

CHAPTER 5

DISTRICT COURT

§151. Establishment; court of record; seal

A District Court for the State of Maine, as heretofore established, shall be a court of record and the Chief Judge shall establish a seal.

§152. District Court; civil jurisdiction

The District Court has jurisdiction in the following civil matters: [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

1. Jurisdiction exercised by trial justices and municipal courts. The civil jurisdiction exercised by all trial justices and municipal courts in the State on September 16, 1961; [PL 1983, c. 796, §1 (RPR).]

2. Civil actions for money damages. Original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, of all civil actions when no equitable relief is demanded, except those actions for which exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the Superior Court by statute; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

3. Civil actions to enforce liens. Original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Superior Court, of all civil actions to enforce liens under Title 10, chapter 603 and under Title 35-A, section 706, and the court shall determine the amount pursuant to Title 10, section 3258; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

4. Exclusive jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction, not concurrent with that of the Superior Court, of mental health commitment hearings under Title 34-B, chapter 3, subchapter 4, habitual truancy actions under Title 20-A, chapters 119 and 211 under which equitable relief may be granted and small claims actions under Title 14, chapter 738; [PL 2013, c. 21, §1 (RPR).]

5. Other actions. Original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, of the following types of actions, and in these actions the District Court may grant equitable relief:

- A. [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (RP); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]
- B. Actions to quiet title to real estate under Title 14, sections 6651 to 6658; [PL 1983, c. 796, §1 (RPR).]
- C. Actions to quiet title to real estate under Title 36, section 946; [PL 1983, c. 796, §1 (RPR).]
- D. Actions for breach of implied warranty and covenant of habitability under Title 14, section 6021; [PL 1983, c. 796, §1 (RPR).]
- E. Actions to foreclose mortgages under Title 14, chapter 713, subchapter VI; [PL 1985, c. 293, §1 (AMD).]
- F. Actions for restitution under Title 5, section 213; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (AMD).]
- G. Actions for illegal evictions under Title 14, section 6014; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (AMD).]
- H. Actions for the foreclosure of mortgages of real and personal property and for redemption of estates mortgaged; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

I. Actions to compel the specific performance of written contracts and to cancel and compel the discharge of written contracts, whether under seal or otherwise, when full performance or payment has been made to the contracting party; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

J. Actions for relief in cases of fraud, duress, unjust enrichment, trust, accident or mistake; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

K. Actions concerning nuisance and waste; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

L. Actions concerning partnership, and between partners or part owners of vessels and of other real and personal property to adjust all matters of the partnership and between the part owners, compel contribution, make final decrees and enforce their decrees by proper process in cases where all interested persons within the jurisdiction of the court are made parties; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

M. [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (RP); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

N. Civil actions for redelivery of goods or chattels taken or detained from the owner and secreted or withheld so that the goods or chattels cannot be replevied, and in civil actions by creditors to reach and apply in payment of a debt any property, right, title or interest, legal or equitable, of a debtor or debtors, which cannot be attached on writ or taken on execution in a civil action, and any property or interest conveyed in fraud of creditors; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW).]

O. Actions in which the pleading demands a judgment:

(1) To exclude a person from a vested or contingent interest in or lien upon specific property within the State;

(2) That a vested or contingent interest in or lien upon specific property within the State be enforced;

(2-A) That real property be partitioned by sale; or

(3) Otherwise affecting title to any real property; [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. A, §1 (AMD).]

P. Actions to compel the compliance with court orders including the right to appoint persons to sign instruments as provided for in the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure; [PL 1989, c. 392, §1 (NEW); PL 1989, c. 919, §§1, 18 (AMD).]

Q. Actions in which the equitable relief is sought through an equitable defense, a counterclaim, a cross-claim or other responsive pleading or reply permitted by the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure; [PL 2011, c. 80, §1 (AMD).]

R. Actions to enforce access to health care under Title 22, section 1715; and [PL 2011, c. 80, §2 (AMD).]

S. Actions under the Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 14, chapter 706. [PL 2011, c. 80, §3 (NEW).]

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the right of any party to remove an action to the Superior Court in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure; [PL 2011, c. 80, §§1-3 (AMD).]

5-A. Actions involving minors under Title 18-C. Except as provided in paragraph C, exclusive, continuing jurisdiction of actions for guardianship, adoption, change of name or other matters involving custody or other parental rights with respect to a minor child brought under Title 18-C under the following circumstances: if proceedings under the Maine Juvenile Code brought against the minor child are pending in the District Court; if proceedings involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child, including but not limited to adoption, divorce, parental rights and responsibilities, grandparents' rights, protective custody, change of name, guardianship, parentage or termination of parental rights, are pending in the District Court; or if the minor child is or was the subject of an order

issued by the District Court terminating parental rights, appointing a guardian, including a permanency, emergency or interim guardian, awarding parental rights to a 3rd party or granting an adoption. This subsection does not apply if the only proceedings pending in the District Court involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child are protection from abuse or protection from harassment proceedings unless one of the other grounds for exclusive, continuing jurisdiction are met under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, a proceeding is pending if a complaint, petition or post-judgment motion has been filed and the final judgment or final order on that complaint, petition or post-judgment motion has not yet been issued.

A. The District Court presiding over any matter involving custody or other parental rights with respect to a minor child shall require all parties to disclose whether they have knowledge of:

- (1) Any interim or final order then in effect concerning custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child;
- (2) Any proceeding under the Maine Juvenile Code brought against the minor child pending in the District Court or any proceeding involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child pending before any court of this State or another state, including before a probate court in this State; or
- (3) Any other related action pending before any court of this State or another state, including before a probate court in this State. [PL 2023, c. 63, §1 (AMD).]

B. Except as provided in paragraph C, if the District Court presiding over any matter under the Maine Juvenile Code brought against a minor child and any matter involving custody or other parental rights with respect to a minor child becomes aware that a proceeding for guardianship, adoption or change of name or another matter involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child under Title 18-C is pending in a probate court in this State, the District Court shall notify the Probate Court and take appropriate action to facilitate a transfer of the matter from the Probate Court. If a matter is transferred to the District Court under this paragraph, the District Court has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the matter and over any future proceedings for guardianship, adoption or change of name or other matter involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child brought under Title 18-C, except to the extent that the District Court's jurisdiction is precluded by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act. [PL 2023, c. 63, §1 (AMD).]

C. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a probate court shall retain jurisdiction over an action for guardianship, adoption, change of name or other matter involving custody or other parental rights with respect to a minor child brought under Title 18-C that would otherwise be within the exclusive, continuing jurisdiction of the District Court under this subsection and may not transfer that matter to the District Court under paragraph B if:

- (1) At the time the proceeding under the Maine Juvenile Code or the proceeding involving custody or other parental rights with respect to the minor child that would otherwise trigger the District Court's continuing, exclusive jurisdiction is initiated, the testimonial hearing on the Title 18-C matter has concluded and the Probate Court has that matter under advisement; and
- (2) The Probate Court has not determined that the District Court is the more appropriate forum for the Title 18-C proceeding; [PL 2023, c. 63, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2023, c. 63, §1 (AMD).]

6. Environmental laws.

[PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §6 (RP); PL 1993, c. 349, §3 (AMD).]

6-A. Environmental laws. Original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Superior Court, to grant equitable relief and impose penalties in proceedings involving alleged violations of a local

environmental ordinance or regulation or a state environmental law or rule, including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. The laws pertaining to the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, Title 12, chapter 206-A; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV).]
 - B. The minimum lot size law, Title 12, sections 4807 to 4807-G; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - C. Shoreland zoning ordinances enacted under Title 30-A, section 3001, and in accordance with Title 38, sections 435 to 446; [PL 2011, c. 120, §1 (AMD).]
 - D. The plumbing and subsurface waste water disposal rules adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services under Title 22, section 42; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]
 - E. Laws pertaining to public water supplies, Title 22, chapter 601, subchapter IV; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]
 - F. Local ordinances enacted under Title 22, section 2642, and in accordance with Title 30-A, section 3001; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - G. Local land use ordinances enacted under Title 30-A, section 3001; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - H. Local building codes adopted pursuant to Title 30-A, section 3001, and in accordance with Title 30-A, chapter 185, subchapter I; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - I. Automobile junkyards, Title 30-A, chapter 183, subchapter I; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - J. Regulation and inspection of plumbing, Title 30-A, chapter 185, subchapter III; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - K. Malfunctioning domestic waste water disposal units, Title 30-A, section 3428; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - L. The subdivision law, Title 30-A, chapter 187, subchapter IV; local subdivision ordinances enacted under Title 30-A, section 3001; and subdivision regulations adopted under Title 30-A, section 4403; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - M. Local zoning ordinances enacted under Title 30-A, section 3001, and in accordance with Title 30-A, section 4352; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - N. All laws administered by the Department of Environmental Protection, Title 38, chapters 2 to 16; [PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]
 - O. Local ordinances regarding air pollution control enacted pursuant to Title 38, section 597; [PL 2005, c. 240, §1 (AMD).]
 - P. The laws pertaining to harbors in Title 38, chapter 1, subchapter 1; local harbor ordinances adopted in accordance with Title 38, section 7 and regulations adopted by municipal officers pursuant to Title 38, section 2; and [PL 2005, c. 240, §2 (AMD).]
 - Q. Local ordinances and ordinance provisions regarding storm water, including, but not limited to, ordinances and ordinance provisions regulating nonstorm water discharges, construction site runoff and postconstruction storm water management, enacted as required by the federal Clean Water Act and federal regulations and by state permits and rules; [PL 2005, c. 240, §3 (NEW).]
- [PL 2011, c. 120, §1 (AMD); PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV).]

7. Air quality laws.

[PL 1989, c. 311, §2 (RP).]

