

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LAWS**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF MAINE**

AS PASSED BY THE

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE

AT THE

**SECOND REGULAR SESSION**

January 2, 1980 to April 3, 1980

AND AT THE

**THIRD SPECIAL SESSION**

May 22, 1980

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH IN  
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information is a trade secret or production, commercial or financial information, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive position of the submitter and would make available information not otherwise publicly available.

**Emergency clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Effective April 1, 1980

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## CHAPTER 700

### S. P. 684 — L. D. 1807

#### AN ACT to Revise the Small Claims Law.

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

**Sec. 1.** 4 MRSA § 152, first sentence, as last amended by PL 1979, c. 540, § 4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

The District Court shall possess the civil jurisdiction exercised by all trial justices and municipal courts in the State on September 16, 1961, and in addition, original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court of all civil actions in which neither damages in excess of \$20,000, nor, except as herein provided, equitable relief is demanded of proceedings under Title 14, section 6651 to 6658 and of actions for divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation and of proceedings under Title 19 and original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, of actions to quiet title to real estate under Title 14, sections 6651 through 6658, and in these actions the District Court may grant equitable relief; and original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, for breach of implied warranty and covenant of habitability under Title 14, section 6021, and in these actions the District Court may grant equitable relief; and original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, of actions to quiet title to real estate under Title 36, section 946, and in such actions the District Court may grant equitable relief, of actions to foreclose mortgages under Title 14, chapter 713, subchapter VI; and of small claims actions under Title 14, chapter 738, and in these actions the District Court may grant equitable relief.

**Sec. 2.** 4 MRSA § 807, 3rd sentence, as amended by PL 1977, c. 593, § 1, is further amended to read:

This section shall not be construed to apply to practice before any Federal Court by any person duly admitted to practice therein; nor to a person pleading or managing his own cause in court; nor to the officer or employee of a corporation, partnership or governmental entity, who is not an attorney, but is appearing for that organization in an action cognizable as a small claim under Title 14, chapter 737 738.

Sec. 3. 14 MRSA c. 737, as amended, is repealed.

Sec. 4. 14 MRSA c. 738 is enacted to read:

## CHAPTER 738

### SMALL CLAIMS

#### § 7461. Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to provide a simple, speedy and informal court procedure for citizens so they may easily resolve small claims without undue procedural burdens.

#### § 7462. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. **Representative.** "Representative" means the person representing a corporation, partnership or governmental entity.

2. **Small claim.** "Small claim" means a right of action cognizable by a court, if the debt or damage does not exceed \$800, exclusive of interest and costs. It shall not include an action involving the title to real estate.

#### § 7463. Representation

1. **Attorney.** A party may be represented by an attorney in a small claim proceeding.

2. **Corporation, partnership or governmental entity.** A corporation, partnership or governmental entity may be represented by a person other than an attorney in a small claim proceeding, as provided under Title 4, section 807.

#### § 7464. Bringing a claim

1. **Venue.** A small claim shall be brought in the division of the District Court where the right of action accrued, where the defendant resides, where the defendant has a place of business or, if the defendant is a business entity, where its registered agent resides.

2. **Personal jurisdiction.** The personal jurisdiction in a small claim action shall be coextensive with that of the District Court.

3. **Not exclusive.** The procedure of this chapter shall be an alternative and not exclusive.

4. **Statement of claim.** A plaintiff shall provide a brief statement of his claim

to the clerk of the District Court. The clerk shall briefly record the notice of the claim.

5. **Hearing.** On receiving a claim, the clerk shall set a date for hearing. The date may not be less than 14 days from the date notice is mailed to the defendant.

6. **Fee.** At the entry of the statement, a fee of \$5 shall be paid. The clerk may pay the cost of notices from the fee and the remainder may be retained by the court as costs.

§ 7465. **Filing without fee.**

1. **Filing.** A person may, without fee, file an application in the District Court requesting permission to proceed without payment of a filing fee.

2. **Contents.** The application shall be on a form supplied by the clerk. It shall include:

A. The monthly income received and monthly expenses necessary for family support; and

B. A statement that the plaintiff has no other funds from which fees may reasonably be paid.

3. **Procedure.** The clerk shall present an application to the court as soon as is practicable. If the court finds that the plaintiff is without sufficient funds to pay the filing fee, it shall order waiver of the fee. The clerk shall promptly notify the plaintiff of the decision.

§ 7466. **Notice**

1. **Notice to plaintiff.** The clerk shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the plaintiff by ordinary mail, addressed to the address given to the clerk by the plaintiff. The clerk shall make an entry on the docket indicating the date of the mailing, which shall be sufficient showing of that notice.

2. **Notice to defendant.** The clerk shall cause notice and a brief statement of the claim to be given to the defendant by postpaid registered or certified mail, addressed to his last known postoffice address. That notice shall direct the defendant to appear at the time and place of the hearing. If the defendant does not receive the mailed notice at least 7 days prior to the hearing, as evidenced by a signed receipt, service shall be completed as in other actions at law at the expense of the plaintiff. At the request of the plaintiff, the clerk shall arrange for that service.

