

A GUIDE TO SMALL CLAIMS CASES



State of Maine Judicial Branch

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Important disclaimer: The specific requirements concerning your case are contained in the statutes, rules, and administrative orders. This is only a guide.

List of selected small claims forms available from the District Court

Blank small claims forms are available from any clerk's office or on the Maine Judicial Branch website: www.courts.maine.gov/fees_forms/forms. Administrative Order JB-05-26 lists current filing fees. A link to this order can be found at: www.courts.maine.gov/rules_adminorders/adminorders. You may also contact the clerk's office for filing fee information. If you cannot afford to pay filing fees, you may request a waiver from the court by submitting form CV-067, *Application to Proceed without Payment of Fees*.

- SC-001 *Statement of Claim* (plaintiff) (starts the case)
- SC-005 *Notice of Service of Statement of Claim* (plaintiff) (serve by mail on the defendant)
- SC-006 *Affidavit and Request for Service* (for plaintiffs filing fewer than three (3) small claims cases per month, service by clerk)

Post-judgment forms (appeals, disclosure hearing, or settlement-related)

- SC-007 *Notice of Appeal* (plaintiff or defendant)
- CV/CR-165 *Transcript and Audio Order Form* (plaintiff or defendant, if applicable)
- SC-003 *Request for Disclosure Hearing* (plaintiff/judgment creditor, if filing less than three (3) small claims cases per month, option to request service by clerk)
- SC-004 *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* (any plaintiff/judgment creditor may use; those filing three (3) or more small claims cases per month must use this form and provide for service on defendant/judgment debtor directly)
- SC-005 *Notice of Service of Disclosure Hearing* (plaintiff) (serve by mail on the defendant) (same form as the one used in serving the *Statement of Claim*)
- SC-006 *Affidavit and Request for Service* on the defendant (for plaintiffs filing less than three (3) small claims cases per month, service by clerk) (same form for *Statement of Claim* and disclosure hearing)
- MJ-SC-001 *Affidavit and Agreement* (defendant/judgment debtor's agreement to make installment payments) (use form MJ-SC-012 for business entities)
- MJ-002 *Request for Civil Order of Arrest or Order for Appearance* (plaintiff/judgment creditor, if the defendant/judgment debtor fails to come to court for a disclosure hearing)

- MJ-015 *Motion, Affidavit and Order to D.O.L. to Provide Employment Information* (plaintiff/judgment creditor, if the defendant/judgment debtor has failed to make two or more installment payments ordered by the court)
- MJ-SC-005 *Motion for Contempt* (plaintiff/judgment creditor, if the defendant/judgment debtor fails to appear or otherwise comply with a court order)
- MJ-009 *Motion and Affidavit for Order to Withhold & Deliver* (for the plaintiff/judgment creditor, if the defendant/judgment debtor fails to make two or more installment payments, request for court to order employer to withhold wages)

In addition to filing fees, the plaintiff/judgment creditor is responsible for paying for service on the defendant/judgment debtor.

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Introduction

What is small claims court?

Small claims court provides a speedy and inexpensive way to resolve disputes when the **plaintiff's** claim is \$6,000 or less. Cases are heard and decided in Maine **District Court** by a judge without a jury.

Why are certain words in **bold**?

A fuller explanation of legal terms can be found in the Definition of Key Terms section at the end of this guide.

This guide explains how to **file** or respond to a small claims case and what can happen if you are on the winning or losing side. For plaintiffs (the person filing the case), the guide walks you through the process of starting the case through **judgment**, and the steps that may be required after judgment to collect. For **defendants** (the person against whom the case has been brought), the guide tells you how to respond to a case, and why it is crucial for you to do so. A key message for defendants is: if you are sued in small claims court, do not ignore the case.

The guide is not legal advice or a substitute for getting legal or advocacy help. An attorney may help evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of your case, if you are a plaintiff, or possible **defenses**, if you are a defendant.

Both sides can choose to represent themselves in a small claims court case, or can hire attorneys. Even if you decide to represent yourself, you may find it very helpful to get legal advice before going to court. Free and low cost legal assistance and consumer protection resources are listed on the [back cover](#) of the guide. These resources may be especially helpful for **parties** involved in credit card or other consumer debt cases.

Although the small claims process is a simple and informal court process to provide **relief** for disputes concerning money, it still requires court resources, and should therefore be used only when really necessary. Depending upon the facts of the case, an out-of-court **settlement** may save time, effort, and money for both sides.

In some kinds of consumer disputes, the Maine Attorney General's Consumer **Mediation** Service may be helpful in resolving the dispute. See [Part A.3](#) for more information on this. In addition, if a small claims case is filed, the parties may have the chance to resolve the dispute by mediation through the Judicial Branch's Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Service (CADRES) before the **hearing** is held. See [Part B.11](#) for more information on mediation. Both services are free.

Small claims court forms and clerk’s office assistance

The District Court has forms that must be used in all small claims cases. A checklist of many of the most frequently used forms can be found on the [inside front cover](#) of the guide.

You can get blank forms from any District Court clerk’s office at no cost. Forms are also available on the Maine Judicial Branch website at: www.courts.maine.gov/fees_forms/forms.

Many of these forms can be filled out on a computer and then printed. If you do not have access to a computer or printer, you can go to a library with public computer access and ask the librarian to help you find the forms. A list of public libraries can be found at: www.maine.gov/msl/libraries/directories.

Court clerks can answer questions about the small claims court process, including scheduling. Clerks and other court employees cannot, however, tell you what to put in forms, or give legal advice. For legal assistance and consumer protection resources, see the [back cover](#) of the guide.

Maine statutes and rules that apply to small claims cases

The Supreme Judicial Court has adopted rules that say how small claims cases will be handled (the Maine Rules of Small Claims Procedure or “Small Claims Rules”). You can find these rules on the Maine Judicial Branch website at: www.courts.maine.gov/rules_adminorders/rules.

In addition, the following sections of the Maine Revised Statutes may also apply to small claims cases:

Title 14, Sections 7481-7487 (Small Claims); and

Title 14, Sections 3120-3136 (Enforcement of Money Judgments).

The Maine Revised Statutes are available online at: www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes.

Hard copies of the statutes and rules are also available at law libraries. For locations, go to: www.courts.maine.gov/news_reference/libraries.

Ensuring access to justice

To help people with limited English proficiency use Maine courts effectively, parties who need the assistance of an interpreter may request assistance at the clerk’s office in any District Court. All Maine courts have interpreters available by telephone at the clerk’s office.

For more information on interpreter services see: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/admin/interpreters.

Assistance is also available for **individuals** with disabilities. To request a **reasonable accommodation** in a small claims case, contact the clerk in the District Court where the case is filed, or submit an *Accommodation Request Form*. A link to this form, and more information concerning accessibility and interpreters, is available on the Maine Judicial Branch website at: www.courts.maine.gov/citizen_help/access_interp.html.

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The specific requirements concerning your case are contained in statutes, rules, and administrative **orders**.

Representing yourself in court can be challenging. This guide was developed to assist non-lawyers. To make the guide more readable, some sections of the statutes, rules or administrative orders referred to have been shortened or summarized. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information presented is accurate, comprehensive, and clear, if there is any conflict between the law and this guide, the law controls. Readers should therefore not rely on the guide for the final word on the requirements of the applicable laws.

