

TITLE 5

DISTRICT COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEEDINGS THEREIN

Chapter 46. District Courts and Civil Proceedings Therein

Chapter 46

1975 REPLACEMENT PART

District Courts and Civil Proceedings Therein

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Note: Section 10, chapter 706, Oregon Laws 1975, provides:

Sec. 10. ORS 2.052, 2.055, 2.058, 2.600, 3.081, 3.091, 3.096, 3.510, 3.520, 3.530, 3.540, 3.550, 3.560, 3.570, 46.638, 46.642 and 305.465 are repealed. However, that repeal does not affect any appointment or assignment of a judge pro tempore as provided in those statute sections prior to the effective date of this Act [September 13, 1975] or the validity of any action of a judge pro tempore so appointed or assigned. The appointment or assignment of a judge pro tempore as provided in those statute sections prior to the effective date of this Act and in existence on that effective date shall continue on and after that effective date pursuant to the terms and conditions of the appointment or assignment until the appointment or assignment expires or is terminated as provided in those statute sections, and any action by the judge pro tempore pursuant to those terms and conditions while so continuing is valid.

DISTRICT COURTS GENERALLY

46.010 Multnomah County District Court. (1) In Multnomah County there shall be a court that shall be styled "The District Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah."

(2) The court shall have 12 judges, one of whom shall hold court at Gresham, Multnomah County, as directed by the Supreme Court but in no event less than one day a week. The territorial limits of the court and its civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be as otherwise provided by law for district courts. All proceedings resulting from alleged state traffic offenses or misdemeanors occurring east of 122nd Avenue extended to the north and south boundaries of Multnomah County shall be conducted in the district court in Gresham unless the accused requests trial in Portland.

(3) Multnomah County shall provide facilities in the City of Gresham for a district court judge to hold court. The City of Gresham and Multnomah County may enter into a cooperative agreement for providing a clerk and other court employees.

[Amended by 1961 c.724 s.16; 1965 c.510 s.13; 1965 c.568 s.1; 1967 c.575 s.1; 1971 c.633 s.4; 1973 c.645 s.1]

46.019 Union and Wallowa Counties District Court. (1) There shall be a court styled the "District Court of the State of Oregon, for the counties of Union and Wallowa." The court shall be considered to be located in the cities that are the county seats of Union and Wallowa Counties. The court shall have one judge who shall hold court in the City of Enterprise in Wallowa County at least one day a week and in the City of La Grande in Union County the rest of the week.

(2) The territorial limits of the district court for the counties of Union and Wallowa, over which the district court shall have jurisdiction, shall be coextensive with the boundaries of Union and Wallowa Counties. However, in civil cases the territorial jurisdiction of the district shall be the same as that of a circuit court, subject to the same conditions and restrictions as apply to circuit courts and subject to the laws relating to venue of actions.

[1975 c.327 ss.2, 4]

46.020 [Amended by 1957 c.405 s.1; 1961 c.724 s.17; repealed by 1965 c.510 s.24]

46.025 District courts in certain counties other than Multnomah, Union and Wallowa; number of judges. (1) Subject to ORS 46.026, in each of the following cities there shall be a court that shall be styled "The District Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of _____" (insert the name of the county in which the court is located):

(a) The cities that are the county seats of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill Counties.

(b) The city that is the county seat of a county for which a county charter providing for the establishment and organization of such district court in such city is adopted under ORS 203.710 to 203.790.

(2) The court for each county described in this section shall have one judge, except that:

(a) The court for Clackamas County shall have two judges.

(b) The court for Coos County shall have two judges.

(c) The court for Douglas County shall have two judges.

(d) The court for Jackson County shall have two judges, one of whom shall hold court in the City of Ashland in Jackson County no fewer than two days a week. Jackson County shall provide facilities in the City of Ashland for a district court judge to hold court. The court shall employ a clerk who shall be available at regular hours no fewer than five days a week to provide court services for the public. The City of Ashland and Jackson County may enter into a cooperative agreement for providing a clerk and other court employees.

(e) The court for Josephine County shall have two judges.

(f) The court for Klamath County shall have two judges.

(g) The court for Lane County shall have five judges.

(h) The court for Marion County shall have three judges.

(i) The court for Washington County shall have three judges.

[Amended by 1953 c.563 s.7; 1957 c.726 s.1; 1959 c.559 s.3; 1961 c.724 s.18; 1965 c.510 s.14; 1965 c.568 s.4; 1967 c.623 s.1; 1969 c.333 s.1; 1971 c.640 s.3; 1975 c.327 s.1]

Note: Subsection (2) of section 9, chapter 327, Oregon Laws 1975, provides:

(2) The provisions for the second district court judge for Josephine County and the fifth district court judge for Lane County as provided in ORS 46.025, as amended by section 1 of this Act, first become operative on July 1, 1976. On or as soon as practicable after July 1, 1976, the Governor shall appoint a person as each of those district court judges, and each person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the regular biennial general election in 1976 and qualifies.