8. Consent to minor's abortion. Original jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Probate Court, to grant equitable relief in proceedings brought under Title 22, section 1597-A; [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §5 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

9. Licensing jurisdiction. Except as provided in Title 5, section 10004; Title 8, section 279-B; Title 10, section 8003; Title 20-A, sections 10712 and 10713; Title 29-A; Title 32, chapters 2-B, 114 and 135; and Title 35-A, section 3132, exclusive jurisdiction upon complaint of an agency or, if the licensing agency fails or refuses to act within a reasonable time, upon complaint of the Attorney General to revoke or suspend licenses issued by the agency. The District Court has original jurisdiction upon complaint of a licensing agency to determine whether renewal or reissuance of a license of that agency may be refused. The District Court has original concurrent jurisdiction to grant equitable relief in proceedings initiated by an agency or the Department of the Attorney General alleging any violation of a license or licensing laws or rules.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, a licensing agency may not reinstate or otherwise affect a license suspended, revoked or modified by the District Court pursuant to a complaint filed by the Attorney General without the approval of the Attorney General; [PL 2009, c. 112, Pt. B, §1 (AMD).]

10. Appellate jurisdiction. [PL 2009, c. 112, Pt. B, §2 (RP).]

11. Actions for divorce, separation or annulment. Original jurisdiction, not concurrent with the Superior Court, of actions for divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation and proceedings under Title 19-A, except as otherwise specifically provided.

Actions for divorce, annulment or separation pending in the Superior Court may be transferred, upon agreement of the parties, from the Superior Court to the District Court in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court. An action so transferred remains in the District Court, which has exclusive jurisdiction thereafter, subject to the rights of appeal to the Law Court as to matters of law; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

12. Property matters between spouses. Original jurisdiction, not concurrent with the Superior Court, of actions to hear and determine property matters between spouses as provided in Title 19-A, section 806 and to make all necessary orders and decrees relating to these matters, to issue all necessary process to enforce the orders and decrees and to cause all the orders and decrees to be enforced. This subsection does not apply to or affect actions initiated in the Superior Court before the effective date of this subsection; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

13. Desertion and nonsupport. Jurisdiction over complaints for desertion and nonsupport or nonsupport of dependents in the district where either the spouse, the dependent or the respondent resides; [PL 2007, c. 670, §1 (AMD).]

14. Civil violations. Jurisdiction over all civil violations, as provided in Title 17-A, section 9, and traffic infractions; [PL 2019, c. 366, §1 (AMD).]

15. Restoration of right to possess firearms. Exclusive jurisdiction to conduct de novo review of a determination by the Commissioner of Public Safety pursuant to Title 15, section 393, subsection 4-A; and [PL 2019, c. 366, §2 (AMD).]

16. At-risk noncitizen petitions. Jurisdiction over petitions regarding the protection, well-being, care and custody of unmarried noncitizens 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age pursuant to Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter 17.

[PL 2019, c. 366, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 236 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 587 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 38 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 117, §1 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 175 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 544, §6 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 54, §1 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 552, §1 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 770, §11 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 401, §1 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §11 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 540, §§4,5 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 663, §7 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 700, §1 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 470, §A4 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 585, §1 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 645, §1 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 29, §1 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 275 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 447, §1 (RPR). PL 1983, c. 583, §1 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 796, §1 (RPR). PL 1985, c. 162, §1 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 293, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 563, §1 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 746, §2 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 192, §1 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 419, §1 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 737, §§C2,C106 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 6 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 104, §§C1,C8,C10 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 287, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 311, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 392, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 415, §1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 573, §1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 878, §§A6,7 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 919, §§1,2,18 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 377, §1 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 349, §3 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §A2 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §§A153,C15 (AFF). PL 1995, c. 694, §§D2,3 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 694, §E2 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 547, §§A1,B5,6 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 547, §B80 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ4 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ42 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 778, §1 (AMD). RR 2001, c. 2, §A2 (COR). PL 2001, c. 229, §1 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 471, §A1 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 471, §A2 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV). PL 2005, c. 65, §C1 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 240, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 670, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 112, Pt. B, §§1, 2 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 80, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 120, §1 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 542, Pt. A, §1 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 614, §1 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 682, §38 (REV). PL 2013, c. 21, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 460, §1 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. C, §3 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. F, §1 (AFF). PL 2019, c. 366, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF). PL 2023, c. 63, §1 (AMD).

§153. Judicial divisions

The State is divided into judicial divisions, named and defined as follows, and with places for holding court in those divisions as follows: [PL 2013, c. 159, §2 (AMD).]

1. Northern Androscoggin.

[PL 2003, c. 673, Pt. JJJ, §2 (RP).]

2. Androscoggin. Androscoggin consists of all municipalities in Androscoggin County. The District Court for Androscoggin must be held at Lewiston or Auburn, exact site to be determined by the Chief Judge.

[PL 2003, c. 673, Pt. JJJ, §3 (AMD).]

3. Western Aroostook. Western Aroostook consists of the municipalities and unorganized territory known as Hamlin Plt., Cyr Plt., T17 R3, T17 R4, T16 R5, T15 R6, Winterville Plt., T15 R8, T15 R9, T14 R10, T14 R11, T14 R12, T14 R13, T14 R14, T14 R15, T14 R16, and all municipalities and unorganized territory in Aroostook County lying to the west and north of these. The District Court for Western Aroostook must be held at Madawaska and Fort Kent. The Chief Judge shall determine the level of service at each location.

[PL 1995, c. 330, §1 (AMD).]

4. Eastern Aroostook. Eastern Aroostook includes the municipalities and unorganized territory known as Limestone, Caribou, Washburn, Wade, T13 R5, and all municipalities and unorganized territory in Aroostook County lying to the north of these up to the boundary of the division of Western Aroostook. The District Court for Eastern Aroostook shall be held at Caribou.

5. Central Aroostook. Central Aroostook includes the municipalities and unorganized territory known as Blaine, TD R2, T9 R3, T9 R4, T9 R5, Oxbow, T9 R7, T9 R8, T10 R8, T11 R9, T11 R10, T11 R11, T11 R12, T11 R13, T11 R14, T11 R15, T11 R16, T11 R17, and all municipalities and unorganized territory, including the City of Presque Isle in Aroostook County lying to the north of these up to the boundary of the division of Western Aroostook and the boundary of the division of Eastern Aroostook. The District Court for Central Aroostook shall be held at Presque Isle.

6. Southern Aroostook. Southern Aroostook consists of all municipalities and unorganized territory in Aroostook County not included within the divisions of Western Aroostook, Eastern Aroostook and Central Aroostook. The District Court for Southern Aroostook shall be held at Houlton.

7. Eastern Cumberland.
[PL 1989, c. 891, Pt. A, §3 (RP).]

8. Southern Cumberland. Southern Cumberland consists of the municipalities of Pownal, North Yarmouth, Yarmouth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester and Windham. The District Court for Southern Cumberland shall be held at Portland.
[PL 1989, c. 184 (RPR).]

9. Northern Cumberland. Northern Cumberland consists of all municipalities in the County of Cumberland not included within the divisions of Southern Cumberland and Bath-Brunswick, and consists of the municipalities of Brownfield, Denmark, Hiram, Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Stow and Porter in the County of Oxford. The District Court for Northern Cumberland must be held at Bridgton.
[PL 2003, c. 510, Pt. B, §1 (AMD).]

10. Franklin. Franklin consists of the entire County of Franklin. The District Court of Franklin shall be held at Farmington.
[PL 1973, c. 35 (AMD).]

11. Hancock. Hancock consists of the entire County of Hancock. The District Court for Hancock must be held at Ellsworth.
[PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §5 (AMD); PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §8 (AFF).]

12. Southern Hancock.
[PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §6 (RP); PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §8 (AFF).]

13. Northern Kennebec. Northern Kennebec consists of the municipalities of Albion, Belgrade, Mount Vernon, Sidney, Vassalboro, Winslow and all municipalities in Kennebec County lying to the north of these. The District Court for Northern Kennebec shall be held at Waterville.
[PL 1987, c. 21 (AMD).]

14. Southern Kennebec. Southern Kennebec consists of all municipalities in Kennebec County not included within the division of Northern Kennebec. The District Court for Southern Kennebec shall be held at Augusta.

15. Knox. Knox consists of the entire County of Knox. The District Court for Knox shall be held at Rockland.

16. Lincoln. Lincoln consists of the entire County of Lincoln. The District Court for Lincoln shall be held at Wiscasset.

17. Northern Oxford. Northern Oxford consists of Gilead, Bethel, Milton Plt., Peru, Canton and all municipalities and unorganized territory in Oxford County lying to the north of these. The District Court for Northern Oxford shall be held at Rumford.

18. Southern Oxford. Southern Oxford consists of all municipalities and unorganized territory in Oxford County not included in the division of Northern Oxford, except the municipalities of

Brownfield, Denmark, Hiram, Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Stow and Porter. The District Court for Southern Oxford shall be held at Paris.

[PL 1969, c. 590, §3 (AMD).]

19. Northern Penobscot.

[PL 2013, c. 159, §3 (RP).]

19-A. Northern and Central Penobscot. Northern and Central Penobscot consists of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Hopkins Academy Grant Township, Long A Township, Medway, TA R7 WELS, Burlington, Edinburg, Lakeville, Lagrange, Lowell, Passadumkeag, Twombly, Pukakon Township and all municipalities and unorganized territory in Penobscot County lying to the north of these. The District Court for Northern and Central Penobscot must be held at Millinocket and Lincoln. The Chief Judge shall determine the level of service at each location.

[PL 2013, c. 159, §4 (NEW).]

20. Central Penobscot.

[PL 2013, c. 159, §5 (RP).]

21. Southern Penobscot. Southern Penobscot consists of the municipalities of Alton, Glenburn, Hampden, Hermon, Old Town and all municipalities and unorganized territory lying east of these and south of the division of Central Penobscot. The District Court for Southern Penobscot shall be held at Bangor.

22. Western Penobscot. Western Penobscot consists of all municipalities in Penobscot County not included within the divisions of Northern, Central or Southern Penobscot. The District Court for Western Penobscot shall be held at Newport.