In addition, the guide describes the general procedures and requirements of the laws that apply to small claims cases. The court's decision in individual cases will take into consideration the specific facts and circumstances of each case.

Part A — Overview of small claims court

1. When to consider using small claims court

You may use small claims court if:

- Your claim is \$6,000 or less, excluding **court costs** and **post-judgment interest**, and you want to use the simple and informal process of small claims court. The \$6,000 dollar limit is reviewed periodically by the Legislature. The clerk’s office will tell you if the amount has changed.
- Please note: you have a choice of **forum** (the court where the case may be filed), but filing in small claims court will limit the amount you can be awarded if you win. If you file in small claims court and win the case, you will be barred from filing another case for any additional amount based on the same facts, either in small claims court, regular District Court, or Superior Court.
- For example, if your claim against the defendant is \$7,000, you may choose to file your case in small claims court, District Court, or Superior Court. If you file in small claims court, the maximum judgment you can receive if you win is \$6,000. You will not be able to file another claim for the \$1,000 difference in small claims court, District Court, or Superior Court.

Who does “you” refer to?

This guide has information for both parties in a small claims case. Depending upon the specific section, “you” can refer to either the plaintiff or the defendant.

2. Examples of small claims cases

Examples of the types of cases that may be appropriate for small claims court:

- Collecting a debt for goods or services owed by an individual or business;
- A purchase of unsatisfactory goods from an individual or business where the **person** will not refund your money, give a credit, provide an acceptable exchange, or repair the goods;
- Your former landlord has refused, without justification, to return a security deposit;
- Your former tenant has refused to pay for damage to rental property the tenant is responsible for; or

- You loaned **personal property** to someone and he or she did not return it, or returned it in damaged condition.
- Small claims court may not be used for a case involving title to real estate, or a personal injury case against a city or town.

3. Is small claims court the best option for resolving the dispute?

Sometimes there are other ways of resolving disputes:

Negotiating in **good faith** with the other party. Have you tried to work out the dispute with the other party directly?

- For example, if a person owes you money, have you considered giving the person more flexibility or time to pay to avoid the uncertainty of a court case and the possibility of having to take additional steps to collect if you win?
- If you owe money to a business or individual, have you tried to work out a payment plan to avoid the possibility of having a court judgment entered against you if you lose?
- Settling out-of-court may require both sides to meet one another halfway, but may be the most efficient and beneficial way to resolve the dispute for both parties. Be sure the agreement is in writing and signed by all parties. Please notify the clerk's office in writing immediately that the case has settled and no hearing is required.

Contacting the Maine Consumer Mediation Service if the case involves a consumer dispute.

- The Maine Attorney General's Office offers a free service to Maine consumers who have a dispute with a business. If your dispute is eligible for the Attorney General's Consumer Mediation Service, a consumer specialist can, in many cases, provide information and practical advice on how to get your money back or resolve the problem on your own. In some situations, if both parties agree, you may be able to resolve the dispute with the help of a volunteer mediator from the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney General's Office does not provide legal advice on specific cases.
 - To find out if the dispute is eligible for the consumer mediation service, contact the Attorney General's Office at 207-626-8849 or 1-800-436-2131, or online at: www.maine.gov/ag/consumer/complaints.
 - The Attorney General's Office also has an online Consumer Law Guide that covers many kinds of consumer situations. It is a good resource for consumers and businesses to help understand their rights and

responsibilities. The Consumer Law Guide can be found at: www.maine.gov/ag/consumer/consumer_law_guide.

Mediating the dispute through the Judicial Branch's Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Service (CADRES).

- On the date a small claims hearing is scheduled, the parties may have an opportunity to resolve the dispute with the help of a CADRES-trained mediator before a hearing is held. For more information on the potential benefits of mediation, see [Part B.11](#) of the guide or go to: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/adr/. There is no separate fee for using this service after a small claims case has been filed.

4. Do you need to hire an attorney?

- Plaintiffs and defendants may represent themselves in small claims cases, or may hire attorneys, if desired.
- Both parties may find it helpful to, at a minimum, consult an attorney before going to court. An attorney can help you understand the law that applies to the case, and be better prepared to present the claim or a defense that may apply. If you represent yourself, and the other party is represented by an attorney, you may be at a disadvantage.
- Information on legal assistance options and resources can be found on the [back cover](#) of the guide, including the [Maine State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service](#).
- The Lawyer Referral Service charges a \$25 administrative fee that includes a 30-minute free consultation with a lawyer who practices in the area of law your case concerns.

5. Can someone other than an attorney represent you in a small claims case?

Generally, only licensed attorneys may represent parties in a court case, with the following exceptions in small claims cases:

- A parent or legal guardian may represent a child under the age of 18; and
- An employee, board member, officer, or member may represent a corporation or other **entity**, even if that individual is not an attorney.

As noted, an individual may represent himself or herself in a court case. However, a spouse or other family member, or friend who is not a party, cannot assist the plaintiff or the defendant at the small claims hearing, including sitting at the counsel table.

Part B — Steps in a small claims case: Statement of Claim through judgment

1. Complete a Statement of Claim

- The *Statement of Claim* form (SC-001) is used to start a small claims case. The plaintiff provides a brief statement of the facts of the dispute: what happened, when it happened, and what the plaintiff is asking the court to do (relief). What amount of money does the defendant owe? What, if any, non-monetary relief related to the case are you asking for? For example, if the *Statement of Claim* alleges that your neighbor borrowed your lawnmower but has not returned it, you may ask for the return of the lawnmower in the same condition as when it was borrowed, or in the alternative, the value of the lawnmower.
- Note: if you are a purchaser of debt from another creditor (are a **debt buyer**), you must include the name and address of the original creditor in the *Statement of Claim*.
- If there is a contract, invoice, bill, statement of account, or other document, which shows the amount of the debt, attach a copy to the *Statement of Claim*. Keep originals for the hearing.
- The clerk's office can provide a blank *Statement of Claim* form for you to fill out, or the form can be found online at: www.courts.maine.gov/fees_forms/forms/index.shtml#sc.

2. Determine in which District Court the case should be filed

- A small claims case can be filed in the District Court where the facts or events giving rise to the case happened, where the defendant resides or has its principal place of business, or, if the defendant is an entity such as a corporation, where the defendant's **registered agent** is located. (The Maine Bureau of Corporations, Elections & Commissions has records of registered agents. See contact information in [Part B.3](#).)
- Addresses and telephone numbers for all District Courts can be found in Appendix A of this guide, and online at: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/district.
- If you are not sure which District Court is the correct court for your case, see the Courthouse Locations by Town page on the Judicial Branch website at: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/findacourt/court_by_town.shtml. Directions to District Courts can be found at: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/district.