46.026 Postponement of establishment of certain district courts; selection of judges of such courts. (1) The establishment and organization of a district court in a city under ORS 46.025 is postponed:

(a) Until the expiration of the elective or appointive term of the justice of the peace in office in the city at the time it first meets the requirements of ORS 46.025, unless the justice of the peace is qualified to be a judge of the district court; or

(b) If the office of the justice of the peace in the city at the time it first meets the requirements of ORS 46.025 is vacant or thereafter becomes vacant for any reason, or if the county court petitions the Governor to appoint a judge of the district court prior to the expiration of the elective or appointive term of the justice of the peace in office in the city at the time it first meets the requirements of ORS 46.025, until a person qualified to be a judge of the district court is appointed by the Governor and qualifies. In the event of such a vacancy, or in the event the county court petitions the Governor to appoint a judge of the district court prior to the expiration of the elective or appointive term of the justice of the peace, and notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 51.260, the Governor, as soon as possible, shall appoint a qualified person to be a judge of the district court, who shall qualify as soon as possible after his appointment and who shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified under subsection (3) of this section.

(2) If the establishment of a district court is postponed under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, when the court

is established a qualified person to be a judge of the district court shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by law for district court judges at the primary and general elections next preceding the date of the expiration of the elective or appointive term of the justice of the peace in office in the city at the time it first meets the requirements of ORS 46.025.

(3) A person qualified to be a judge of the district court to succeed a person appointed under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by law for district court judges at the primary and general elections next succeeding the appointment.

(4) If a judge of the district court is appointed by the Governor under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section upon petition by the county court, the district court is established and organized, but the justice district in the county seat is not abolished until the expiration of the elective or appointive term of the justice of the peace or the office of the justice of the peace becomes vacant for any reason prior to that expiration; and the district court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice's court of crimes and actions described in ORS 51.040 to 51.100 until that abolishment.

[1961 c.724 s.19; 1963 c.614 s.1]

46.028[1961 c.724 s.20; repealed by 1965 c.510 s.24]

46.030 Territorial limits of district courts. The territorial limits of a district court, over which the court shall have jurisdiction, shall be coextensive with the boundary of the county in which the court is located; however, in civil cases the territorial jurisdiction of the court shall be the same as that of a circuit court, subject to the same conditions and restrictions as apply to circuit courts and subject to the laws relating to venue of actions.

[Amended by 1953 c.112 s.2]

46.040 Jurisdiction, criminal; concurrent jurisdiction with municipal courts. Except as is otherwise provided in ORS 3.150, district courts shall have the same criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction as justices' courts, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all misdemeanors committed or triable in their respective counties where the punishment prescribed does not exceed one year's imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of \$3,000, or both such fine and imprisonment. District courts shall have concurrent jurisdic-

tion with municipal courts of all violations of the charter and ordinances of any city wholly or in part within their respective counties, committed or triable within their respective counties.

[Amended by 1963 c.513 s.2; 1971 c.743 s.311; 1973 c.645 s.2]

46.045 Jurisdiction, violations of city charter and ordinances, certain cities; disposition of moneys. (1) The district court for a county within the boundaries of which there is situated the largest part of a city having a population of more than 300,000 shall have all judicial jurisdiction, authority, powers, functions and duties of the municipal court of each such city and the judges thereof with respect to all violations of the charter and ordinances of each such city.

(2) All fees, fines, bail forfeitures and other moneys collected and received by a district court in matters, causes and proceedings with respect to all violations over which such district court is granted judicial jurisdiction by subsection (1) of this section shall be collected, handled and disposed of by the clerk of such district court as otherwise provided by law for moneys collected and received by such district court.

[1971 c.633 s.2]

46.047 Application of state statutes to municipal ordinance. When an offense defined by municipal ordinance is tried in district court, it shall be subject to the same statutes and procedures that govern the trial and appeal of a like offense defined by a statute of this state.

[1975 c.611 s.15]

Note: Subsection (2) of section 25, chapter 611, Oregon Laws 1975, provides that 46.047, 46.063, 46.155, 46.253, 46.255, 46.265 and 46.330 to 46.350 and the repeal of 46.065 and 46.200 do not become operative until January 1, 1977.

46.050 Certain district judges as committing magistrates. One of the judges of a district court having two or more judges shall sit as committing magistrate as the judges agree among themselves.

[Amended by 1957 c.405 s.3; 1961 c.724 s.21]

46.060 Jurisdiction, civil, generally.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the district courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the following cases:

(a) For the recovery of money or damages only when the amount claimed does not exceed \$3,000. When, in such a case arising out of contract, the ends of justice demand

that an account be taken or that the contract be reformed or canceled, the district court shall have jurisdiction to decree such accounting, reformation or cancellation.

(b) For the recovery of specific personal property when the value of the property claimed and the damages for the detention do not exceed \$3,000.