23. Piscataquis. Piscataquis consists of the entire County of Piscataquis. The District Court for Piscataquis shall be held at Dover-Foxcroft.

24. Bath-Brunswick. Bath-Brunswick consists of the entire County of Sagadahoc and the municipalities of Brunswick, Freeport and Harpswell in Cumberland County. The District Court for Bath-Brunswick shall be held at Bath, West Bath or Brunswick, the exact site to be determined by the Chief Judge.

[PL 1989, c. 891, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

25. Somerset. Somerset consists of the entire County of Somerset. The District Court for Somerset shall be held at Skowhegan.

26. Waldo. Waldo consists of the entire County of Waldo. The District Court for Waldo shall be held at Belfast.

27. Northern Washington. Northern Washington consists of the municipalities and unorganized territory known as Charlotte, Cooper, Crawford, Pembroke, Perry, Eastport, T26 E.D., T36 M.D., T37 M.D. and all municipalities and unorganized territory in Washington County lying to the north of these. The District Court for Northern Washington shall be held at Calais.

28. Southern Washington. Southern Washington consists of all municipalities and unorganized territory in the County of Washington not included within the division of Northern Washington. The District Court for Southern Washington shall be held at Machias.

29. York. York consists of the entire County of York. The District Court for York must be held at Biddeford or in any other court facility in the division.

[PL 2021, c. 633, §1 (RPR); PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).]

30. Southern York.

[PL 2021, c. 633, §2 (RP); PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).]

31. Western York.

[PL 2021, c. 633, §3 (RP); PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 228, §1 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 458 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 501, §1 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 559 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 590, §3 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 622, §§4-A (AMD). PL 1973, c. 35 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §12 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 663, §§8,8A (AMD). PL 1981, c. 201 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 23 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 654, §1 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 21 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 133, §1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 98, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 184 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 891, §§A2-4 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 9, §E1 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 121, §B1 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 121, §B18 (AFF). PL 1993, c. 675, §§B1,2 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 330, §1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 560, §I5 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 665, §BB1 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 510, §B1 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 673, §§JJJ1-3 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 397, §§C4-6 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 397, §C8 (AFF). PL 2013, c. 159, §§2-5 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 633, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).

§154. Districts

The judicial divisions are organized into 13 districts, as follows, with the place for holding court shown in parentheses after the name of each division:

1. First District. The first district consists of the divisions of Eastern Aroostook (Caribou) and Western Aroostook (Madawaska, Fort Kent and Van Buren).

[PL 1965, c. 228, §2 (AMD).]

2. Second District. The 2nd district consists of the divisions of Central Aroostook (Presque Isle) and Southern Aroostook (Houlton).

3. Third District. The 3rd district consists of the divisions of Southern Penobscot (Bangor) and Western Penobscot (Newport).

[PL 1965, c. 237, §2 (AMD).]

4. Fourth District. The 4th district consists of the divisions of Northern Washington (Calais) and Southern Washington (Machias).

5. Fifth District. The 5th district consists of the divisions of Hancock (Ellsworth) and Waldo (Belfast).

[PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §7 (AMD); PL 2005, c. 397, Pt. C, §8 (AFF).]

6. Sixth District. The 6th district consists of the divisions of Bath-Brunswick (Bath, West Bath or Brunswick), Lincoln (Wiscasset) and Knox (Rockland).

[PL 1989, c. 891, Pt. A, §5 (AMD).]

7. Seventh District. The 7th district consists of the divisions of Northern Kennebec (Waterville) and Southern Kennebec (Augusta).

[PL 1965, c. 425, §3 (AMD).]

8. Eighth District. The 8th district consists of the divisions of Androscoggin (Lewiston).

[PL 2003, c. 673, Pt. JJJ, §4 (AMD).]

9. Ninth District. The 9th district consists of the divisions of Southern Cumberland (Portland) and Northern Cumberland (Bridgton).

[PL 1965, c. 425, §3 (AMD).]

10. Tenth District. The 10th district consists of the division of York (Biddeford or any other court facility in the division).

[PL 2021, c. 633, §4 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).]

11. Eleventh District. The 11th district consists of the divisions of Northern Oxford (Rumford) and Southern Oxford (South Paris).

[PL 2003, c. 673, Pt. JJJ, §5 (AMD).]

12. Twelfth District. The 12th district consists of the divisions of Somerset (Skowhegan) and Franklin (Farmington).

[PL 1965, c. 237, §4 (AMD).]

13. Thirteenth District. The 13th district consists of the divisions of Piscataquis (Dover-Foxcroft), Northern Penobscot (Millinocket) and Central Penobscot (Lincoln).

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 228, §2 (AMD). PL 1965, c. 237, §§2-4 (AMD). PL 1965, c. 425, §3 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 654, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 133, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 98, §3 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 891, §A5 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 673, §§JJ4,5 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 397, §C7 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 397, §C8 (AFF). PL 2021, c. 633, §4 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 633, §5 (AFF).

§155. Venue

1. Juvenile proceeding or criminal prosecution. A juvenile proceeding or criminal prosecution, including traffic, shall be brought in the division in which the offense charged took place, but if the proceeding involves 2 or more offenses committed in different divisions, it may be brought in any one of them.

2. Forcible entry and detainer; trustee process; attachment. An action for forcible entry and detainer must be brought in the division in which the property involved is located. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3-A, an action to recover personal property pursuant to Title 14, section 7071, or for replevin, may be brought either in the division where a plaintiff or defendant resides, where the underlying transaction involving the personal property was made or where any of the personal property is located, or to which the court orders the personal property to be brought or kept pursuant to Title 14, section 7071, subsection 5. An action commenced by trustee process must be brought in accordance with Title 14, chapter 501. An action involving attachment may be brought in the division where the plaintiff resides or where the defendant resides or where the property involved is located.

[PL 2009, c. 245, §1 (AMD).]

3. Divorce, separation, annulment, support. An action or proceeding for divorce, separation, annulment of marriage or for support may be brought in the division where either the plaintiff or the defendant resides.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §5 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

3-A. Consumer transactions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action brought against a consumer arising from a consumer credit transaction or a rental-purchase agreement must be filed in accordance with Title 9-A, section 5-113, except that an action brought pursuant to Title 32, section 11013, subsection 3, paragraph N must be brought where provided for in that paragraph.

[PL 2009, c. 245, §2 (NEW).]

4. Other civil actions. Any other civil action or proceeding shall be brought in the division where any plaintiff or defendant resides, but if all defendants are nonresidents of the State, it may be brought in any division of the plaintiff's choice.

5. Corporation. A corporation shall be deemed a resident of any district in which it maintains a place of business.

6. Brought in any division with consent. Notwithstanding subsections 1 to 5, all parties, with the approval of any district judge, may consent to any action, proceeding or prosecution being brought and determined in any division.

7. Improper venue. If any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, is brought in the wrong division, the court, upon motion or on its own initiative, may transfer it to a proper division. Any objection to improper venue is waived unless asserted by motion to transfer the case made before the commencement of trial or, in the event of default in appearance or answer, before the entry of judgment.

8. Transfer of any case. The court may, upon motion or its own initiative, transfer any case to another division for the convenience of parties or witnesses or in the interest of justice.

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ5 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ42 (AFF). PL 2009, c. 245, §§1, 2 (AMD).

§156. Rules

1. Pending new rules. Pending promulgation of new rules as provided in subsection 2:

A. The rules of procedure now in effect for cases and proceedings within the jurisdiction vested by this chapter in the District Court shall apply.

B. Appeals from the District Court shall be heard de novo in the Superior Court.

2. Rules. The Supreme Judicial Court is empowered to make and amend rules of procedure for the District Court and for appeals from the District Court.

§157. Judges; appointment; salary; expenses; full-time duties

1. Appointment. District Court Judges are appointed as follows.

A. The Governor, subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters and to confirmation by the Legislature, shall appoint to the District Court 42 judges, except that, beginning July 1, 2024, the Governor, subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters and to confirmation by the Legislature, shall appoint to the District Court 44 judges. At least one judge must be appointed from each district who is a resident of a county in which the district lies, except that in District 3 there must be 2 judges appointed who are residents of a county in which the district lies; in District 6 there must be 2 judges appointed who are residents of a county in which the district lies; and in District 9 there must be 2 judges appointed who are residents of a county in which the district lies. Each District Court Judge has a term of office of 7 years.

To be eligible for appointment as a District Judge, a person must be a member of the bar of the State. The term "District Judge" includes the Chief Judge and Deputy Chief Judge. [PL 2023, c. 412, Pt. ZZZZ, §2 (AMD).]

B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge. The Chief Judge, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall designate one of the District Court Judges as Deputy Chief Judge who has all the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Chief Judge when the Chief Judge is unable to perform them because of illness, absence or disability. [PL 1993, c. 675, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

[PL 2023, c. 412, Pt. ZZZZ, §2 (AMD).]

2. Chief Judge; salary. The Chief Judge of the District Court is entitled to receive a salary, for fiscal year 1998-99 and thereafter, of \$94,000, to be paid biweekly.

[PL 1997, c. 643, Pt. M, §7 (AMD).]

3. Deputy Chief Judge; salary. The Deputy Chief Judge of the District Court is entitled to receive a salary, for fiscal year 1998-99 and thereafter, of \$92,000, to be paid biweekly.

[PL 1997, c. 643, Pt. M, §8 (AMD).]

4. Associate judge; salary. Each Associate Judge of the District Court shall receive a salary as follows:

A. For fiscal year 1998-99 and thereafter, \$90,000, to be paid biweekly. [PL 1997, c. 643, Pt. M, §9 (RPR).]

B. [PL 1989, c. 596, Pt. C, §§3, 8 (RP).]

- C. [PL 1989, c. 596, Pt. C, §§3, 8 (RP).]
 D. [PL 1989, c. 596, Pt. C, §§3, 8 (RP).]
 E. [PL 1989, c. 596, Pt. C, §§3, 8 (RP).]
 [PL 1997, c. 643, Pt. M, §9 (AMD).]