3. Use the defendant's correct name and address

- If filing against a business, make sure to use the correct name and address of the defendant in the *Statement of Claim*. You will need to verify whether the business is a corporation, partnership, another kind of entity, or simply an individual doing business under a business name. This is also known as a “d/b/a” for “doing business as.”
- To get information on corporate entities, you may call customer service at the Maine Bureau of Corporations, Elections & Commissions at (207) 624-7752. You may also search online by corporate name at: <https://icrs.informe.org/nei-sos-icrs/ICRS?MainPage=x>. Include the business name and the name and address of the business's registered agent in the *Statement of Claim*.
- If you discover that the business is not a separate legal entity, but simply an individual doing business under a business name, you must file your case against the individual owner or owners. If you do not, the judge will probably dismiss the case and require you to re-file it with the defendant's correct name and address.

4. Provide notice of the case to the defendant (service)

- An essential part of a small claims case is giving notice of the case to the defendant so the defendant has an opportunity to respond. To do this, the plaintiff must **serve** the defendant with the *Statement of Claim*. If the plaintiff wins, costs for service may be awarded as part of the judgment.
- The *Statement of Claim* must be successfully served on the defendant by one of the following methods:
 - 1) Service arranged by the clerk's office.
 - A plaintiff who files fewer than three small claims cases per month may, but is not required to, request that the clerk's office arrange for service. The plaintiff must file an *Affidavit and Request for Service* form (SC-006) and pay a fee for each defendant, plus sheriff's office charges, if required.
 - The clerk's office will first attempt to notify the defendant of the case by first class mail. If this method is unsuccessful, the clerk's office will arrange for service by the sheriff's office. If the sheriff's office must make service, the sheriff's office may bill you directly, or require you to pay the service fee up front.

- If you are eligible to have the clerk’s office arrange for service, the clerk will tell you how long it should take for service to be arranged.
- 2) By first-class mail, postage prepaid.
- Enclose a copy of the *Statement of Claim* and any attachments along with two *Notice of Service* forms (SC-005) in an envelope along with a stamped, self-addressed envelope that the defendant can use to send one of the signed *Notice of Service* forms back to you.
 - If the defendant does not sign and complete the return of service within 20 days, you must use another method of service. This method does not work well in many cases because the defendant must voluntarily sign and return the *Notice of Service* included with the *Statement of Claim* within 20 days of mailing.
- 3) By restricted delivery, certified mail, return receipt requested.
- For this method, fill out a green certified mail card provided by and paid for at the post office and attach it to your first-class, postage-prepaid envelope. The defendant must sign for the envelope containing a copy of the *Statement of Claim* at the post office. “Restricted delivery” means that only the defendant may sign for the letter for service to be successful.
 - The post office will return the card or an electronic receipt to you after the defendant has signed for the envelope. If, after about three weeks, the defendant has not signed for the envelope, the post office will notify you that the envelope has not been signed for. If this happens, it means service has failed and you will need to arrange for service by the sheriff’s office.
 - More information about postal services can be found at: www.usps.com/ship/insurance-extra-services.htm.
- 4) By the sheriff’s office in the county where the defendant lives or has his, her or its principal place of business.
- Give two copies of the *Statement of Claim* and any attachments (the original and one photocopy) to the sheriff’s office. Make sure that the second page of the *Statement of Claim* form, which contains the **return of service** information, is included. This page is what the officer will fill out once service has been made. When filed, the completed return of service form is sometimes called “proof of service.”
 - If you know the defendant’s physical residence is different than the mailing address, be sure to let the sheriff’s office know where the defendant can be located. After serving the defendant, the sheriff’s office will send the original *Statement*

of Claim back to you with the return of service information filled out.

- Please note: each sheriff's office has its own fee schedule for service. You are responsible for paying these fees up front, if the sheriff's office requires it. You can ask the court to require the defendant to reimburse you for fees paid if you win the case.
- If you are able to pay the sheriff's office for service, this is generally the quickest and most reliable method to serve a defendant.

5. File the Statement of Claim and receive the hearing date from the clerk's office

- Within 20 days after receiving the completed return of service, the plaintiff must mail or deliver to the appropriate District Court the following:
 - The original *Statement of Claim* with any attachments;
 - Evidence of service; and
 - Payment of the filing fee in the amount listed in Administrative Order JB-05-26. This order lists filing fees and other administrative information for cases in Maine courts. The order can be found online at: www.courts.maine.gov/rules_adminorders/adminorders.
- Attach any receipts for payment to the sheriff's office or post office for service to the *Statement of Claim* as well.
- The clerk will notify both parties by mail of the date of the hearing using the addresses in the *Statement of Claim*.
- Each party is responsible for notifying the clerk's office promptly of any change of address.

6. Recording the hearing

- Small claims hearings are not electronically recorded as a matter of course.
- If you think you may want to **appeal** the judge's decision in the event you lose, you should notify the clerk's office that you would like the hearing recorded. Please provide at least 24 hours' notice.

7. What should the defendant do after receiving the Statement of Claim?

Do not ignore the Statement of Claim and Notice of Hearing.

- A defendant is not required to file a written response to the plaintiff's *Statement of Claim*, but should be prepared to respond to the *Statement of Claim*, including going to court on the date of the hearing.
 - If you do not go to court for the hearing (and have not received a **continuance** or settled the case with the plaintiff before then), you will likely lose the case by **default**.
 - If you lose by default, you will probably not be able to assert any defenses you may have had to the plaintiff's claim at a later stage.

Carefully review the *Statement of Claim* and any attached documents.

- Gather documents or evidence to support your side of the case.
- Be prepared to raise any errors, inaccuracies, or questions about information you do not understand at the hearing.
- For example, if you do not recognize the plaintiff as a company or individual with whom you have done business, do not assume the case is a mistake and that you do not need to respond. The plaintiff may be a debt buyer or **assignee** of your original creditor. You should be prepared to respond to the case and participate in the small claims hearing.
- If you have questions about the plaintiff's claim, **standing** to file the case, or defenses you may have, contact an attorney, advocate, or consumer protection organization before the date of the hearing. Legal assistance and consumer protection resources are listed on the back cover.

File a separate case against the defendant, if appropriate.

- If you believe you have a claim of your own against the plaintiff, you must file a separate case. [Part B.1-B.5](#) of the guide explains how to do this.
- You should ask the clerk's office to schedule both cases for the same hearing date.

8. What parties should expect when going to court for the hearing

- If you have never been involved in a small claims case, you may find it helpful to attend a small claims session before your hearing to familiarize yourself with the process. All small claims hearings are open to the public. The clerk's office can tell you the dates other small claims court sessions are scheduled.
- On the date of your small claims case, other small claims cases will be scheduled as well. The judge generally begins a small claims session by reading the names of the parties in each case on the

- docket for that day to make sure both sides are in the courtroom.
- Plan on arriving at the courthouse early to give extra time to park, get through security screening, and find the courtroom.
 - Do not bring weapons, pocketknives, scissors, or other prohibited items to the courthouse.
 - Dress appropriately: wear neat, clean, conservative clothing. Dress as you would for an important job interview. Do not wear a hat and do not use your cell phone in the courtroom.
 - If the defendant is not present and has not received a continuance, the judge will likely grant the plaintiff judgment by default.
 - If the plaintiff is not present and has not received a continuance, the judge will likely dismiss the case with or **without prejudice**.
 - If both parties are present, the judge will generally first ask if they are willing to speak with a mediator or with one another directly to attempt to resolve the case before having a hearing. [Part B.11](#) contains additional information on mediation.
 - In some courthouses, a volunteer attorney may be available to speak with parties prior to the hearing, as time permits. Do not assume there will be a volunteer attorney to consult the day of your hearing. Seek legal assistance before your hearing date.
 - After calling all the cases on the docket, the judge will begin holding individual hearings for cases that have not been resolved.
 - In many District Courts, hearings take place on the same day that the docket is called and mediation is held. Occasionally, in some District Courts, hearings may be scheduled for another day after mediation has occurred. Be prepared to stay, and have witnesses available, until your case is resolved or rescheduled.