(c) For the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture, whether given by statute or arising out of contract, not exceeding \$3,000.

(d) To give judgment without trial upon the confession of the defendant for any of the causes of action specified in this section, except for a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute.

(e) To hear and determine actions of forcible entry and detainer.

(f) To enforce, marshal and foreclose liens upon personal property where the amount claimed for such liens does not exceed \$3,000, and to render personal judgment therein in favor of any party.

(g) Actions and proceedings of interpleader and in the nature thereof, when the amount of money or the value of the property involved does not exceed \$3,000.

(h) Actions and proceedings, whether legal or equitable, to preserve the property or rights of any party to an action of which the court has jurisdiction, and to enforce the collection of its own judgments, including all actions and proceedings in the nature of creditors' bills, and, in aid of execution, to subject the interest of a judgment debtor in personal property to the payment of such judgment. District courts shall not have jurisdiction to appoint receivers.

(2) The jurisdiction granted the district court in subsection (1) of this section does not affect the jurisdiction of any justice court, and in a county with no district court, the circuit court has jurisdiction to hear all matters otherwise assigned to the district court.

(3) Whenever an action or proceeding is brought in a district court, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine, preserve and enforce all rights involved therein, including all cases in equity when pleaded as defensive matter, and to exercise all legal and equitable remedies necessary or proper for complete determination of the rights of the parties, subject to the limitations imposed by this section.

(4) Whenever it shall appear from the pleadings in any cause that the title to real property is in dispute, the court shall order the pleading raising that question stricken, unless within five days the party who has

raised such issue shall file with the clerk of the district court a written motion for the transfer of the cause to the circuit court, accompanied by the tender of the costs of such transfer.

[Amended by 1957 c.661 s.1; 1965 c.495 s.1; 1975 c.611 s.18]

Note: Subsection (2) of section 25, chapter 611, Oregon Laws 1975, provides that the amendments made to 46.060, 46.070, 46.250 and 46.740 by sections 18 to 21, chapter 611, Oregon Laws 1975, do not become operative until January 1, 1977.

46.063 Court of Appeals to decide jurisdictional disputes. (1) In any case where there is a dispute as to whether jurisdiction is in district court or some other court, the court before which the matter is pending shall refer the question to the Court of Appeals which shall decide the question of jurisdiction in a summary manner. The decision of the Court of Appeals on a question of jurisdiction shall be final.

(2) No case filed in any trial court shall be dismissed solely for having been filed in the wrong court, but shall be considered timely filed in the court determined by the Court of Appeals to have jurisdiction.
[1975 c.611 s.10]

Note: See note after 46.047.

Note: 46.063 was not added to or made a part of 46.060 to 46.080 by legislative action.

46.065[1965 c.495 s.3; repealed by 1975 c.611 s.24]

Note: The repeal of 46.065 does not become operative until January 1, 1977. [s.25, ch. 611, Oregon Laws 1975]

46.070 Jurisdiction of counterclaims. In all actions instituted in a district court a defendant shall have the right to plead a counterclaim in excess of the jurisdiction of the court. If a defendant has pleaded a counterclaim in excess of the jurisdiction of the district court, the court shall strike the counterclaim and proceed to try the cause as though it had never been filed, unless the defendant files with his counterclaim a motion requesting the cause to be transferred to the circuit court accompanied by the tender of the costs of such transfer. In any action instituted in a district court wherein the amount claimed by the plaintiff is not in excess of its jurisdiction and the amount claimed by the defendant by way of counterclaim is not in excess of its jurisdiction, the district court shall have jurisdiction of such cause notwithstanding the combined amounts of such claim and counterclaim exceed the sum of \$3,000.

[Amended by 1965 c.495 s.2; 1975 c.611 s.19]

Note: See note after 46.060.

46.075 Procedure when case transferred to circuit court; additional pleadings; costs. (1) The district court shall order the transfer to the circuit court of every cause authorized by this chapter to be so transferred. Within 10 days therefrom the clerk of the district court shall file with the clerk of the circuit court a transcript of the cause including all the material entries in the docket of the district court and all of the original papers relating to the case. Thereupon the district court shall proceed no further with the cause. The case shall be considered transferred to the circuit court which shall then have jurisdiction to try and determine the cause.

(2) The responding party shall have 10 days after the final date allowed for the transcript to be filed in the circuit court within which to plead further. If the district clerk fails to file a transcript within the time specified, a judge of the circuit court may order him to do so within a specified time.

