

CHAPTER 711
EQUITY PROCEEDINGS

§6051. Jurisdiction

The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to grant appropriate equitable relief in the following cases:

1. Foreclosure of mortgages. For the foreclosure of mortgages of real and personal property and for redemption of estates mortgaged.

2. Forfeitures. For relief from forfeiture of penalties to the State, from forfeitures in civil contracts and obligations and in recognizances in criminal cases.

3. Specific performance of written contracts. 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.

4. Fraud, trust, accident or mistake. For relief in cases of fraud, trust, accident or mistake.

5. Nuisance and waste. In cases of nuisance and waste.

6. Trustees of railroads applying receipts. In cases arising out of the law providing for the application of receipts and expenditures of railroads by trustees in possession under mortgage.

7. Partnerships. In cases of 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 such 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.

8. Actions of interpleader. Of actions of interpleader notwithstanding the plaintiff is a common carrier and as such has a lien for carriage or storage upon the property which is described in the complaint. No plaintiff in interpleader shall be denied relief by reason of any interest in the fund or other subject matter in dispute.

9. Property matters between husband and wife.

[PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §8 (RP); PL 1999, c. 731, Pt. ZZZ, §42 (AFF).]

10. Wills. To determine the construction of wills and whether an executor, not expressly appointed a trustee, becomes such from the provisions of a will; and in cases of doubt, the mode of executing a trust and the expediency of making changes and investments of property held in trust.

11. Redelivery of goods or chattels. In civil actions for redelivery of goods or chattels taken or detained from the owner and secreted or withheld so that the same 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 come at to be attached on writ or taken on execution in a civil action, and any property or interest conveyed in fraud of creditors.

12. Pledging credit of public corporation for purpose not authorized by law. When counties, cities, towns, school districts, School Administrative Districts, village or other public corporations, for a purpose not authorized by law, vote to pledge their credit or to raise money by taxation or to exempt property therefrom or to pay money from their treasury, or if any of their officers or agents attempt to pay out such money for such purpose, the court shall have jurisdiction on complaint filed by not less than 10 taxable inhabitants thereof, briefly setting forth the cause of complaint.

13. Equity jurisdiction. And have full equity jurisdiction, according to the usage and practice of courts of equity, in all other cases where there is not a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law.

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1995, c. 694, §D21 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 694, §E2 (AFF). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ8 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 731, §ZZZ42 (AFF).

§6052. Partners and part owners

The court has jurisdiction of cases mentioned in section 6051, subsection 7, notwithstanding persons interested not within the jurisdiction of the court are not made parties; but, in such cases, no decree affects the right of any person not a party to the action, unless he voluntarily becomes a party before final decree, except as otherwise provided. In all such cases the court has jurisdiction, if the case requires it, over all property of the partnership or cotenancy within the State, and the other partners or cotenants, out of the jurisdiction, may protect their interests by coming in at any time as parties to the action; but, if there is no such property within the State, the jurisdiction of the court is limited to the adjustment of accounts and compelling contribution between the parties over whom the court has jurisdiction.

§6053. Property of debtor out of State or of uncertain value

The court has jurisdiction of cases mentioned in section 6051, subsection 11, notwithstanding the fact that the property sought to be reached and applied is in the hands, possession or control of the debtor independently of any other person, or that it is not within the State, or that it is of uncertain value, provided the value can be ascertained by a sale or appraisal, or by any means within the ordinary procedure of the court, or that it cannot be reached and applied until a future time.

§6054. Interest of copartner applied in payment of plaintiff's debt

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1973, c. 377, §3 (RP).

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