4-A. Cost-of-living adjustment. The salaries of the associate judges shall be adjusted as established in Title 4, section 4, subsection 2-A.
 [PL 1989, c. 501, Pt. O, §§16, 22 (NEW).]

5. Expenses. Each judge must be reimbursed by the State, upon presentation to the State Controller of a detailed statement, for those expenses as established by judicial branch policy, actually and reasonably incurred in attending meetings and sessions of the court. Reimbursement for mileage must be paid at the rate paid state employees under Title 5, section 8.
 [PL 2007, c. 539, Pt. JJ, §2 (AMD).]

6. Full-time duties. A District Court Judge shall devote full time to that District Court Judge's judicial duties. During that District Court Judge's term of office, that judge may not practice law or be the partner or associate of any person in the practice of law.
 [RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §4 (COR).]

7. Exception. The salary provisions of this section shall not apply to judges who have retired prior to December 1, 1984.
 [PL 1983, c. 863, Pt. B, §§7, 45 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 237, §1 (AMD). PL 1965, c. 372 (AMD). PL 1965, c. 513, §5 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 476, §6 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 478 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 67 (AMD). PL 1969, c. 580, §3 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 135 (AMD). P&SL 1971, c. 179, §N (AMD). PL 1971, c. 544, §8 (AMD). P&SL 1973, c. 209, §7 (AMD). PL 1973, c. 417, §1 (AMD). PL 1973, c. 509, §6 (RPR). PL 1973, c. 596, §§1,3 (AMD). PL 1973, c. 788, §§5,6 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 259 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 559, §1 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 771, §19 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 429, §1 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 696, §21 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 544, §7 (RPR). PL 1981, c. 486, §3 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 489, §1 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 705, §F1 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 477, Pt. E, Subpt. 1, §3 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 825, §2 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 853, §§C10,18 (RPR). PL 1983, c. 863, §§B7,45 (RPR). PL 1985, c. 434, §2 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 506, §B1 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 349, §H1 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 501, §§P2,O15,16, 22 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 596, §§C3,8 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 824, §§B13,14 (AFF). PL 1993, c. 675, §§B3,4 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 665, §X1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 665, §X2 (AFF). PL 1997, c. 10, §1 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 643, §§M7-9 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 510, §1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 547, §§A2,B7 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 547, §B80 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 667, §A1 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 519, §III2 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 539, Pt. JJ, §2 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 377, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 460, §2 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §4 (COR). PL 2023, c. 412, Pt. ZZZZ, §2 (AMD).

§157-A. Compensation upon retirement

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1973, c. 417, §2 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 701, §4 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 488, §§5,6 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 167, §3 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 853, §§C11,18 (RP).

§157-B. Active retired judges; appointment

Any Judge of the District Court who has retired from the court under this chapter prior to December 1, 1984, or any Judge of the District Court who retires or terminates that judge's service on the court in accordance with chapter 27, except for a disability retirement, is eligible for appointment as an Active

Retired Judge of the District Court as provided. The Governor, subject to review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters and to confirmation by the Legislature, may appoint any eligible judge to be an Active Retired Judge of the District Court for a term of 7 years, unless sooner removed. That judge may be reappointed for a like term. Any judge so appointed and designated thereupon constitutes a part of the court from which that judge has retired and has the same jurisdiction and is subject to the same restrictions therein as before retirement. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court may serve as an arbitrator and conduct arbitration in accordance with rules that may be adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court, except that nothing in this section requires the Supreme Judicial Court to adopt those rules. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court may chair screening panels in accordance with Title 24, chapter 21, subchapter 4-A. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court may act only in those cases and matters and hold court only at those sessions and times as that judge is directed and assigned by the Chief Judge of the District Court. Any Active Retired Judge of the District Court may be directed by the Chief Judge to hold any session of the District Court in any district and when so directed has authority and jurisdiction therein the same as if that judge were the regular judge of that court and, whenever the Chief Judge of the District Court so orders, may hear all matters and issue all orders, notices, decrees and judgments that any Judge of that District Court is authorized to hear and issue. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court receives reimbursement for expenses actually and reasonably incurred in the performance of that judge's duties. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court may be assigned by the Chief Judge of the District Court to act as a mediator for the foreclosure mediation program in accordance with Title 14, section 6321-A, subsection 7. [PL 2009, c. 402, §3 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1973, c. 417, §3 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 771, §20 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 692, §§3,4 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 416, §3 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 853, §§C12,18 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 136, §2 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 402, §3 (AMD).

§157-C. Judge or Active Retired Judge of the District Court to sit in Superior Court

A Judge or an Active Retired Judge of the District Court may be assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to sit in the Superior Court in any county and when so directed has authority and jurisdiction therein as if a regular Justice of the Superior Court; and whenever the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court so directs, that judge may hear all matters and issue all orders, notices, decrees and judgments that any Justice of the Superior Court is authorized to hear and issue. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

No Judge or Active Retired Judge of the District Court so sitting in the Superior Court may act in any case in which that judge has sat in the District Court nor in which that judge otherwise has an interest. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

The order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court directing a Judge or an Active Retired Judge of the District Court to sit in the Superior Court must be filed with the Executive Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, but need not be docketed or otherwise recorded in any case heard by that judge. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §4 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1979, c. 12, §2 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 112 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 547, §B8 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 547, §B80 (AFF).

§157-D. Active retired judges; compensation

Any Active Retired Judge of the District Court who performs judicial service at the direction and assignment of the Chief Judge of the District Court is compensated for those services at the rate of \$350 per day or \$200 per 1/2 day, as long as the total compensation received under this section by an Active Retired Judge of the District Court in any calendar year does not exceed 75% of the annual salary of an

Associate Judge of the District Court set pursuant to section 157. An Active Retired Judge of the District Court who receives compensation under this section does not accrue additional creditable service for benefit calculation purposes and is not entitled to any other employee benefit, including health, dental or life insurance. [PL 2017, c. 284, Pt. XXXX, §3 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 853, §§C13,18 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 501, §§O17,22 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 596, §C8 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 824, §§B13,14 (AFF). PL 1997, c. 643, §M10 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 439, §DDD2 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 284, Pt. XXXX, §3 (AMD).

§157-E. Judge or Active Retired Judge of District Court assigned to sit in Administrative Court (REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1989, c. 891, §A6 (NEW). PL 1999, c. 547, §B9 (RP). PL 1999, c. 547, §B80 (AFF).

§158. Ex officio, notary public; may administer oaths

Judges and clerks of the District Court are, ex officio, notaries public, and all their official acts, attested by them in either capacity, except those pertaining to the exclusive jurisdiction of judges and clerks of District Courts, are of equal effect. Judges and clerks of the District Court may administer all oaths required by law, unless another officer is specifically required to do it. [PL 1981, c. 456, §3 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 456, §A3 (AMD).

§159. Clerks; appointment

For each division, for the violations bureau and for the office of the Chief Judge, the Chief Judge shall appoint clerks and deputy clerks as necessary. A clerk of the Superior Court may also serve as the clerk of the District Court. If the business of any division or the violations bureau does not require the full-time service of a clerk, the Chief Judge may appoint a part-time clerk for that division or violations bureau. Whenever the clerk is unable to perform the duties of that office or so directs, the deputy has all the power and performs all the duties of clerk. Whenever a clerk is absent or temporarily unable to perform the duties as clerk and there is no deputy clerk authorized or available to exercise the powers and perform the duties of clerk and an existing or immediate session of the court renders it necessary, the Chief Judge may designate a clerk pro tempore who has the same powers and duties of the clerk. [PL 1995, c. 560, Pt. I, §14 (AMD).]

The clerk of the District Court may sign notices to appear in court for hearings on nonpayment of fines, counsel fees or restitution. [PL 1997, c. 135, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1973, c. 83 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 131, §1 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §1 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF). PL 1995, c. 560, §I14 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 135, §2 (AMD).

§160. Clerks, taking of bail authorized

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 356, §2 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 134 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 758, §1 (RP).

§161. Justice of the peace; appointment; duties; salary

The Chief Judge of the District Court may authorize any attorney-at-law, who is duly licensed to practice law in the State, to receive complaints and to issue process for the arrest of persons charged with offenses, to issue search warrants and to endorse certificates of commitment of the mentally ill, all in accordance with law, and to perform all other such acts and duties that are or may be authorized by law. The powers to issue process for the arrest of persons charged with offenses and to issue search warrants extend to offenses subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation under the terms of Title 30, section 6209-A or 6209-B. That attorney may be known as a justice of the peace. [PL 1995, c. 388, §1 (AMD); PL 1995, c. 388, §8 (AFF).]

The justice of the peace shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Judge of the District Court, but no term for which a justice of the peace is appointed may exceed 5 years. [PL 1987, c. 736, §3 (AMD).]

The justice of the peace shall receive such salary as shall be determined by the Chief Judge and paid as an expense of the District Court. [PL 1987, c. 736, §3 (AMD).]

The Chief Judge of the District Court may also authorize any clerk or deputy clerk of the District Court to issue process for the arrest of persons charged with offenses if the Chief Judge is satisfied that the clerk or deputy clerk has the necessary training and learning to perform that function. When acting in that capacity, the clerk or deputy clerk shall be considered a justice of the peace and shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Judge. [PL 1987, c. 736, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1967, c. 420 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 434, §1 (AMD). PL 1973, c. 216 (RPR). PL 1985, c. 737, §A12 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 736, §3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 484, §1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 388, §1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 388, §8 (AFF).

§162. Place for holding court; suitable quarters

In each division, the place for holding court must be located in a state, county or municipal building designated by the Chief Judge who, with the advice and approval of the Bureau of General Services, is empowered to negotiate on behalf of the State the leases, contracts and other arrangements the Chief Judge considers necessary, within the limits of the budget and the funds available, to provide suitable quarters, adequately furnished and equipped for the District Court in each division. [PL 2011, c. 691, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

The facilities of the Superior Court in each county when that court is not in session must be available for use by the District Court of that division in which such facilities are located. Arrangements for such use must be made by the Chief Judge. [PL 2009, c. 415, Pt. B, §1 (AMD).]