§ 7467. **Continuances**

While continuances are not favored, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Continuances may be granted by the clerk when service has not been completed.

**§ 7468. Removal and transfer**

Every cause begun under this chapter shall be decided under this chapter.

A small claim may not be removed to the Superior Court.

The court may order transfer to another District Court division for good cause.

**§ 7469. Mediation**

1. **Preliminary inquiry.** Prior to the hearing, the court shall determine what efforts the parties have made to settle their dispute.

2. **Use of court.** The court may require the parties to meet in the court room to attempt to settle their dispute. The meeting may be in private or before a mediator, as the parties elect.

3. **Hearing.** If settlement efforts have failed or are inappropriate, the court shall hold a hearing without delay.

4. **Court approvals.** Every settlement shall be submitted for court approval. The court shall approve every reasonable settlement. An approved settlement shall have the force and effect of a judgment. An approved settlement may not be appealed.

**§ 7470. Evidence**

At the hearing, the Rules of Evidence shall not apply. The court may admit any material and proper evidence. The court shall assist in developing all relevant facts.

**§ 7471. Judgment**

1. **Judgment.** A judgment may provide monetary or equitable relief. The court may order payment of a monetary judgment in installments.

2. **Costs.** If the plaintiff prevails, he shall be awarded costs in addition to his judgment.

3. **Equitable relief.** Equitable relief may be granted only as between the parties. It shall be limited to orders to repair, return, replace, reform, refund or rescind.

4. **Failure to appear.** If either party fails to appear for the hearing, the court may render judgment for the other party, including a dismissal. The court may continue the case if the failure is for good reason.

5. **Judgment order.** The court shall enter the judgment order. It shall provide

both parties with a copy, either personally or by certified mail. That order shall contain:

- A. The name of the prevailing party;
- B. The time allowed for appeal;
- C. The amount of judgment and costs and method of payment;
- D. Other court ordered action;
- E. A statement of the duties and consequences relating to satisfaction and disclosure, including a statement that if the judgment is satisfied, no record of judgment will exist which might adversely affect his credit; and
- F. A disclosure hearing date.

§ 7472. Satisfaction and disclosure

1. Satisfaction. If the judgment, including costs, is satisfied prior to the disclosure hearing date, then:

- A. The prevailing party shall notify the clerk of satisfaction; and
- B. The clerk shall enter the disposition of the case as "no cause of action."

2. Disclosure. The court shall hold a disclosure hearing to determine the assets and income available to satisfy the judgment, if:

- A. The clerk has not received notice of satisfaction from the prevailing party prior to the disclosure hearing date;
- B. The time for appeal has passed without notice of appeal; and
- C. The judgment does not order installment payments.

Disclosure proceedings shall comply with sections 3124 to 3137, except that the subpoena requirements of those sections shall be met by the court order and the 2nd notice by the clerk.

§ 7473. Disclosure notice

If a disclosure hearing is required under section 7472, subsection 2, the clerk shall send by certified mail, to both parties, notice of the disclosure hearing.

§ 7474. Appeal

1. Scope of appeal. A party may appeal an adverse decision to the Superior Court. An appeal may be only on questions of law.

2. **Procedure.** An appeal shall be filed within 10 days of entry of judgment. It shall be filed with the District Court that heard the case. The clerk shall transmit to the Superior Court all documents relating to the case and any recording of the hearing.

§ 7475. **Effect of judgment**

Any fact found or issue adjudicated in a proceeding under this chapter, may not be deemed found or adjudicated for the purpose of any other cause of action. While the doctrine of collateral estoppel may not apply to facts found or issues adjudicated, the judgment obtained shall be res judicata as to the amount in controversy. The only recourse to an adverse decision shall be appeal.

Effective July 3, 1980

## CHAPTER 701

S. P. 750 — L. D. 1925

### AN ACT Amending Criminal Laws and Procedures.

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

**Sec. 1.** 4 MRSA § 1051, first sentence, as last amended by PL 1979, c. 541, Pt. A, § 15, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

No court may be held on Sunday or any day designated for the annual Thanksgiving; or for the choice of Presidential Electors; New Year's Day, January 1st; Washington's Birthday, the 3rd Monday in February; Patriot's Day, the 3rd Monday in April; Memorial Day, the last Monday in May, but if the United States Government designates May 30th as the date for observance of Memorial Day or in 1985, whichever occurs first in time, the 30th of May; the 4th of July; Labor Day, the first Monday of September; the day of a statewide primary, general or special election; Columbus Day, the 2nd Monday in October; Veterans Day, November 11th; or on Christmas Day.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court may order that court be held on a legal holiday when he finds that the interests of justice and judicial economy in any particular case will be served.

**Sec. 2.** 14 MRSA §§ 5502 to 5508, as amended, are repealed.

**Sec. 3.** 15 MRSA § 210, 2nd and 3rd sentences, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 671, § 9, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:

If the prisoner or his counsel state that the prisoner may or will contest