(3) If the moving party prevails in the circuit court, the costs of transfer borne by him may be taxed as costs.
[1965 c.495 s.4]

46.080 Jurisdiction in ancillary, supplemental and incidental proceedings. In civil actions the district courts shall have jurisdiction, as in like cases in the circuit courts, in every ancillary, incidental and supplemental proceeding, before and after judgment, including the provisional remedies of arrest, attachment and delivery of personal property claimed in the action as well as interpleader, trial of rights of personal property, and exemption, aid of execution, revival and renewal of judgment, the direction of references, and the taking of accounts where necessary to preserve the property or rights of any party to an action of which the district court has jurisdiction. All affidavits, orders and undertakings for such provisional, ancillary or supplemental proceedings are to be filed with the clerk of the district court, and such process is to be issued by him and may be made returnable before the judge of the court, or, where the court has more than one judge, before any of the judges. Supplemental process against the personal property of the judgment debtor may be issued by the clerk of the district court to the sheriff of any county in this state. A writ of arrest or of attachment or an order for the delivery of personal property claimed in the action may

be served and executed by any person authorized to serve a summons.

[Amended by 1957 c.661 s.2]

46.090 Jurisdiction where real property involved. ORS 52.250, 52.590, 52.620 and 52.690 shall apply to civil actions and suits in district courts.

[Amended by 1955 c.664 s.1; 1957 c.661 s.3]

46.092 Transfer of certain judicial jurisdiction of certain county courts to district courts. All judicial jurisdiction, authority, powers, functions and duties of the county courts and the judges thereof, except juvenile court jurisdiction, authority, powers, functions and duties and the jurisdiction, authority, powers, functions and duties exercisable in the transaction of county business, are transferred to the district courts and the judges thereof:

(1) In Benton, Clatsop, Curry, Deschutes, Hood River, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill Counties.

(2) In any county for which a county charter providing for such transfer is adopted under ORS 203.710 to 203.790, to the extent that the judicial jurisdiction, authority, powers, functions and duties were not previously transferred as provided by law.

[1955 c.540 s.1; 1957 c.403 s.1; 1965 c.510 s.15; 1967 c.534 s.12; 1969 c.591 s.272]

46.093[1963 c.512 s.2; repealed by 1965 c.510 s.24]

46.094 Transfer of pending matters.

All matters, causes and proceedings relating to such jurisdiction pending in the county court when jurisdiction is transferred to the district court under ORS 46.092 are transferred to the district court.

[1955 c.540 s.2; 1957 c.403 s.2]

46.096 Application of laws governing county courts to district courts exercising jurisdiction formerly vested in county courts. The district courts and the judges thereof to which jurisdiction is transferred under ORS 46.092 shall be governed by the existing laws relating to the transferred jurisdiction, in so far as they may be applicable, as though the district courts and judges thereof had originally been referred to in such existing laws.

[1955 c.540 s.3; 1957 c.403 s.3]

46.098[1955 c.540 s.4; 1957 c.403 s.4; repealed by 1961 c.406 s.2]

46.099 Circuit court judge acting as judge of district court. In case of the absence or incapacity, including voluntary dis-

qualification, of a judge of a district court, any judge of the circuit court for the county in which the district court is located may exercise the powers and duties of a judge of the district court for the county.

[1961 c.406 s.1; 1969 c.96 s.1]

46.100 Commencement, prosecution and enforcement of civil actions; return of process. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, civil actions in district courts shall be commenced and prosecuted to final determination and judgment enforced or renewed therein in the manner provided for similar actions in the circuit courts. Process issued by the clerk of the district court is returnable to him or to the judge or judges of the district court.

[Amended by 1957 c.661 s.4; 1969 c.438 s.1]

46.110 Summons. The summons in district courts shall be issued, served, published and returned in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in ORS 15.020 to 15.080, 15.100 to 15.120, and 15.140 to 15.160, with respect to proceedings in the circuit courts.

[Amended by 1967 c.391 s.1]

46.120 Service of process. (1) The summons of a district court shall be served by the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or any constable of the county or his deputy, or by a marshal or chief of police of any incorporated city within the limits of such city, or by any competent person 18 years of age or older who is a resident of the State of Oregon and is not a party to or an attorney in the action. The summons shall be returned to the clerk with whom the complaint is filed within 60 days after its delivery to the person for service, with proof of such service; provided, however, that a person, other than an officer, making such service shall make an affidavit of service in the same manner as provided in ORS 15.110, or that the defendant cannot be found. When served out of the county in which the action is commenced the summons may be returned by mail. The person to whom the summons is delivered for service shall indorse thereon the date of such delivery.

(2) Service of all processes of a district court, other than the summons, shall be made by one of the persons named in ORS 52.120.

(3) Compensation to such persons serving the summons and processes shall be as provided in subsection (2) of ORS 15.060.

[Amended by 1953 c.479 s.4; 1973 c.827 s.9]

46.130 Process returnable before presiding judge and authority of other judges in counties having two or more district judges. In a district court having two or more judges original process is returnable and the party summoned shall appear before the presiding judge; but any judge of the district court may hear and determine any action or proceeding instituted in the court which may be assigned or transferred to him or any motion, application or issue therein, and may make any necessary and proper orders therein.