If the Chief Judge is unable to negotiate the leases, contracts and other arrangements as provided in this section, the Chief Judge may, with the advice and approval of the Bureau of General Services, negotiate on behalf of the State, the leases, contracts and other arrangements the Chief Judge considers necessary, within the limits of the budget and funds available, to provide suitable quarters, adequately furnished and equipped for the District Court in privately owned buildings. [PL 2011, c. 691, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2009, c. 415, Pt. B, §1 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 691, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).

§163. Funds

1. District Court funds. Except as otherwise provided by law, all fines, forfeitures, surcharges, assessments and fees collected in any division of the District Court or by the violations bureau must be paid to the clerk of that District Court, who shall deposit them in a special account in a timely manner. Once each month, the clerk shall remit the sums to the Treasurer of State, who shall credit them to the General Fund. At the same time, the clerk shall remit the sums that have been collected in accordance with section 1057; Title 5, chapter 316-A; Title 7, section 3910-A; Title 17, section 1015; Title 29-A,

section 2411, subsection 7; and Title 34-A, section 1210-E, subsection 8. Funds received by the clerk as bail in criminal cases must be deposited daily in a special account. The clerk shall deposit the funds in an interest-bearing account unless the clerk determines that it is not cost-effective to do so. Interest accrued in the account is the property of and accrues to the State. The forfeiture and setoff of bail is governed as otherwise provided by law.

[PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §4 (AMD); PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §5 (AFF).]

2. Expenses. The Treasurer of State shall pay all sums of money produced by cases in the District Court which shall become due to state departments and agencies, municipalities, and state, county and municipal offices.

[PL 1967, c. 449, §2 (RPR).]

3. District Court Building Fund.

[PL 2009, c. 415, Pt. B, §2 (RP).]

4. Balance to State. The balance remaining in the District Court Fund after paying or setting aside the sums described in this section shall accrue to the State.

[PL 1975, c. 735, §6 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1967, c. 449, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 97, §1 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 383, §§4-A (AMD). PL 1975, c. 408, §13 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 735, §6 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §13 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 339, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 501, §P3 (AMD). RR 1991, c. 2, §4 (COR). PL 1991, c. 132, §2 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §2 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF). PL 1991, c. 806, §1 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §A3 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §§A153,C15 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 357, §2 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 617, §2 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 698, §2 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 698, §7 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 20, §R2 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 20, §R10 (AFF). PL 2007, c. 377, §2 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 377, §17 (AFF). PL 2009, c. 415, Pt. B, §2 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 44, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 676, Pt. B, §2 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §4 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 405, Pt. A, §5 (AFF).

§164. Duties of Chief Judge

The Chief Judge shall be responsible to and under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for the operation of the District Court and shall serve as Chief Judge at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. To this end the Chief Judge shall: [PL 1975, c. 408, §14 (AMD).]

1. Hold court when necessary. Hold court in any division when the Chief Judge determines it necessary by reason of illness, absence or disability of the judge regularly assigned or by reason of an excessive case load in any district;

[PL 2019, c. 475, §43 (AMD).]

1-A. Appoint bail commissioners. Appoint bail commissioners pursuant to Title 15, section 1023, for any district;

[PL 1995, c. 462, Pt. A, §3 (RPR).]

2. Assign judges. Assign judges to hold court in any division where, in the judgment of the Chief Judge, they are needed;

[PL 1993, c. 675, Pt. B, §6 (AMD).]

3. Days and hours for holding court. Fix the days and hours for holding court in each division;

[PL 1991, c. 824, Pt. A, §2 (AMD).]

4. Vacations. Determine the times for the taking of vacations by all district judges;

5. Assign judges.

[PL 1993, c. 675, Pt. B, §7 (RP).]

6. Records and reports. Prescribe, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice or the Chief Justice's delegate, the records to be kept and destroyed and the reports to be made by each district judge; [PL 2019, c. 475, §44 (AMD).]

7. Statistics. Collect such statistics and other information pertaining to the business of the District Court as are requested by the Chief Justice or the Chief Justice's delegate; [PL 2019, c. 475, §44 (AMD).]

8. Budget. Utilizing such assistance from the Administrative Office of the Courts as the Chief Judge may request, prepare and submit a proposed annual budget for the District Court to the Chief Justice or the Chief Justice's delegate; [PL 2019, c. 475, §45 (AMD).]

9. Report. Render to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court an annual report on the state of business in the District Court and on the conferences held pursuant to subsection 11;

10. Courtroom facilities. Make necessary arrangements for proper courtroom facilities for all branches of the District Court pursuant to section 162; establish headquarters with appropriate facilities for the Chief Judge; and establish quarters and facilities for all District Court judges; [PL 1993, c. 675, Pt. B, §8 (AMD).]

11. Conference of judges. Convene at least once annually at such place as the Chief Judge considers appropriate, a conference of District Court Judges to consider and take action upon or make recommendations with respect to current problems in the operation of the District Court. The expenses of District Court Judges attending this conference are an expense of the District Court; [PL 2019, c. 475, §46 (AMD).]

12. Violations bureau. Notwithstanding any other statute or law, establish the violations bureau.

A. The violations bureau has jurisdiction over all traffic infractions committed in this State. Unless otherwise ordered by a court, trial of a traffic infraction must be in the division in which the alleged infraction was committed. [PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RPR); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

B. The Chief Judge by order, which may from time to time be amended, shall designate the amount of fines imposed for traffic infractions. [PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RPR); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

C. The Maine Rules of Civil Procedure applies in all traffic infraction proceedings. [PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RPR); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

D. The clerk of each division has the authority to accept pleadings and fines on behalf of the violations bureau; [PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RPR); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

E. [PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RP); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]
[PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (RPR); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

13. Additional duties. Perform such additional duties as may be assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §2 (AMD).]

14. Powers reserved to the Supreme Judicial Court.
[PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §3 (RP).]

15. Fisheries and wildlife bureau. Establish in each division a fisheries and wildlife bureau. The Chief Judge shall appoint a clerk of the District Court in each division as violations clerk for the fisheries and wildlife bureau in that division.

The violations clerk shall accept written appearances, waivers of trial, pleas of guilty and payments of fines and costs in fisheries and wildlife offense cases, subject to the limitations prescribed in this

subsection. The violations clerk serves under the direction and control of the judge of the court for which the violations clerk is appointed.

A. A fisheries and wildlife offense means any violation of any provision of Title 12, Part 13; any provision of law enumerated in Title 12, section 10353; or any rule adopted by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife pursuant to these provisions. [PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. B, §1 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 614, §9 (AFF).]

B. The Chief Judge shall by order, which may from time to time be amended, suspended or repealed, designate the fisheries and wildlife offenses within the authority of the violations clerk, except that such offenses may not include any offense for which a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is provided by law. The court shall establish schedules, within the limits prescribed by law, of the amount of fines to be imposed for such offenses. The order of the court establishing the schedules must be prominently posted in the place where the fines are paid. Fines and costs must be paid to, receipted by and accounted for by the violations clerk in accordance with these provisions. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

C. Any person charged with any fisheries and wildlife offense within the authority of the violations clerk may file an appearance in person or by mail before the violations clerk and enter a plea admitting the infraction charged and waiver of trial and pay the fine established for the infraction charged and costs. Any person entering a plea admitting the infraction charged must be informed of that person's rights, including the right to stand trial, that that person's signature to a plea admitting the infraction charged will have the same effect as a judgment of the court and that the record of adjudication will be sent to the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

D. Any person who has been found guilty of or who has signed a plea of guilty to, or who has been found to have committed or who has signed a plea admitting or admitting with an explanation, one or more previous fisheries and wildlife offenses subject to this subsection within a 12-month period may not appear before the violations clerk unless the court, by order, permits that appearance. Each waiver of hearing filed under this subsection must recite on the oath or affirmation of the offender whether or not the offender has been previously found guilty of, or to have committed, or has previously signed a plea of guilty to, admitting or admitting with an explanation to, one or more fisheries and wildlife offenses within a 12-month period. Any person swearing falsely to such a statement, upon conviction, is subject to a fine of not more than \$50. [PL 1995, c. 462, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

E. The Chief Judge, following notification to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or the Chief Justice's delegate, may authorize forms and procedures the Chief Judge considers appropriate to carry out this subsection; [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]
[PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. B, §1 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 614, §9 (AFF).]

16. Development and implementation of administrative concepts. Carry on a continuous survey and study of the organization, operation, condition of business, practice and procedure of the District Court and make recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court concerning the number of judges and other personnel required for the efficient administration of justice and examine, with the advice of the judges of the District Court, the status of dockets of the various District Courts to determine whether the business of the court is being carried out in an efficient manner. From such an examination, the Chief Judge shall annually make recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for guidelines and policies for the scheduling and trial of matters before the District Court. In providing recommendations, the Chief Judge shall give due and appropriate regard to the recommendations of the judges and other personnel of the District Court and shall provide a mechanism whereby their individual recommendations and comments may be brought to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Judge, in advising as to the appropriateness of the methods or the

systems for scheduling trials and the management of matters before the District Court, shall take into consideration systems and methods operational in the Superior Court. The final decision as to the management of personnel and the implementation of guidelines, policies and procedures for the scheduling of trials and management of matters before the District Court must be made by the Chief Justice only after consultation with the Chief Judge;
[PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §5 (AMD).]

17. Marine resources bureau. Establish in each division a marine resources bureau. The Chief Judge shall appoint a clerk of the District Court in each division as violations clerk for the marine resources bureau in that division.

The violations clerk shall accept written appearances, waivers of trial, pleas of guilty and payments of fines and costs in marine resources offense cases, subject to the limitations prescribed in this subsection. The violations clerk serves under the direction and control of the judge of the court for which the violations clerk is appointed.