9. How to prepare your claim or defense at the hearing

Get ready for the small claims hearing.

- Both parties should prepare for the hearing by collecting and organizing the information and documents that support their side of the case. These can include contracts, invoices, bills, receipts, photographs, cancelled checks, letters, and emails. Bring the original and two copies of any documents you intend to ask the judge to consider as part of your side of the case to court.
- Write down the important facts in the case in the order they occurred, and questions you might want to ask the other party or witnesses. This will help you make a clear presentation of your claim or defense.
- If you will be representing yourself at the small claims hearing, you

may find it helpful to learn more about how to present your claim, or about specific defenses that may be relevant to your case. See the legal assistance and consumer protection resources on the [back cover](#) of the guide.

Present your side of the case.

- Both parties testify **under oath** at the hearing. When it is your turn to present your side, speak slowly and clearly. Testify truthfully, to the best of your ability and recollection.
- Do not interrupt the judge, the other party, or witnesses. If you disagree with any statements or testimony, you will have a chance to question the other party or witness and present your side.
- The plaintiff goes first. As in any civil case, the plaintiff has the **burden of proof** with regard to the facts in the *Statement of Claim*, including the validity and amount of the debt at issue.
- In addition to testifying, the plaintiff may call one or more witnesses, and offer other evidence to support the claim. Testimony, documents, and other evidence must be relevant to your claim and based on the witness' personal knowledge of the facts of the case or records at issue.
- The defendant follows the plaintiff. The defendant may also testify, call witnesses, and offer other evidence as to why the plaintiff should not win, including evidence of payment, settlement, or defenses such as fraud, or lack of an enforceable contract.
- The judge hears the case without a jury. He or she decides both **questions of law** and **questions of fact**.
- The Maine Rules of Evidence do not apply to small claims cases, but the judge will not consider irrelevant, unimportant, or repetitive evidence or testimony in reaching a decision.

If you need to call a witness.

- As mentioned previously, both parties may call witnesses. If a witness is unable to attend the hearing, he or she may give sworn testimony in an affidavit. If a witness is unwilling to attend voluntarily, either party may request that the court issue a **subpoena** requiring the witness to attend.
- If a subpoena is necessary, the party issuing a subpoena for a witness must arrange for service and pay the witness fee as provided in Title 16 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 251.
- If you need to subpoena a witness for the hearing, make sure to give enough notice to the witness so that he or she is able to attend.

If you need an interpreter or accommodation at the hearing.

- If you will need an interpreter or a reasonable accommodation at the

hearing, request assistance from the clerk's office as soon as possible before the hearing. See the Introduction, Ensuring Access to Justice, for more information on requesting an interpreter or reasonable accommodation.

Recording the small claims hearing.

- If you would like to have the hearing electronically recorded in the event of an appeal, request this from the clerk's office at least 24 hours before the hearing. Note: if an interpreter is involved in your case, it is required to be electronically recorded. You do not need to make a separate request for the hearing to be recorded.

10. How to request a postponement of the hearing

- If either party has an emergency or another good reason for being unable to go to court on the hearing date, that party must request a continuance in writing from the court as soon as possible. Contact the other party and ask if the other party will agree to a postponement.
- If the other party agrees, let the clerk's office know about the agreement in writing. Include the date of the request; name and address of the District Court; names of the parties; reason for the request; date the hearing is scheduled; and docket number.
- If the other party does not agree to a continuance, submit a written request to the court with the same information above. Send a copy of the request to the other party at the same time you send the request to the court.
- The clerk's office will notify the parties whether the judge has granted the continuance. If the continuance is granted, the clerk's office will mail another *Notice of Hearing* to both parties with the date of the rescheduled hearing.
- You can request a continuance at any time before the hearing, but it is best to file it at least seven days before the hearing date.
- If you are the defendant and have asked for, but have not received a continuance, you must go to court on the date of the hearing. If you do not, you will probably lose by default and the court may order you to pay the plaintiff the total amount of the claim, plus court costs.
- If you are the plaintiff and have asked for, but have not received a continuance, you must go to court on the date of the hearing. If you do not, the court will probably dismiss the case with or without prejudice. If the case is dismissed with prejudice, you will be barred from filing another case on the same facts or debt. If the case is

dismissed without prejudice, you will need to start the case over from the beginning, including serving and filing another *Statement of Claim* and paying the required fees again.

11. Mediation

- Before holding the hearing, the judge may ask the parties to meet with a mediator to attempt to settle the dispute. There is no separate charge for this service.
- Mediators are trained individuals from the Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Service, also known as CADRES. They do not take sides or make recommendations to the judge.
- Mediators allow the parties to make choices about what they feel is in their best interest. Parties are under no obligation to reach an agreement, and do not give up the right to a hearing if they are unable to agree.
- If mediation helps to settle the dispute, the parties submit the agreement to the judge for approval. The parties may use the *Affidavit and Agreement* form (MJ-SC-001) to write down the terms. If approved, the agreement has the same effect as a final judgment, except it cannot be appealed.
- For more information on mediation through CADRES, see the resources on the Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution page of the Maine Judicial Branch website: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/adr.

12. Judgment

- Judgment by default. If the defendant does not go to court and the plaintiff attends, and submits sufficient evidence of the debt, the judge will likely grant the plaintiff judgment by default. The plaintiff will be able to get a copy of the judgment from the clerk's office before leaving the courthouse. A copy of the judgment will be mailed to the defendant.
- Judgment of dismissal. If the plaintiff does not go to court for the hearing, the judge will probably dismiss the case with or without prejudice. A copy of the judgment of dismissal will be mailed to the plaintiff and mailed or provided to the defendant (if the defendant has attended).

- Judgment by consent. If the parties reach an agreement on the case with or without the help of a mediator, they may present the agreement to the judge for approval. If approved, the agreement has the same effect as a final judgment, except that it cannot be appealed.
- Judgment following a hearing. If a hearing is held, the judge may or may not announce the decision immediately after the hearing. He or she may take the case **under advisement** in order to do some legal research, or review submitted documents or testimony.
- If the judge takes the case under advisement, each party will receive a copy of the judgment by mail. If the judge decides the case at the end of the hearing, the clerk's office will provide a copy of the judgment to both parties at that time.
- A judgment contains the name of the winning party, the time allowed for the losing party to appeal (30 days in a small claims case), the amount awarded plus court costs, if awarded by the judge, and any other action ordered by the judge.
- If the defendant loses and does not pay the judgment to the plaintiff within 30 days, or files a *Notice of Appeal* (SC-007), post-judgment interest may be added to the amount awarded. See [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 1602-C](#).
- If the defendant does not pay, the plaintiff may need to take additional steps to collect. The court does not collect judgments for plaintiffs.
- If the plaintiff loses, the plaintiff may appeal within 30 days on questions of law only. If the plaintiff does not appeal, the case is over and the plaintiff cannot file another case on the same issue or debt.
- After losing a small claims case, the defendant is referred to as the **judgment debtor** (or **debtor**). After winning a small claims case, the plaintiff is referred to as the **judgment creditor** (or **creditor**).

