of mailing by the judgment creditor has been filed.

3. Thirty day waiting period. No execution or other process for enforcement of a foreign judgment filed hereunder shall issue until 30 days after the date the judgment is filed.

#### § 8005. Stay

1. Appeal or stay granted in foreign jurisdiction. If the judgment debtor shows the District Court or the Superior Court that an appeal from the foreign judgment is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution has been granted, the court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the stay of execution expires or is vacated, upon proof that the judgment debtor has furnished the security for the satisfaction of the judgment required by the State in which it was rendered.

2. Other grounds for stay. If the judgment debtor shows the District Court or the Superior Court any ground upon which enforcement of a judgment of any District Court or Superior Court of this State would be stayed, the court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment for an appropriate period, upon requiring the same security for satisfaction of the judgment which is required in this State.

#### § 8006. Fees

Any person filing a foreign judgment shall pay to the clerk of courts the fee then provided for the entry of an action. Fees for docketing, transcription or other enforcement proceedings shall be as provided for judgments of the District Court or Superior Court.

#### § 8007. Optional procedure

The right of a judgment creditor to bring an action to enforce his judgment instead of proceeding under this Act remains unimpaired.

#### § 8008. Uniformity of interpretation

This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

Effective October 1, 1975

---

## CHAPTER 336

**AN ACT to Improve the Enforcement of the Federal Flammable Fabrics Act.**

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

26 MRSA c. 5, sub-c. I-B is enacted to read:

SUBCHAPTER I-B  
FLAMMABLE FABRICS

§ 136. Liaison for Federal Flammable Fabrics Act

The Bureau of Labor shall serve as a liaison to the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, act as a channel of information between the Federal Government and the citizens of Maine concerning federal laws on consumer products with emphasis on flammable fabrics and children's sleepwear and promote public awareness of federal flammable fabrics legislation and enforcement.

Effective October 1, 1975

---

CHAPTER 337

AN ACT Relating to Venue in the Superior Court.

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

Sec. 1. 14 MRSA § 508, as last amended by PL 1965, c. 356, § 9, is repealed and the following enacted in place thereof:

§ 508. Transfer of venue

A presiding Justice of the Superior Court may, upon obtaining agreement of the parties, transfer any civil action or proceeding from the Superior Court in one county to the Superior Court in another county in the judicial region in which the case originated.

All parties may consent to any civil action or proceeding being brought in or transferred to any county in any judicial region other than the one in which venue is proper or to which transfer is permitted provided that the prior approval of the presiding justice of the judicial region where the case is to be brought or transferred is obtained.

Sec. 2. 14 MRSA § 1257 is enacted to read:

§ 1257. Regional juries

The Supreme Judicial Court is authorized to prescribe by rule or order the selection of juries from regions consisting of a single county or a reasonably compact group of counties for trials of criminal prosecutions or civil actions in the Superior Court. If the Supreme Judicial Court shall by rule provide for such regions for the purpose of selection of juries, this chapter shall be applied to such regions and to such regional juries and the word "counties" where it appears in this chapter shall be read to mean "region."

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court may appoint jury commissioners for any such regions in accordance with section 1251, provided that the salaries and expenses of such jury commissioners shall be in such amounts as shall be determined and approved by said Chief Justice.