A. A marine resources offense means any violation of any provision of Title 12, chapters 601 to 627 and chapters 935, 937 and 939, or any rules adopted by the Commissioner of Marine Resources pursuant to those chapters. [PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. B, §2 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 614, §9 (AFF).]

B. The Chief Judge shall by order, which may from time to time be amended, suspended or repealed, designate the marine resources offenses within the authority of the violations clerk, except that the offenses may not include any offense for which a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is provided by law. The court shall establish schedules, within the limits prescribed by law, of the amount of fines to be imposed for the offenses. The order of the court establishing the schedules must be prominently posted in the place where the fines are paid. Fines and costs must be paid to, received by and accounted for by the violations clerk in accordance with these provisions. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §6 (AMD).]

C. Any person charged with any marine resources offense within the authority of the violations clerk may file an appearance in person or by mail before the violations clerk. Any person may enter a plea admitting the violation charged and waiver of trial and pay the fine, and costs, established for the violation charged. Any person entering a plea admitting the infraction charged must be informed of that person's rights, including the right to stand trial, that that person's signature to a plea admitting the violation charged will have the same effect as a judgment of the court and that the record of adjudication will be sent to the Commissioner of Marine Resources. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §6 (AMD).]

D. Any person who has been found guilty of or who has signed a plea of guilty to, or who has been found to have committed or who has signed a plea admitting or admitting with an explanation, one or more previous marine resources offenses subject to this subsection within a 12-month period may not appear before the violations clerk unless the court, by order, permits that appearance. Each waiver of hearing filed under this subsection must recite on the oath or affirmation of the offender whether or not the offender has been previously found guilty of or to have committed or has previously signed a plea of guilty to, admitting or admitting with an explanation to, one or more marine resources offenses within a 12-month period. Any person swearing falsely to such a statement is, upon conviction, subject to a fine of not more than \$50. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §6 (AMD).]

E. The Chief Judge, following notification to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or the Chief Justice's delegate, may authorize such forms and procedures as the Chief Judge considers appropriate to carry out this subsection; [PL 2021, c. 723, §3 (AMD).]

[PL 2021, c. 723, §3 (AMD).]

18. Forest service bureau. Establish in each division a forest service bureau. The Chief Judge shall appoint the clerk of the District Court in each division as violations clerk for the forest service bureau.

The violations clerk shall accept written appearances, waivers of trial, pleas of guilty and payments of fines and costs in forest service offense cases, subject to the limitations prescribed in this subsection. The violations clerk serves under the direction and control of the judge of the court for which that clerk is appointed.

A. For purposes of this subsection, a forest service offense means any violation of Title 12, chapters 801, 805, 807, 809, 935, 937 and 939 and section 10203, subsection 6 and sections 10651, 10653 and 11221 or any rules adopted by the Director of the Maine Forest Service pursuant to those chapters. [PL 2003, c. 414, Pt. B, §3 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 614, §9 (AFF).]

B. The Chief Judge shall by order, which may from time to time be amended, suspended or repealed, designate the forest service offenses within the authority of the violations clerk, except that the offenses may not include any offense for which a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is provided by law. The court shall establish schedules, within the limits prescribed by law, of the amount of fines to be imposed for the offenses. The order of the court establishing the schedules must be prominently posted in the place where the fines are paid. Fines and costs must be paid to, receipted by and accounted for by the violations clerk in accordance with these provisions. [PL 1991, c. 635 (NEW).]

C. A person charged with a forest service offense within the authority of the violations clerk may file an appearance in person or by mail before the violations clerk. A person may enter a plea admitting the violation charged and a waiver of trial and pay the fine and costs established for the violation charged. A person entering a plea admitting the violation charged must be informed of the person's rights, including the right to stand trial, that the person's signature to a plea admitting the violation charged has the same effect as a judgment of the court and that the record of adjudication will be sent to the Director of the Maine Forest Service. [PL 1991, c. 635 (NEW).]

D. A person who, within a 12-month period, has been found guilty of, has signed a plea of guilty to, has been found to have committed or has signed a plea admitting, or admitting with an explanation, one or more previous forest service offenses subject to this subsection may not appear before the violations clerk unless the court, by order, permits that appearance. Each waiver of hearing filed under this subsection must recite on the oath or affirmation of the offender whether the offender was previously found guilty of or committed or previously signed a plea of guilty to or signed a plea admitting, or admitting with an explanation, one or more forest service offenses within a 12-month period. A person swearing falsely to such a statement is subject, upon conviction, to a fine of not more than \$50. [PL 1991, c. 635 (NEW).]

E. The Chief Judge, following notification to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice's delegate, may authorize forms and procedures as the Chief Judge considers appropriate to carry out this subsection; and [PL 2021, c. 723, §4 (AMD).]

[PL 2021, c. 723, §4 (AMD).]

19. Annual training; domestic violence and child abuse issues. Establish annual training and education designed to inform District Court Judges on domestic violence and child abuse, neglect and maltreatment issues.

[PL 2021, c. 723, §5 (NEW).]

Powers not enumerated in this section but necessary or desirable for the proper administration of the courts may, from time to time, be promulgated and assigned, by rule of the Supreme Judicial Court. [PL 1993, c. 680, Pt. A, §7 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1969, c. 299 (AMD). PL 1973, c. 625, §9 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 408, §§14-19 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §§4,5 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 623, §§3-C (AMD). PL 1975, c. 731, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 770, §12 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 392 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 544, §§7-10 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 696, §§22,23 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 541, §§A11,A12 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 414, §1 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 107 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 548, §2 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 481, §A4 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 506, §B2 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 758, §2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 875, §E4 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 891, §A7 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 91 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF). PL 1991, c. 635 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 824, §A2 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 675, §§B5-8 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 680, §§A1-7 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 462, §§A3,4 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 414, §§B1-3 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 414, §D7 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 614, §9 (AFF). PL 2019, c. 475, §§43-46 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 723, §§3-5 (AMD).

§164-A. Acceptance of fine and guilty plea

The clerk of each division may accept a guilty plea to a criminal traffic offense upon payment of a fine and surcharge in accordance with a schedule of offenses and fines established by the Chief Judge. A person tendering payment of a fine without filing a signed waiver is deemed to have read and waived that person's rights, to understand that tendering payment is deemed a waiver and has the same effect as a judgment of the court and to understand that the record of the judgment will be sent to the Secretary of State. [PL 1991, c. 549, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1991, c. 549, §4 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).

§164-B. Appointment of clerk

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1991, c. 549, §4 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF).

§165. District Court; jurisdiction over crimes and juvenile offenses

1. Crimes; under one year imprisonment. The District Court has jurisdiction and, except as provided in Title 29-A, section 2602, concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court of all crimes, including violation of any statute or a bylaw of a town, village corporation or local health officer and breach of the peace, for which the maximum term of imprisonment to which the defendant may be sentenced upon conviction of that crime is less than one year.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

2. Juvenile Court. The District Court has jurisdiction over juvenile offenses pursuant to Title 15, Part 6.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

3. Crimes; one year or more imprisonment. The District Court has, concurrent with the Superior Court, original jurisdiction to receive pleas of guilty in criminal cases, other than murder, in which:

A. The maximum term of imprisonment to which the defendant may be sentenced upon conviction of that crime is one year or more; [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

B. The defendant has in writing waived the defendant's right to indictment by grand jury and the defendant's right to a jury trial; and [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

C. The defendant has indicated the defendant's intention to enter a plea of guilty to the charges pending against the defendant. [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

When exercising such jurisdiction, the District Court possesses all of the powers of the Superior Court. The District Court shall exercise that jurisdiction in the manner that the Supreme Judicial Court by rule provides. Any person sentenced under this subsection is entitled to the rights provided by Title 15, chapter 306-A.

[PL 2005, c. 326, §1 (AMD); PL 2005, c. 326, §5 (AFF).]

4. Issue process. The District Court has jurisdiction to issue process with respect to any violation over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation exercises exclusive jurisdiction under Title 30, section 6209-A or 6209-B.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

5. Power to sentence. The District Court may impose any authorized sentencing alternative.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §6 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 430, §6 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 484, §2 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §A4 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 65, §§A153,C15 (AFF). PL 1995, c. 388, §2 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 388, §8 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ6 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ42 (AFF). PL 2005, c. 326, §1 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 326, §5 (AFF).

§166. -- Terms of court

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 19, §1 (RP).

§167. -- Bail

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 356, §3 (RP).

§168. Examination to determine sanity of accused

A Judge of the District Court may order a person, who is accused of an offense, to be examined by a physician without delay, to determine whether or not such person is insane. The cost of such examination shall be paid from the treasury of the county in which the action is pending. [PL 1967, c. 222 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1967, c. 222 (AMD).

§169. Administration of oaths

Judges of the District Court and notaries public may administer all oaths required by law, unless another officer is specially required to do it. [PL 1981, c. 456, Pt. A, §4 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 456, §A4 (AMD).

§170. Commanding assistance for arrest

Upon view of an affray, riot, assault or battery, Judges of the District Court may, without warrant, command the assistance of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or person present to repress the same and to arrest all concerned therein.

§171. Duty on receipt of complaints

When complaint is made to the proper officer of the District Court charging a person with the commission of a criminal offense, that officer shall issue a warrant for the person's arrest or a summons in such form and under such circumstances as the Supreme Judicial Court may by rule provide. [RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §5 (COR).]

The officer may, and on complaint shall, cause to be arrested persons found within the officer's county or in an adjoining county under the conditions specified in the first paragraph of section 161 charged with offenses; and those having committed offenses therein or in an adjoining county who have escaped therefrom or from an adjoining county; and all persons charged with offenses and crimes, and all affrayers, rioters, breakers of the peace and violators of the law, and may require such offenders to find sureties for keeping the peace. [RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §5 (COR).]

A district judge may try those brought before that judge for offenses within that judge's jurisdiction, although the penalty or fine accrues wholly or partly to that judge's town. [RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §5 (COR).]