Part C — After judgment: information for creditors and debtors

1. Appeals

- Both parties have 30 days from the date the judgment is entered by the clerk to appeal a judgment to Superior Court.
- The plaintiff may appeal only on one or more questions of law.
- The defendant may appeal on one or more questions of law or fact.
- If the defendant’s appeal is on one or more questions of fact, the defendant may request a jury trial in Superior Court. There is a fee for a jury trial. For fee information, see Administrative Order JB-05-26 on the Judicial Branch website at: [www.courts.maine.gov/rules_adminorders/adminorders/JB-05-26\(A.7-16\).html](http://www.courts.maine.gov/rules_adminorders/adminorders/JB-05-26(A.7-16).html).
- The party appealing (called an “appellant”) must file a *Notice of Appeal* with the required fee (unless waived by the court). The appellant must also request and pay for a transcript of the hearing, if a recording was made. Use the *Transcript and Audio Order Form* (CV/CR-165). The fees for filing a *Notice of Appeal*, for a transcript of the hearing, and for a jury trial, are non-refundable.
- If for reasons beyond the control of the parties an electronic recording of the hearing was not made or is not available, the appellant may prepare a summary of the important facts and testimony presented in the hearing. This is called a “statement in lieu of a transcript.” The parties can also submit an agreed-upon statement. If a transcript from the hearing or an approved statement in lieu of a transcript is not submitted as part of the record submitted to the Superior Court, the appeal may be denied.
- Additional requirements on submitting a statement in lieu of a transcript are described in Rule 76F(c) and 76F(d) of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.
- Appealing a small claims judgment is more complicated than bringing or responding to a small claims *Statement of Claim*. It is strongly recommended that you get legal assistance before going forward with an appeal. Legal assistance resources can be found on the [back cover](#) of the guide.

2. If the debtor does not appeal

- If you are a judgment debtor and have lost a small claims case, the judgment creditor may take additional steps to collect the amount

owed after the 30-day appeal period has ended as described in [Part C.3-C.10](#).

- A common step to collect a judgment includes requesting a **disclosure hearing**, which the debtor must attend. The creditor may request a disclosure hearing every six months to determine whether the debtor's current financial situation will allow the debtor to pay all or part of the judgment.
- After 30 days, post-judgment interest may be added to the amount awarded by the judge. A judgment may be enforced (collected) for up to 20 years.
- A small claims judgment is a public record searchable by **credit reporting agencies** and others. If included in a **credit report**, a judgment can have a negative effect on your financial standing.

3. Requesting a disclosure hearing

- A common step to collect a small claims judgment is through a disclosure hearing.
 - The purpose of a disclosure hearing is to have the debtor testify concerning income, earnings, and assets that can be used to pay the judgment. You may request that the debtor bring financial information such as bank statements, pay stubs, and income tax returns to the disclosure hearing.
 - A creditor may request a disclosure hearing using one of the following two forms:
- 1) *Request for Disclosure Hearing (SC-003) form*. If you file fewer than three small claims cases per month, you may, but are not required to, ask the clerk's office to arrange service on the debtor by using the *Request for Disclosure Hearing* form (SC-003).
 - If you are eligible to request service by the clerk's office, the clerk's office will first attempt service by first class mail, then by the sheriff's office, if mail is unsuccessful.
 - If service by the sheriff's office is necessary, you are responsible for paying this cost up front, if required.
 - When the clerk's office arranges for service, the clerk's office will notify both you and the debtor of the date of the disclosure hearing.
 - Although some creditors are eligible to have the clerk's office arrange for service for a disclosure hearing, it is not the most efficient method. To speed up the scheduling of a disclosure hearing, all creditors may use the *Notice of Hearing* (SC-004) method described below.

- 2) *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* (SC-004) form. All creditors may use this method. Creditors filing three or more small claims cases per month must use this method.
- First, ask the clerk for the dates and times that are available for a disclosure hearing. Choose a date that allows adequate time for service on the debtor and filing the *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* form with the court, as explained below.
 - Serve the debtor by any of the service methods described in Part B.4, including first class mail, or service by the sheriff's office. Make sure you provide at least seven days' notice to the debtor. (Rule 12(b) of the Small Claims Rule.)
 - When you receive proof of service, file the original *Notice of Disclosure Hearing* form, with the filing fee and proof of service with the clerk's office. You must file within 20 days of service and at least two days prior to the day of the disclosure hearing.
- If either party needs to subpoena a third-party witness to provide testimony at a disclosure hearing, the party should request a subpoena from the clerk's office. Parties are responsible for serving witness subpoenas on any witnesses and paying any witness fees. Give witnesses adequate notice of the date and time of the disclosure hearing.
 - In some circumstances, a debtor may also request a disclosure hearing, including a debtor who has had his or her driver's license suspended pursuant to [Title 29-A of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 2251\(10\)](#), to work out an installment payment plan to pay fines imposed in connection with the license suspension.

4. Prepare for the disclosure hearing

- The sole focus of the disclosure hearing is the debtor's ability to pay the judgment. It is not a time to contest the amount owed or re-try the facts of the case. That is done at the small claims hearing.
- The debtor must bring copies of all financial documents requested in the *Request for Disclosure Hearing* (SC-003) or the *Notice for Disclosure Hearing* (SC-004). See [Part C.3](#).
- In other ways, the process of a disclosure hearing is similar to a small claims hearing described in [Part B.9](#) of the guide.
- The judge generally begins a disclosure hearing session by calling the **docket** to make sure that both the creditor and the debtor are present. If both parties are present, the judge may first ask if the parties would like to speak with one another outside of the

courtroom to try to work out a payment arrangement before holding a hearing. Mediation is not available at this stage.

- If the parties are able to reach an agreement, they return to the courtroom and present the agreement to the judge. The judge may accept the agreement as presented, or may change the terms with the input of the parties.
- The parties complete and sign an *Affidavit and Agreement* form (MJ/SC-001). If the **judgment** debtor is a corporation or other entity, form MJ/SC-012 is used. The judge incorporates the *Affidavit and Agreement* into a disclosure hearing order.

5. Conducting a disclosure hearing

- If both parties are present, but are unable to agree on a payment plan, a disclosure hearing is held. As in a small claims hearing, the parties testify under oath. Both parties may call or subpoena witnesses, and may offer evidence that the debtor is able or unable to pay all or part of the judgment.
- The creditor should be prepared to ask the debtor questions about the debtor's income, wages, and assets that can be used to pay the judgment. These questions may be based on the financial documents on income, wages, and assets the debtor has provided to the creditor in response to the creditor's request.
- The judge may also ask the parties and witnesses questions to help move along the disclosure hearing.