[Amended by 1957 c.405 s.4; 1961 c.724 s.22]

46.140[Repealed by 1961 c.468 s.1 (46.141 enacted in lieu of 46.140)]

46.141 Disqualification of judges. Judges of a district court may be disqualified for like reasons, upon like procedure and with like results and provision for obtaining another judge as those which apply to judges of circuit court under the provisions of ORS 14.210 to 14.270.

[1961 c.468 s.2 (enacted in lieu of 46.140)]

46.150 Findings and conclusions. In cases tried without a jury by a district court, the court shall not be required to make any written findings of fact and conclusions of law where the matter involved is \$50 or less, exclusive of interest and costs; and, in all other cases, written findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be deemed to be waived unless they shall be expressly requested by one of the parties at the time of the trial.

[Amended by 1969 c.96 s.2]

46.155 Procedures applicable to motions for new trial or judgment notwithstanding verdict. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section, ORS 17.605 to 17.630 govern a motion or order for a new trial in an action at law in district court.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section, ORS 18.140 governs a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and any order entered there- by in district court.

(3) A motion to set aside a judgment and for a new trial, with the affidavits, if any, in support thereof, shall be filed within 10 days after the filing of the judgment sought to be set aside. When the adverse party is entitled to oppose the motion by counteraffidavits, he shall file them within 10 days after the filing of the motion. The motion shall be heard and determined by the court within 30

days from the time of the entry of judgment, and if not heard and determined within that time, the motion shall be considered denied.

(4) A motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, if not heard and determined by the court within 30 days after the entry of judgment, and if not heard and determined within that time, shall be considered denied.

[1975 c.611 ss.12, 13, 14]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.160 Questions of law, authority of district courts to pass upon; instruction of juries. The district courts shall have authority to pass upon and determine all questions of law arising in the trial of a cause, including motions for nonsuit and directed verdict, and motions for a new trial and to vacate judgment; and the judges shall, at the request of either party, or may, in their discretion without request, charge and instruct the jury as to the law applicable to the issues involved in the trial of any cause.

46.170[Amended by 1953 c.398 s.2; 1961 c.705 s.1; repealed by 1965 c.510 s.24]

46.175 Jury in Lane or Multnomah County District Court. When, in a civil or criminal proceeding, a jury is demanded in the district court for a county having a population of 170,000 or more, according to the latest federal decennial census, such jury shall be drawn and selected from the jury panel of the circuit court as provided in this section. When an application is made to the clerk of the district court, he shall, not later than three days before the trial of such cause or action, make written application to the clerk of the circuit court for a jury of six persons. On the day of the trial in the district court, the clerk of the circuit court shall draw the names of not less than six persons from the trial jury box of the regular circuit court jury panel and direct such persons to appear at the time and place of trial in the district court. The jurors shall receive the same compensation provided for jurors of the circuit court and be paid in the same manner.

[1961 c.705 s.3; 1965 c.510 s.16; 1971 c.628 s.1]

46.180 Juries in district courts for counties other than Lane and Multnomah. (1) In the district court for a county having a population of less than 170,000, according to the latest federal decennial census, a jury may be demanded in a civil or criminal proceeding upon:

(a) Notice to the adverse party; and
 (b) Written application to the clerk of the court and payment of the fees not later than five days before trial.

(2) A jury in a district court described in subsection (1) of this section shall consist of six jurors of like qualification as jurors in the circuit court. Jurors shall be drawn from the district court panel as provided in ORS 10.210 and 10.220, and shall be subject to all applicable laws relating to jurors in the circuit court, including compensation and manner of payment.

[Amended by 1957 c.594 s.3; 1961 c.705 s.2; 1965 c.510 s.17; 1971 c.628 s.2]

46.190 Challenges of jurors. In civil actions, each party is entitled to take challenges for cause, and shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges and no more. When there are two or more parties plaintiff or defendant they must join in the challenge or it cannot be taken. The manner in which challenges may be taken shall be the same as provided for in the circuit court.

46.200 [Amended by 1961 c.446 s.2; 1969 c.96 s.3; 1971 c.565 s.16; repealed by 1975 c.611 s.24]

Note: See note under 46.065.

46.210 Witness fees; costs and disbursements. In district courts the amount of witness fees shall be the same as in circuit courts. Costs and disbursements shall be allowed the prevailing party in all actions and proceedings. The amount of costs shall be the same as in circuit courts and the amount of disbursements shall be the same as in circuit courts except where otherwise provided in ORS chapter 46. Costs and disbursements shall be taxed in the manner provided by law for the allowance and taxation of costs and disbursements in circuit courts.

[Amended by 1955 c.459 s.1]

46.220 [Repealed by 1953 c.393 s.3]

46.221 Fees. (1) In district courts the schedule of fees shall be as follows:

(a) Appearance for plaintiff, including the judgment, \$10.

(b) Appearance for defendants, appearing separately or for defendants appearing jointly, \$3.50.

(c) Trial fee, \$4.50.

(d) Jury fee, \$14.

(e) Transcript of judgment issued, \$3.