Warrants issued by the proper officer of the District Court in criminal cases must be signed by that officer at the time they are issued. [RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §5 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 356, §4 (RPR). PL 1965, c. 425, §4 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 434, §2 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §7 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 731, §3 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §14 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 663, §9 (RPR). PL 1987, c. 758, §3 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §5 (COR).

§171-A. Traffic infraction and civil violation complaints

1. Traffic infraction. When a complaint is made to the proper officer of the District Court charging a person with the commission of a traffic infraction the officer of the District Court shall cause to be served upon the person a Violation Summons and Complaint or other process in such form and under such circumstances as the Supreme Judicial Court shall by rule provide. [PL 1991, c. 733, §1 (NEW).]

2. Civil violations. When a complaint is made to the proper officer of the District Court charging a person with the commission of a civil violation other than a traffic infraction, the officer of the District Court shall cause to be served upon the person a Uniform Summons and Complaint or other process in such form and under such circumstances as the Supreme Judicial Court shall by rule provide. The clerk of each division may accept an admission to a civil violation upon payment of a fine and surcharge in accordance with a schedule of violations, fines and surcharges, within the limits prescribed by law, established by the Chief Judge, which the Chief Judge may amend. [PL 2017, c. 329, §1 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 731, §4 (NEW). PL 1991, c. 733, §1 (RPR). PL 2017, c. 329, §1 (AMD).

§172. Judge unable to attend; continuance

Whenever a District Judge is unable to attend court, any clerk of the District Court may continue any case in such court for a period of not more than 14 days.

§173. Costs and fees; criminal

The following provisions shall apply to the District Court:

1. Definitions and limitations. This section applies only to costs and fees arising from the criminal and civil violation proceedings in the District Court. When any criminal or civil violation case is appealed from such court to the Superior Court, the latter may tax and impose costs from its proceeding, which may not include any fees or costs arising from the proceedings or arrest in the lower court.

This section may not be interpreted to prohibit a court from filing a case upon payment of costs without a conviction or adjudication; except that upon motion at any time by either party, the court shall bring a filed case forward and proceed to a disposition of the pending complaint.

This section may not be interpreted to deprive a law enforcement officer of compensation for that officer's services and expenses, but this section may shift the responsibility for providing such compensation.

The term "law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of that person's public employment is vested by law with a duty to enforce any criminal law of this State by making arrests, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes, or with a duty to enforce any law of this State establishing a civil violation.

[RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §6 (COR).]

2. Defendant not to be sentenced to pay costs of court as such. The District Court may not, in any criminal proceeding, sentence any defendant to pay costs of court as such, but may take the costs into consideration and include in any fine imposed a sum adequate to cover all or any part of them without reference to such costs and without taxing them, provided the maximum fine for the particular offense is not exceeded.

[PL 1975, c. 731, §8 (AMD).]

2-A. Costs in traffic infraction or civil violation cases. The Chief Judge shall establish costs to be paid by a defendant to reopen a traffic infraction or civil violation case after the case has been disposed of by default resulting from the defendant's failure to file a timely answer or the defendant's failure to appear in court.

In addition to other penalties provided by law, the court may impose on the defendant reasonable costs for the defendant's failure to answer or the defendant's failure to appear in court.

[PL 1991, c. 733, §2 (AMD).]

3. Reports and records of costs and fees.

[PL 1979, c. 127, §15 (RP).]

4. Distribution of fees and fines.

[PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §1 (RP).]

4-A. Law enforcement officer services, reimbursement and compensation. The court shall reimburse or compensate municipalities and counties for law enforcement officer services as follows.

A. The court shall reimburse the municipality or county that employs the law enforcement officer a flat fee of \$50 for each day or part of a day that a law enforcement officer is physically present for a scheduled trial in District Court, whether or not the officer is called upon to give testimony.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. CCCC, §1 (AMD).]

B. The court shall pay a municipality or county a flat fee of \$50 for each day or part of a day that a municipal or county law enforcement officer, designated by the municipality or county as its court officer, is physically present in a District Court in order to adequately handle that municipality's or county's case load.

The court officer required to be present at an arraignment may be an officer other than the arresting officer if the municipality or county has designated the officer to handle the arraignment case load of that municipality or county. In addition, one or more municipalities may designate either a municipal law enforcement officer or a county law enforcement officer to represent the municipalities at arraignments. [PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. CCCC, §1 (AMD).]

C. The sheriffs of the several counties shall designate and furnish deputy sheriffs to serve as bailiffs in each division of the District Court within their counties if requested by the Chief Judge. A deputy sheriff designated as bailiff must be approved by the Chief Judge and may not serve as a court

officer for any law enforcement agency. Compensation for reasonable and necessary expenses, as agreed to by the parties, must be paid by the District Court.

In a municipality where a police officer has been furnished to serve as a bailiff, the Chief Judge may continue to authorize the use of a police officer as a bailiff and the District Court shall compensate the municipality. A person appointed to serve as bailiff may not serve as court officer for a municipal police department as provided in this subsection. [PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. CCCC, §1 (AMD).]

4-B. Law Enforcement Agency Reimbursement Fund. The Law Enforcement Agency Reimbursement Fund is established as a nonlapsing, dedicated fund within the Administrative Office of the Courts.

A. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall use the fund to reimburse municipalities and counties pursuant to subsection 4-A. [PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

B. Six percent of fines and forfeitures collected for traffic infractions must be deposited in the fund as provided in Title 29-A, section 2602, subsection 4, paragraphs A and B. [PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

C. The balance remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year must be transferred to the General Fund. [PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

D. If there is a deficit in the fund at the end of the fiscal year, the Treasurer of State shall transfer a sufficient amount from the General Fund to balance the fund. [PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

[PL 1997, c. 750, Pt. A, §2 (NEW).]

5. Disbursement to appointed counsel. In any proceeding where the court has appointed counsel, that appointed counsel shall be reimbursed by the court for reasonable disbursements made in behalf of the client, including but not limited to witness fees, sheriff's fees and travel, upon approval of these disbursements by the court.

[PL 1977, c. 114, §9 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 356, §5 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 244 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 397 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 408, §1 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 449, §4 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 521, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1967, c. 544, §4 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 97, §2 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 252, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 261, §1 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 593, §22 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 618, §12 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 622, §5 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 95 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 292 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 341 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 369, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §§8-15 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 623, §§3-E (AMD). PL 1975, c. 731, §§5-12 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 777, §2 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 114, §§3-9 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 127, §§15,16 (AMD). PL 1983, c. 742 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 89 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 722, §3 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §5 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 549, §17 (AFF). PL 1991, c. 733, §2 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 780, §X2 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 675, §B9 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 750, §§A1,2 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 731, §CCCC1 (AMD). RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §6 (COR).

§173-A. Costs taxable for the State in civil violation or traffic infraction proceedings

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. [PL 1987, c. 708, §1 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 731, §§12-A (NEW). PL 1985, c. 481, §A5 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 414, §1 (RPR). PL 1987, c. 708, §1 (AMD).

§174. Civil and criminal; overcharging costs

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 19, §2 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 346, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §§16,17 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 731, §13 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 770, §13 (AMD). PL 1985, c. 384, §1 (RP).

§175. Fees of District Courts

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have the authority to prescribe rules establishing the fees of the District Courts. [PL 1979, c. 425, §1 (RPR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 346, §4 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 425, §1 (RPR).

§176. Fees for entering an appeal

No Judge of a District Court division shall demand or receive any fees for entering an appeal or admitting to bail to prosecute it, in a criminal or traffic infraction case. The legal fees therefor may be taxed in the bill of costs, and certified and paid like other fees. [PL 1975, c. 430, §18 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 356, §6 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 430, §18 (AMD).

§177. Service of process statewide

All process of the District Court shall run throughout the State, and may be served outside of the division from which issued with the same effect as if served within such division.

§178. Abstract of record of divorce to be filed with Superior Court

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1967, c. 129 (NEW). PL 1973, c. 625, §10 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 13, §4 (RP).

§179. Administrative search warrants

A District Court Judge may issue warrants to conduct administrative searches in such manner, for such purposes and under such circumstances as the Supreme Judicial Court shall by rule provide. [PL 1973, c. 486 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1973, c. 486 (NEW).

§180. Site inspection warrants

A District Court Judge may issue warrants to conduct surveys and tests on land that is under consideration for purchase or taking through eminent domain by the State or any of its political subdivisions. The Supreme Judicial Court shall provide by rule the manner and circumstances for the issuance of such warrants subject to the following conditions: [PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

1. Compelling need. There is a compelling need for the issuance of the warrant, such as required compliance with state statutes or regulations or protection of the public health, safety or welfare; [PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

2. Notice to owner. The owner of the land shall be served notice at least 14 days prior to the day when any survey or test is initiated;
[PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

3. Completion within 30 days. All tests and surveys shall be completed within 30 days of entry;
[PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

4. Distance from occupied dwelling. No soils test may be conducted within 200 yards of an occupied dwelling;
[PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

5. Site restoration. Upon completion of any soils test or analysis, all holes, pits or trenches created thereby shall be filled in and the site restored as best practicable to its original condition; and
[PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW).]

6. Compensation for damages. The owner of land subject to a survey or test has the right to be compensated for any actual damage caused as a result of the surveys and tests. Upon request of the landowner within 30 days after entry on the landowner's premises, the governmental unit shall hold a public hearing to determine whether the landowner is entitled to compensation for actual damages caused by the testing. The governmental unit shall publish a notice of the time and place of hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in its area at least 7 days before the hearing. The governmental unit shall pay the landowner forthwith the amount of compensation to which it determines the landowner is entitled. If the landowner is aggrieved by the decision of the governmental unit, the landowner may appeal to the Superior Court as provided in Rule 80B of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.
[RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §7 (COR).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 753 (NEW). RR 2021, c. 1, Pt. B, §7 (COR).

§181. Hours for small claims

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 548, §3 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 368, §2 (REEN).

§182. Media coverage of judicial proceedings

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1985, c. 515, §2 (NEW). MRSA T. 4 §182 (RP).