6. What relief against a debtor can be included in a disclosure hearing order?

- With the information obtained in the disclosure hearing, the judge may order you (the debtor) to pay the creditor in full, make regular installment payments to the creditor, or may find that you do not have sufficient funds to pay the creditor at that time.
- In determining the ability and maximum amount of regular installment payments you may be required to make, the court applies the guidelines contained in [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 3126-A](#).
- The judge can also order that a **lien** be placed on personal or **real property** that is not **exempt** from being used to pay a judgment, or order that a specific item of your property be turned over to the creditor for sale to pay the judgment (**turnover sale**).

- If the judge determines that you do not have sufficient income or assets to pay all or part of the judgment at the time of the disclosure hearing, or that your income or property is exempt, the hearing is terminated (ended). You will not be ordered to pay any amount at that time.
- If the hearing is terminated, the creditor must wait six months before requesting another disclosure hearing. The debtor still owes the creditor the amount of the judgment. Post-judgment interest may continue to be added to the judgment amount.

7. If the debtor fails to appear for a disclosure hearing

- If you do not go to court for the disclosure hearing (and have not received a continuance from the court), the creditor may file a *Request for Civil Order of Arrest or Order for Appearance* (MJ-002). In the *Request for Civil Order of Arrest*, the creditor states under oath that the creditor knows of no good reason you have not come to court, and provides the address and telephone number where the creditor may be reached.
- If the judge signs a *Civil Order of Arrest* (MJ-003), a sheriff's officer will **civilly arrest** you and bring you to court on a date it is in session, or release you on your **personal recognizance** if you promise in writing to go to court on the date specified in the order. In a civil arrest, the sheriff's officer does not take a debtor to jail.
- The clerk's office will arrange for service of the *Civil Order of Arrest* on the debtor, but the creditor is responsible for paying the sheriff's office fees. This cost can be added to the amount of the judgment.
- The creditor may also file a *Motion for Contempt* (MJ/SC-005) with a *Contempt Subpoena* (MJ/SC-002). The creditor is responsible for serving the *Contempt Subpoena* on the debtor and filing the motion. A *Contempt Subpoena* must be served by the sheriff's office. The debtor must have at least 10 days' notice of the date of the hearing on the *Motion for Contempt*.
- If you fail to go to court after being released on your personal recognizance, or after being served with a *Contempt Subpoena*, you may be charged with a Class E crime, and are at risk of being jailed or fined.

8. What can happen if a debtor does not comply with a disclosure hearing order

- If, as a judgment debtor, you do not comply with a disclosure hearing order, the creditor may file a *Motion for Contempt* as described above.
- In addition, if the disclosure hearing order required you to make regular installment payments and you miss two or more payments, the creditor can request that the court order the Maine Department of Labor (D.O.L.) to provide the creditor with information on your reported wages. See *Motion, Affidavit and Order to D.O.L. to Provide Employment Information* (MJ-015).
- The creditor can also ask the court to order your employer to make payments directly to the creditor. To do this, the creditor serves on the employer and files a *Motion and Affidavit for Order to Withhold and Deliver* form (MJ-009). A *Motion and Affidavit for Order to Withhold and Deliver* (MJ-009) can be served by the methods described in Part B.4.
- The employer is required to complete and file an **answer** within 20 days of service (*Answer by Employer to “Order to Withhold and Deliver”* (MJ-007)) listing the amounts earned, deductions and withholdings. The employer must serve copies of the answer on both the debtor and creditor. Either party may request a hearing on what amount, if any, the employer will be ordered to pay directly to the creditor.

9. What income and property of the debtor is exempt from a judgment?

- Income that is exempt (may not be used) under Maine law from being used to pay a judgment includes the following:
 - Social security benefits;
 - Unemployment compensation or benefits;
 - Public assistance;
 - Veteran’s benefits;
 - Disability benefits; and
- Alimony, support or separate maintenance amounts, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependents.

- Other income of the debtor may be used to pay a judgment, but only to the maximum amount permitted by Maine law. See [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 3126-A](#). The court determines the maximum amount you are required to pay.
- A partial list of exempt property includes the debtor’s interest in the following:
 - Debtor’s residence, up to the value of \$47,500, or if 60 years of age or older, up to the value of \$95,000;
 - A motor vehicle, up to the value of \$5,000;
 - Clothing, furniture and similar items, up to the value of \$200;
 - Jewelry, up to the value of \$750; and
 - Other property, up to the values listed in [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 4422](#).

10. Transfer to another District Court

- If the debtor fails to appear for a disclosure hearing and currently lives outside the county where the District Court that issued the judgment is located, the creditor may request an *Order for Appearance or Civil Order of Arrest with Order of Transfer* (MJ-002). The case will be transferred to the District Court in the geographic area where the debtor currently lives. The debtor is released on his or her personal recognizance after promising to appear in court on the date and time specified in the order.
- If the debtor does not go to court after being served with the *Order for Appearance or Civil Order of Arrest with Order of Transfer*, he or she may be charged with a Class E crime, and is at risk of being jailed or fined.
- The reason the case is transferred in situations where the debtor has moved is because the sheriff’s office does not have the authority to arrest someone residing in a county outside of its jurisdiction.
- If an *Order for Appearance/Civil Order of Arrest with Order of Transfer* is issued, the creditor must go to the District Court where the debtor resides for the disclosure hearing.

11. If the creditor fails to appear for a disclosure hearing

- If the creditor fails to appear for a disclosure hearing, the hearing is terminated and the creditor must wait six months before requesting another disclosure hearing.

12. If the debtor pays the judgment in full

- Each party should keep receipts and a record of any payments made or received on the small claims judgment. The clerk's office does not keep track of payment information.
- After the judgment has been paid in full, the creditor may, but is not required to, provide a document to the debtor verifying that the judgment has been paid in full. This document is sometimes called a "satisfaction of judgment."
- A satisfaction of judgment should be signed by the creditor (or the creditor's assignee, if applicable) and should include the name of the creditor; the name of the debtor; the name of the District Court and docket number of the small claims case; and the date the judgment was paid in full.
- The debtor may send a copy of a satisfaction of judgment to any credit reporting agency, if the debtor wishes to update his or her credit report.
- The parties should keep copies of all payment records.

Definition of Key Terms

Affidavit: A written statement made voluntarily and signed under oath by the person making the statement. The oath must state the affiant (the individual signing) affirms, under penalty of perjury, that the facts contained in the affidavit are true.

Answer: Generally, a response to an initial filing in a court case. In a small claims case, the defendant is not required to file a written answer. In a small claims case, also refers to the response of the judgment debtor's employer to a judgment creditor's *Motion and Affidavit for Order to Withhold and Deliver* (MJ-009).

Appeal: A written request to another (appellate) court to review, change or reverse a decision of a trial court. In a small claims case, an appeal is taken from the decision of the District Court and is filed in Superior Court. The party appealing must file a *Notice of Appeal* (SC-007) within 30 days of the entry of judgment, and pay all necessary filing fees.

Assignee: The person to whom a property right is transferred, including, in a small claims case, the right to bring the lawsuit to collect a debt or a judgment.

Burden of proof: The plaintiff's task of convincing the finder of fact (in a small claims case, the judge) that the plaintiff's version of the facts is more likely true than not. Another way of describing the plaintiff's burden of proof is that over 50 percent of the believable evidence is in favor of the plaintiff.