(f) Transcript of judgment with triplicate certificate attached issued, \$4.50.

(g) Transcript on appeal issued, \$3.50.

(h) Transcript of judgment filed, \$3.50.

(i) Small claims, \$7.

(j) Transcript of judgment from small claims department, \$2.50.

(k) Taking any affidavit, \$1.

(L) Preparing certification to circuit court on counterclaims, \$2.

(m) Making or certifying copies of anything on file, the same fees as provided or established for the county clerk under ORS 205.320.

(n) Law library fees, as determined under ORS 21.350 for district courts.

(2) The clerk of said court shall collect from litigants all fees in advance, except in criminal cases, and shall each day pay the same to the county treasurer of the county in which the court sat when it collected the fee and take his receipt therefor. Provided, that the trial fee and jury fee referred to in this section shall be paid by the party demanding such trial or jury trial in advance on the day of trial; and if the party paying such fee prevails in the action, suit or proceeding so as to be entitled to recover costs therein, such fees shall be allowed and taxed as a disbursement and collected from the adverse party.

[1953 c.393 s.1; 1965 c.510 s.18; 1965 c.619 s.22; 1971 c.621 s.8; 1973 c.381 s.2; 1975 c.88 s.6; 1975 c.327 s.6; 1975 c.607 s.11]

Note: See note after 21.730.

46.230 [Amended by 1965 c.510 s.19; repealed by 1965 c.619 s.39]

46.240 [Amended by 1961 c.563 s.3; 1971 c.621 s.9; repealed by 1973 c.381 s.8]

46.250 Appeal to Court of Appeals.

(1) Any party to a judgment or decree in a civil action or proceeding, including those relating to a traffic infraction, in a district court, other than a judgment or decree given by confession or for want of an answer or a judgment in the small claims department, may appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff may appeal from a judgment or decree given by confession or for want of an answer where the judgment or decree is not in accordance with the relief demanded in the complaint. Except for a traffic infraction case, an appeal may be taken only when the amount of money or the value of the property involved, exclusive of costs and disbursements, is more than \$50. The party appealing is known as the appellant and the adverse party as the respondent, but the title of the action or proceeding is not thereby changed.

(2) For the purpose of appeal therefrom, the following are considered judgments or decrees of a district court:

(a) An order affecting a substantial right and which in effect determines the action or proceeding so as to prevent a judgment or decree therein.

(b) An order affecting a substantial right and made in an action or proceeding after judgment or decree.

(c) An order setting aside a judgment and granting a new trial.

(3) An appeal shall be taken by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals within 30 days after the entry of the judgment or decree. Where any party has filed a motion for a new trial or for a judgment notwithstanding the verdict, the notice shall be filed within 30 days from the earlier of either the date of entry of the order disposing of the motion or the date the motion is considered denied. The notice shall be served on the adverse party, or his attorney, and the original notice with proof of service indorsed thereon filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. A copy of the notice shall be served on the clerk of the district court. A written acknowledgment of service by the respondent or his attorney indorsed on the notice of appeal shall be sufficient proof of service.

(4) Concurrent with the filing of the notice, the appellant shall file an undertaking with the clerk of the district court. The undertaking must be given with one or more sureties to the effect the appellant will pay all damages, costs and disbursements that may be awarded against him on appeal. The undertaking does not stay the proceedings unless it further provides that the appellant will satisfy any judgment that may be against him on appeal. Within five days after the filing of the undertaking the adverse party or his attorney may except in district court to the sufficiency of the sureties in the undertaking or he shall be considered to have waived his right thereto.

(5) Immediately upon service of the copy of the notice of appeal the clerk of the district court shall notify the district court reporter who shall authenticate and deposit the transcript with the clerk.

(6) Except as otherwise required by this chapter, an appeal taken from district court shall be in accordance with and subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 19.

[Amended by 1975 c.611 s.20]

Note: See note after 46.060.

46.253 Jurisdiction of Court of Appeals. (1) The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over a case when the notice of appeal is delivered in accordance with ORS 46.250.

The serving and filing of the notice of appeal is jurisdictional and cannot be waived or extended.

(2) The district court, at any time before the record of the case is filed as provided in ORS 46.250, may dismiss the appeal on motion based upon stipulation of the parties. If the dismissal is ordered by the district court, the clerk shall send a certified copy of the order to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

[1975 c.611 s.5]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.255 Power of Court of Appeals on appeals from district courts. (1) Upon an appeal under ORS 46.250 from a district court, the Court of Appeals may affirm, reverse or modify the judgment or decree appealed from or may order a new trial.

(2) The decision of the Court of Appeals shall be entered in the journal and the cause remitted by mandate to the district court for further proceedings as therein directed. If a new trial is ordered, upon the receipt of the mandate by the clerk of the district court, the decision and order shall be entered in the docket and thereafter the cause is considered pending and for trial in the district court, according to the direction of the Court of Appeals. If a new trial is not ordered, upon the receipt of the mandate by the clerk of the district court, a judgment or decree shall be entered in the docket, according to the direction of the Court of Appeals, in like manner and with like effect as if the judgment or decree was given in the district court.