§183. Family Division of District Court

There is established within the District Court a Family Division that has jurisdiction over family matters filed in District Court. The Family Division shall provide a system of justice that is responsive to the needs of families and the support of their children. The Supreme Judicial Court may adopt administrative orders and court rules governing the practice, procedure and administration of the Family Division. These practices and procedures must include, but are not limited to, education for the parties, case management and referral services to mediation and other alternate dispute resolution techniques.
[PL 1997, c. 269, §1 (NEW); PL 1997, c. 269, §2 (AFF).]

1. Family law magistrates. The Chief Judge of the District Court, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall employ family law magistrates. In selecting family law magistrates, the Chief Judge shall give proper consideration to achieving statewide geographical representation in the Family Division.

- A. Family law magistrates must be members of the Bar of this State and must have experience in the area of family law. Other qualifications may include interest, training or experience in mediation and other alternate dispute resolution techniques, domestic violence, child development, family dynamics and case management. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]
- B. Family law magistrates shall devote themselves solely to the official duties of the position. Family law magistrates may not engage in the private practice of law or in any employment, occupation or business interfering with or inconsistent with the discharge of their duties. The Chief Judge of the District Court shall determine the salaries of the family law magistrates. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]
- C. Family law magistrates are governed by the Maine Code of Judicial Conduct. Family law magistrates serve at the pleasure of the Chief Judge of the District Court. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]
- D. Family law magistrates shall employ appropriate case management techniques and have jurisdiction to hear and dispose of the following matters:
- (1) Interim orders in actions involving the establishment, modification or enforcement of child support;
 - (2) Interim orders in actions involving divorce, legal separation, parentage or parental rights, including interim orders in postjudgment proceedings arising out of these actions;
 - (2-A) Parental rights and responsibilities and parent-child contact orders entered pursuant to Title 19-A, former section 4006, subsection 5, former section 4007, subsection 1, paragraph G and Title 19-A, section 4108, subsection 2 and section 4110, subsection 3, paragraph I to make such orders consistent with subsequently entered orders in matters included in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3);
 - (3) Final orders in any of the matters included in subparagraphs (1) and (2) when the proceeding is uncontested;
 - (4) Final orders in a contested proceeding when child support is the only contested issue;
 - (4-A) Applications for writs of habeas corpus to facilitate the attendance of proceedings by and return of a party who is incarcerated;
 - (4-B) Requests for access to confidential Department of Health and Human Services child protective records in accordance with Title 22, section 4008. The family law magistrate may review records in camera to determine whether to grant access; and
 - (5) Other actions assigned by the Chief Judge of the District Court. [PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §1 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF); PL 2021, c. 723, §6 (AMD).]
- E. Interim orders in any of the matters included in paragraph D, subparagraphs (1), (2) and (2-A) are effective immediately and are subject to de novo review by a judge at the final hearing. Final orders in any of the matters included in paragraph D, subparagraphs (3) and (4) are subject to appellate review in the same manner as any final order of the District Court. The family law magistrate shall inform the parties of the rights of review established in this paragraph. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]
- F. A family law magistrate has the power to impose punitive and remedial sanctions in a summary proceeding for contempt occurring in the actual presence of the family law magistrate and seen or heard by the family law magistrate. The Maine Rules of Civil Procedure relating to summary contempt proceedings apply to a family law magistrate exercising the contempt power under this paragraph. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]

G. The Chief Judge of the District Court may allow family law magistrates to wear robes when presiding over any proceeding. [PL 2011, c. 3, §1 (AMD).]

H. The Chief Judge of the District Court may employ a retired family law magistrate to serve on a per diem basis as an active retired family law magistrate. An active retired family law magistrate employed pursuant to this paragraph has the same jurisdiction and is subject to the same restrictions as before retirement. An active retired family law magistrate serves at the direction of the Chief Judge of the District Court and is compensated at the per diem rate of \$250 per day or \$150 per half-day, as long as the total of the per diem compensation and the active retired family law magistrate's state retirement pension received in any calendar year does not exceed the annual salary of a family law magistrate. Active retired family law magistrates are entitled to receive reimbursement for any expenses actually and reasonably incurred in the performance of their duties. [PL 2013, c. 159, §6 (NEW).]

[PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §1 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF); PL 2021, c. 723, §6 (AMD).]

2. Additional staff. The State Court Administrator shall provide other necessary staff to the Family Division, within the limits of funds available, and shall seek to take full advantage of federal funding, including reimbursements.

[PL 1997, c. 269, §1 (NEW); PL 1997, c. 269, §2 (AFF).]

3. Reports. The State Court Administrator shall keep statistical records relating to the cases handled by the Family Division and report this information to the Supreme Judicial Court annually and to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters by February 15th of each odd-numbered calendar year.

A. The State Court Administrator shall evaluate the functioning of the family law magistrates in providing a system of justice that is responsive to the needs of families and the support of their children in light of the jurisdiction given to the family law magistrates under this section. The State Court Administrator shall report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters no later than January 15, 1999 with recommendations, if any, for changing the duties provided in subsection 1, paragraph D. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]

B. The State Court Administrator shall report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters by January 15, 1999 explaining the justification for the particular geographic assignments of the family law magistrates. [PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD).]
[PL 2013, c. 159, §7 (AMD).]

4. Pilot project. Notwithstanding the jurisdictional limitations of subsection 1, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court may establish a pilot project in which one or more family law magistrates have jurisdiction to hear and dispose of all elements of a divorce action when both parties consent. Orders of the family law magistrate are subject to appellate review in the same manner as any final order of the District Court.

[PL 2007, c. 466, Pt. A, §2 (AMD).]

5. Annual training; domestic violence and child abuse issues. The Chief Judge of the District Court shall establish annual training and education designed to inform family law magistrates on domestic violence and child abuse, neglect and maltreatment issues.

[PL 2021, c. 723, §7 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1997, c. 269, §1 (NEW). PL 1997, c. 269, §2 (AFF). PL 2003, c. 39, §1 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 84, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 688, §C1 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 689, §B6 (REV). PL 2005, c. 384, §1 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 385, §1 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 466, Pt. A, §2 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 3, §1 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 159, §§6, 7 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 296, Pt. C, §1 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 296,

Pt. D, §1 (AFF). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF). PL 2021, c. 723, §§6, 7 (AMD).

§184. Licensing and appellate actions

1. Notice and hearing. In any action within the District Court's jurisdiction under section 152, subsection 9, all parties must be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice. [PL 2001, c. 471, Pt. D, §6 (AMD).]

2. Complaint filed. On commencement of any case, a written complaint must be filed with the District Court. Except as provided in Title 22, section 1558, and Title 28-A, section 803, a copy of the complaint and summons must be served on the defendant either by personal delivery in hand, by leaving it with a person of suitable age or discretion at the defendant's dwelling place or usual place of abode or by sending it by certified mail to the defendant's last known address. If a summons is required, it must inform the defendant of the time limit for filing an answer to the complaint and the consequences of failing to do so. The complaint must contain a conclusion indicating the violation of a statute or rule, citing the statute or rule violated and stating the relief requested. [PL 2001, c. 471, Pt. D, §6 (AMD).]

3. Witness sworn. At the hearing, before any testimony is received, the presiding judge shall swear in the witness. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

4. Official record. The presiding judge shall prepare an official record, including testimony and exhibits, in each case but need not have a transcript of the testimony prepared unless required for rehearing or appeal. The record of the hearing may be taken by stenographic notes or by mechanical or electronic recording. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

5. Disposition by agreement. On approval of the presiding judge, disposition of any case may be made by agreement or consent decree. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

6. Emergency proceedings. The District Court has jurisdiction to revoke temporarily or suspend a license without notice or hearing upon the verified complaint or complaint accompanied by affidavits of a licensing agency or the Attorney General. The verified complaint or complaint accompanied by affidavits must demonstrate that summary action is necessary to prevent an immediate threat to the public health, safety or welfare. Upon issuance of an order revoking or suspending a license under this section, the District Court shall schedule a hearing on the agency's complaint. The hearing may be advanced on the docket and receive priority over other cases when the court determines that the interests of justice so require. Any order temporarily suspending or revoking a license expires within 30 days of issuance unless renewed by the court after such hearing as it may determine necessary.

This subsection may not be considered to abridge or affect the jurisdiction of the Superior Court or District Court to issue injunctive relief or to exercise such other powers as may be authorized by law or rule of the court.

[PL 2011, c. 559, Pt. A, §3 (AMD).]

7. Decisions. After hearing, on default or by agreement of the parties, the District Court may suspend, revoke or modify the license of any party properly served with process or, if the applicable law so provides, the court may order issuance of a license to an applicant according to the terms of the applicable law. The District Court may take any other action with relation to the party that could have been taken before the enactment of former section 1155 by the agency involved in the hearing.

Every final decision of the District Court must be in writing or stated in the record and must include findings of fact and conclusions of law sufficient to apprise the parties and any interested member of the public of the basis for the decision. A copy of the decision must be delivered or promptly mailed

to each party to the proceeding or their representatives of record. Written notice of the party's rights to review of the decision and of the action required and the time within which that action must be taken in order to exercise the right of review must be given to each party together with the decision. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

8. Fines. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the District Court may impose a fine of a specific sum, which may not be less than \$50 nor more than \$1,500 for any one offense or as may be provided by the statutes relating to the licensing question. Such a fine may be imposed instead of or in addition to any suspension, revocation or modification of a license by the court. Section 1057 applies to any fine imposed by this subsection. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

9. Rules of procedure. The Supreme Judicial Court may adopt, amend, repeal or modify rules governing the forms of complaints, pleadings and motions and the practice, procedure and evidence in and appeals from the District Court. The rules may not abridge or enlarge the substantive rights of any litigant. The rules must be filed with the Secretary of State in the manner required by Title 5, section 8056, subsection 1, paragraph B. [PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §10 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 547, Pt. B, §80 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 547, §B10 (NEW). PL 1999, c. 547, §B80 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 471, §D6 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 559, Pt. A, §3 (AMD).

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