Civilly arrest/civil arrest: In a small claims case, a court order directing a law enforcement officer to bring the debtor to court, if it is in session, or release the debtor on his or her personal recognizance, after the debtor's written promise to appear in court at a specific date and time. In a civil arrest, the debtor is not taken to jail.

Contempt: Behavior in or out of court that violates a court order or shows disregard for the court. In a small claims case, failing to go to court for a disclosure hearing or failing to comply with the terms of an order issued can be grounds for a finding of contempt.

Continuance: Postponement of a hearing at the written request of one or both parties. Only a judge may grant a continuance.

Court costs: In a small claims case, court costs include the filing fee for the *Statement of Claim* and fees for service on the defendant/judgment debtor.

Creditor: See judgment creditor.

Credit report: A written account of an individual's credit history prepared by a credit-reporting agency.

Credit reporting agencies: Private companies that collect and sell information about an individual's credit history. Banks, mortgage lenders, credit card companies, landlords, and potential employers often use information on an individual's credit report to screen applicants. The Maine Bureau of Consumer Credit Protection regulates credit-reporting agencies in Maine. See information on the [back cover](#) of the guide.

Debt buyer: A company or entity that purchases debt for collection purposes. The original creditors may include credit card issuers, such as banks or businesses. Debt buyers often purchase thousands of debts in bulk sales from the original creditors. Unlike a debt collection agency, which tries to collect as a service to the original creditor, the debt buyer actually owns the debt. This means the debt buyer can make all decisions about the debt, including whether to settle, file a case, and which court to file in. A debt buyer is considered a debt collector under the Maine Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, [Title 32 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Sections 11001-11054](#).

Debtor: See judgment debtor.

Default: Failure to do something that is required in a court case or an agreement. In a small claims case, default also means the failure to come to court for the small claims hearing after being properly served with the plaintiff's *Statement of Claim*, usually resulting in a default judgment.

Defendant: The person against whom a case is filed; the person being sued.

Defense(s): One or more reasons given by the defendant for why the plaintiff should not win the case, in whole or in part. A defense may be based on facts (for example, the defendant might claim that he or she did not receive the goods or services the plaintiff claims were provided), or on law (for example, the defendant might claim that the debt to the plaintiff was

canceled or discharged as a result of the defendant's bankruptcy).

Disclosure hearing: In a small claims case, a court hearing to determine what non-exempt assets a judgment debtor may have to pay a judgment.

District Court: The name of the court in Maine where small claims cases and certain other civil, criminal, and family matters are heard. Cases in District Court are decided by a judge without a jury.

Docket: A list of cases and hearings that a court is scheduled to hear or hold on a particular day.

Entity: An organization, corporation, or business that has a separate existence for legal or tax purposes. An entity is treated like an individual for purposes of suing and being sued.

Exempt: Property, income, or assets that cannot be used to pay a judgment to a creditor. Non-exempt property, income or assets may be used to pay a judgment. [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 4422](#) contains a list of exempt property and income.

File/to file: To submit completed forms and other documents (a filing) to the clerk's office in connection with a court case.

Forum: The court in which a case is filed or a hearing or trial is held. The appropriate forum depends on which court has personal jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the case.

Good faith: Honest intent to fulfill a promise, or to act without taking unfair advantage of another person.

Hearing: A court proceeding before a judge, similar to a trial.

Individual(s): A natural person; a human being as distinguished from an entity.

Judgment: A final ruling or decision by a court that determines the rights and responsibilities of the parties. A judgment in a small claims case can be enforced through further court action, including requesting a disclosure hearing.

Judgment creditor: An individual or entity that is the owner of any money judgment.

Judgment debtor: An individual or entity against whom or which a money judgment has been entered.

Lien: A creditor's legal claim against personal or real property owned by a debtor to guarantee payment of a judgment or debt.

Mediation: A flexible, informal process in which the plaintiff and the defendant work together with the assistance of a trained, neutral third party (the mediator), to try to resolve their dispute. The mediator helps both parties communicate with each other, and assists the parties in clarifying and expressing their views. The mediator has no power to decide the issues or force the parties to agree.

Motion: A written request by a party to a court to do something in a case.

Order: A direction by a judge to one or both parties to do something or not do something.

Parties: Collectively, the plaintiff and the defendant in a court case. The singular term, "party," can refer to either the plaintiff or the defendant.

Person: An individual or entity, including a partnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation.

Personal property: All property other than land and buildings attached to land. Cars, bank accounts, wages, furniture, tools, equipment, and jewelry are examples of personal property.

Personal recognizance: Release of an individual judgment debtor by a sheriff's deputy or law enforcement officer on the basis of a written promise by the individual released to appear in court on a specified date and time.

Plaintiff: The person suing or filing a case.

Post-judgment interest: In a small claims case, interest on a judgment that a creditor may be awarded from the time the judgment is entered until it is paid. The rate of post-judgment interest is determined either by the rate set forth in the contract or note at issue, if there is one, or by statute. See [Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 1602-C](#).

Question of fact: In a small claims case, an issue that is decided by the judge acting as the trier of fact. Questions of fact can include the credibility of parties and witnesses and the issue of whether something happened or did not happen.

Question of law: An issue in a court case that is decided by a judge applying the law.

Real property: Land and things permanently attached to it, such as buildings, houses, stationary mobile home, fences and trees. Real property is also called real estate. Anything that is not real property is personal property.

Reasonable accommodation: Actions taken to make existing facilities or processes readily accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities.

Registered agent: An individual who serves as an entity's contact to receive service of court papers in cases and legal matters.

Relief: In a small claims case, the specific amount of money, or other actions or things asked for by a party or ordered by a judge.

Return of service: Proof that a party has been served, which must be submitted to the court.

Serve/service: The process of giving a party notice of a case, or a request by another party so that the person receiving the notice and legal papers may respond.

Settlement/to settle: To reach a voluntary resolution of a dispute or case.

Standing: The right of an individual or entity to file a case in court. In a small claims case involving consumer debt collection, the debt buyer must show that it owns the defendant's debt in order to have standing to bring a case.

Statement of Claim: The name of the form the plaintiff uses to begin a small claims case in Maine.

Subpoena: An order by a court directing an individual to appear in court at a specified date and time.

Turnover sale: A sale of a debtor's interest in non-exempt property ordered by a court to satisfy a judgment. Requirements for a turnover sale are in Title 14 of the Maine Revised Statutes, Section 3131.

Under advisement: Circumstance where the judge decides not to announce his or her decision immediately after a **hearing**, but to give the case additional thought or to conduct legal research.

Under oath: A promise by a party or witness to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in a hearing or trial. Making a false statement under oath in a court document or a hearing is a crime.

Without prejudice: A dismissal of a Statement of Claim allowing the plaintiff to re-file the case at a later time on the same debt, facts, or events. A dismissal **with prejudice** prevents the plaintiff from re-filing the case on the same debt, facts, or events.

Appendix A: Maine District Courts

If you are not sure which District Court is the correct court for your case, go to: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/findacourt/court_by_town.shtml.