(3) If judgment or decree is given against the appellant, it shall be entered against his sureties also, in like manner and with like effect, according to the nature and extent of their undertaking.

(4) Except as provided in ORS 18.350, an appeal does not discharge the lien of a judgment or decree and, unless it is reversed, the lien thereof is merged and continued in the affirmed or modified judgment or decree given on appeal, from the time the judgment or decree attains lien status.

(5) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court of Appeals, the original papers relating to the cause and the appeal filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall be returned to the clerk of the district court after the appeal has been disposed of, but transcripts shall remain on file with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

[1975 c.611 s.6]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.260 Appeal to Supreme Court in cases originating in district courts. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court from any part of any judgment, decree or other final order of the circuit court upon an appeal from a district court, in the manner provided for appeals from the circuit court. [Amended by 1969 c.96 s.4]

46.265 Appeal to Supreme Court from Court of Appeals. A party aggrieved by a final decision of the Court of Appeals in a case from the district court may petition the Supreme Court for review of that decision in the manner provided for petitions of review. [1975 c.611 s.7]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.270 Dismissal of civil cases; notice required. The clerk of every district court shall mail a notice to each of the attorneys of record in every civil action, suit or proceeding in their respective courts in which no proceedings have been had or papers filed for a period of more than one year, unless the court has sent an earlier notice on its own motion. The notice shall state that each such case will be dismissed by the court for want of prosecution 60 days from the date of mailing the notice, unless, on or before the expiration of the 60 days, application, either oral or written, be made to the court and good cause shown why it should be continued as a pending case. If such application is not made or good cause is not shown, the court shall dismiss each such case. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the dismissing at any time, for want of prosecution, of any suit, action or proceeding upon motion of any party thereto. [Amended by 1971 c.224 s.2]

46.274 Filing and docketing transcript of judgment in circuit court; contents of transcript; filing fee. When a judgment is given in a district court in favor of anyone for the sum of \$10 or more, exclusive of costs or disbursements, the party in whose favor the judgment is given may at any time when the judgment is enforceable, by paying a fee of \$3, file with the county clerk of the county wherein the judgment is given a certified transcript of those entries made in the docket of the district court in respect to the action, suit or proceeding in which the judgment was entered that are

required by subsections (1), (3), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12) of ORS 46.740. Thereupon the clerk shall docket in the judgment docket of the circuit court the judgment given in the district court.

[1955 c.664 s.2; 1965 c.619 s.23; 1971 c.621 s.10; 1975 c.607 c.12]

46.276 Lien created by docketing judgment; extension by renewal. (1) From the time of docketing in the judgment docket of the circuit court of a judgment of the district court the judgment shall be a lien upon the real property of the defendant as if it were a judgment of the circuit court where it is docketed. The docketing in the judgment docket of the circuit court of a judgment given in the district court shall not thereby extend the lien of the judgment more than 10 years from the original entry of the judgment in the district court.

(2) Whenever a judgment of the district court which was docketed pursuant to ORS 46.274 is renewed by the district court, the lien established in subsection (1) of this section is automatically extended 10 years from the date of the renewal order.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the lien created by docketing a district court judgment in the docket of the circuit court after the renewal of such judgment by the district court shall extend for 10 years from the date of the renewal order.

[1955 c.664 s.3; 1969 c.438 s.2]

46.280 Rules of court. The judge of a district court or, where there is more than one judge, the judges jointly, may make appropriate rules for the government of the court and the officers thereof not inconsistent with law, but such rules shall not be enforced until 30 days after their promulgation. All forms of pleadings used in a district court shall comply with the rules adopted under ORS 1.002.

[Amended by 1973 c.484 s.5]

46.290 Offices and courtrooms; supplies and equipment. The county shall provide in some convenient locality in the city where the court is located, suitable offices and courtrooms for the judge or judges and the clerk of the court and his deputies, if any. The county also shall provide all blanks, books, the transaction of the business of the court papers, stationery and furniture necessary to and the keeping of the records of the proceedings thereof.

46.300 Holding court at places outside county seat. (1) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (2) of this section, the Supreme Court may direct the district court judges to hold court at suitable places outside the county seat on such schedule or at such times as may be necessary to promote the more speedy and efficient administration of justice. The county shall provide facilities at such places outside the county seat for district court judges to hold court.

(2) No district court judge may hold court in the City of Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon.

[1959 c.552 s.11; 1971 c.718 s.3]

DISTRICT COURT AS COURT OF RECORD

46.330 District court as court of record. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, a district court is a court of record.

[1975 c.611 s.2]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.335 Report of proceedings; exceptions; waiver. (1) All proceedings in district court shall be reported unless waived by the parties, except that proceedings in small claims actions and arraignments in violations and traffic infractions, including pleas and sentences thereon, need not be reported if a suitable record is otherwise maintained in accordance with rules of the Court of Appeals.