Directions can be found at:

www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/findacourt/index.shtml.

AUGUSTA

1 Court Street, Suite 101, Augusta, ME 04330 ♦ (207) 213-2800

BANGOR

78 Exchange Street, Bangor, ME 04401 ♦ (207) 561-2300

BELFAST

103 Church Street, Belfast, ME 04915 ♦ (207) 338-3107

BIDDEFORD

25 Adams Street, Biddeford, ME 04005 ♦ (207) 283-1147

BRIDGTON

3 Chase Street, Suite 2, Bridgton, ME 04009 ♦ (207) 647-3535

CALAIS

382 South Street, Suite B, Calais, ME 04619 ♦ (207) 454-2055

CARIBOU

144 Sweden Street, Suite 104, Caribou, ME 04736 ♦ (207) 493-3144

DOVER-FOXCROFT

159 East Main Street, Suite 21, Dover-Foxcroft, ME 04426 ♦ (207) 564-2240

ELLSWORTH

50 State Street, Suite 2, Ellsworth ME 04605 ♦ (207) 667-7141

FARMINGTON

129 Main Street, Suite 1, Farmington, ME 04938 ♦ (207) 778-8200

FORT KENT

139 Market Street, Suite 101, Fort Kent, ME 04743 ♦ (207) 834-5003

HOULTON

26 Court Street, Suite 201, Houlton, ME 04730 ♦ (207) 532-2147

LEWISTON

Physical: 71 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, ME 04240 ♦ (207) 795-4801

Mailing: P.O. Box 1345, Lewiston, ME 04243-1345

LINCOLN

52 Main Street, Lincoln, ME 04457 ♦ (207) 794-8512

MACHIAS

Physical: 85 Court Street, Machias, ME 04654 ♦ (207) 255-3044

Mailing: P.O. Box 526, Machias, ME 04654-0526

MADAWASKA

Physical: 645 Main Street, Madawaska 04756 ♦ (207) 728-4700

Mailing: 139 Market Street, Suite 101, Fort Kent, ME 04743

MILLINOCKET

Physical: 207 Penobscot Avenue, Millinocket, ME 04462 ♦ (207) 723-4786

Mailing: 52 Main Street, Lincoln, ME 04457

NEWPORT

12 Water Street, Newport, ME 04953 ♦ (207) 368-5778

PORTLAND

205 Newbury Street, Portland, ME 04101 ♦ (207) 822-4200

PRESQUE ISLE

Physical: 27 Riverside Drive, Presque Isle, ME 04769 ♦ (207) 764-2055

Mailing: P.O. Box 794, Presque Isle, ME 04769-0794

ROCKLAND

62 Union Street, Rockland, ME 04841 ♦ (207) 596-2240

RUMFORD

145 Congress Street, Rumford, ME 04276 ♦ (207) 364-7171

SKOWHEGAN

47 Court Street, Skowhegan, ME 04976 ♦ (207) 474-9518

SOUTH PARIS

26 Western Avenue, South Paris, ME 04281 ♦ (207) 743-8942

SPRINGVALE

447 Main Street, Springvale, ME 04083 ♦ (207) 459-1400

WATERVILLE

18 Colby Street, Waterville, ME 04901 ♦ (207) 873-2103

WEST BATH

101 New Meadows Road, West Bath, ME 04530 ♦ (207) 442-0200

WISCASSET

Physical: 32 High Street, Wiscasset, ME 04578 ♦ (207) 882-6363

Mailing: P.O. Box 249, Wiscasset, ME 04578-0249

YORK

11 Chases Pond Road, York, ME 03909 ♦ (207) 363-1230

Appendix B: Sheriffs' Offices

See also the Sheriffs' Directory page on the Judicial Branch website at: www.courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/small_claims/sheriffs.html.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

2 Turner Street, Auburn, ME 04210 ☐ (207) 753-2500

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

25 School Street, Suite 216, Houlton, ME 04730 ☐ (207) 532-3471

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

36 County Way, Portland, ME 04102 ☐ (207) 774-1444

FRANKLIN COUNTY

123 County Way, Farmington, ME 04938 ☐ (207) 778-2680

HANCOCK COUNTY

50 State Street, Suite 10, Ellsworth, ME 04605 ☐ (207) 667-7575

KENNEBEC COUNTY

125 State Street, Augusta, ME 04330 ☐ (207) 623-3614

KNOX COUNTY

301 Park Street, Rockland, ME 04841 ☐ (207) 594-0429

LINCOLN COUNTY

42 Bath Road, P.O. Box 611, Wiscasset, ME 04578 ☐ (207) 882-6576

OXFORD COUNTY

26 Western Avenue, P.O. Box 179, South Paris, ME 04281 ☐ (207) 743-9554

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

85 Hammond Street, Bangor, ME 04401 ☐ (207) 947-4585

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

52 Court Street, Dover-Foxcroft, ME 04426 ☐ (207) 564-3304

SAGadahoc COUNTY

752 High Street, P.O. Box 246, Bath, ME 04530 ☐ (207) 443-8528

SOMERSET COUNTY

131 E. Madison Road, Madison, ME 04950 ☐ (207) 474-9591

WALDO COUNTY

6 Public Safety Way, Belfast, ME 04915 ☐ (207) 338-6786

WASHINGTON COUNTY

83 Court Street, Machias, ME 04654 ☐ (207) 255-4422

YORK COUNTY

1 Layman Way, Alfred, ME 04002 ☐ (207) 324-1113

Notes

Maine State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service

1-800-860-1460

www.mainebar.org/page/AttorneyRequest

\$25 administrative fee to help individuals find a private attorney. Fee includes a 30-minute consultation with an attorney.

Maine Attorney General's Consumer Mediation Service

1-800-436-2131 or 207-626-8849

www.maine.gov/ag/consumer/complaints

Free service offers consumers and businesses information and tips to attempt to resolve consumer-related disputes. Online Consumer Law Guide and volunteer mediation service also available.

Maine Bureau of Consumer Credit Protection

1-800-332-8529 or 207-624-8527

www.maine.gov/pfr/consumercredit

Agency of state government that oversees many aspects of the consumer finance industry, including debt collectors, debt buyers, and retail creditors. Responds to consumer complaints about unfair debt collection practices. Offers consumer education publications, and assistance on how to get a free credit report annually. Can provide assistance on how to address issues with an individual's credit report.

Legal Services for the Elderly

1-800-750-5353

www.maineelse.org

Legal Services for the Elderly is a nonprofit organization that provides free legal assistance and resources to individuals 60 years of age and older on a variety of issues, including managing debt. Offers a legal helpline by telephone and an online Elder Rights Handbook with information on debt collection and small claims cases. See

www.maineelse.org/content/managing-your-debt

Pine Tree Legal Assistance

207-774-8211

<http://ptla.org>

Pine Tree Legal Assistance is a statewide nonprofit organization providing free, civil legal assistance to low-income people in Maine. Offers online educational resources on consumer law, debt collection, small claims court, and other areas of law. Online resources are available to individuals at all income levels. On debt collection issues, see

<http://ptla.org/library/361>.

Important disclaimer: The specific requirements concerning your case are contained in the statutes, rules, and administrative orders. This is only a guide.