(2) Waiver of reporting in criminal cases or failure to make timely written request in accordance with local district court rule for reporting violation and traffic infraction cases constitutes waiver of the right to appeal issues not otherwise preserved in the record.

[1975 c.611 s.3]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.340 When record to be prepared; form; rules of Court of Appeals; appeal on record. (1) Upon service of a copy of the notice of appeal, the district court clerk shall prepare the record. The record shall include a copy of all the material entries in the docket of the district court relating to the cause and the appeal, and all the original papers relating to the cause and the appeal and filed with the district court. The record may include designated exhibits and the transcript of the proceedings in the district court. Upon the request of the Clerk of the

Court of Appeals, the district court clerk shall deliver the record of the case.

(2) Unless some other form of reporting is specifically authorized by order of the Supreme Court, reporting in district court shall be by an audio record reporting device designated by the Supreme Court and operated under such rules as that court may prescribe. The transcript of proceedings reported in this manner shall be the audio record.

(3) The Court of Appeals shall make rules governing:

(a) Extensions of time for the performance of any act in connection with the preparation of the record.

(b) The filing of transcripts from the district court and their preparation, availability, distribution and charges therefor. Charges shall be reasonably commensurate with the cost incurred.

(c) Procedures for challenging the transcript.

(d) An agreed narrative statement in lieu of or in addition to a transcript.

(e) Procedures for filing written briefs.

(f) Presentation of oral argument.

(4) The appeal shall be heard and determined by the Court of Appeals on the record. Upon an appeal from a judgment in a case in which the right to jury trial is provided by Oregon law, the judgment shall be reviewed only as to questions of law appearing upon the record and shall be reversed or modified only for error substantially affecting the rights of the parties. Upon an appeal from a judgment in a case in which no right to jury trial is provided by Oregon Law, the action shall be tried anew upon the record. Upon an appeal from a decree, the suit shall be tried anew upon the record.

[1975 c.611 s.4]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.345 District court reporter; appointment; duties; compensation; fees. (1) If the Supreme Court specifically orders that a district court report its proceedings by court stenographer, then the judge of the district court shall appoint a reporter who shall take the same oath and perform the same duties in the district court as is provided by statute for the circuit court reporter. Such a reporter shall receive the same compensation as is provided by statute respecting the circuit court reporter.

(2) When district court proceedings are reported by an audio record reporting device, the district court reporter is the person

operating the device during the proceedings. The duties of court reporter may be in addition to other duties of the person serving as reporter.

(3) The governing body of the county shall pay out of the funds of the county such amounts as will reasonably compensate a district court reporter. Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, ORS chapter 8 relating to circuit court reporters shall not apply to district court reporters.

(4) In civil cases the clerk of the district court is authorized to collect from the parties to a proceeding a total fee of \$10 for each day or part thereof during which a record of the proceedings is kept with an audio reporting device. Where both parties have requested the reporting, the fee will be shared evenly. Where one party is willing to waive reporting, the fee will be paid fully by the party requesting the reporting.

[1975 c.611 ss. 8, 9]

Note: See note after 46.047.

46.350 Retention of transcripts. The district court shall retain transcripts of civil trials until the right to appeal has ended. In criminal proceedings the district court shall retain the transcript as provided by rule of the Court of Appeals.

[1975 c.611 s.11]

Note: See note after 46.047.

SMALL CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

46.405 Small claims department; jurisdiction. (1) Each district court shall have a small claims department.

(2) All actions for the recovery of money, damages, specific personal property, or any penalty or forfeiture, excepting class actions and actions providing for statutory attorney fees, where the amount or value claimed does not exceed \$200, shall be commenced and prosecuted only in the small claims department. Where the amount or value claimed does not exceed \$500, such actions may be commenced and prosecuted in the small claims department.

[1971 c.760 s.2; 1973 c.812 s.2; 1975 c.592 s.1]

Note: The amendment to 46.405 by section 2, chapter 812, Oregon Laws 1973, applies to all cases filed after September 13, 1975 [s. 4, ch. 812, Oregon Laws 1973].

46.410[Amended by 1959 c.326 s.1; 1965 c.569 s.1; 1969 c.683 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.415 District judges to sit in department; procedure. (1) The judges of a district court shall sit as judges of the small claims department and have power to make rules for the administration of the department.

(2) No formal pleadings other than the claim shall be necessary. However, the form of any pleadings used in the court shall comply with the rules adopted under ORS 1.002.

(3) The hearing and disposition of all cases shall be informal, the sole object being to dispense justice promptly and economically between the litigants. The parties shall have the privilege of offering evidence and testimony of witnesses at the hearing. The judge may informally consult witnesses or otherwise investigate the controversy and give judgment or make such orders as he deems to be right, just and equitable for the disposition of the controversy.

(4) No attorney at law or person other than the plaintiff and defendant and their witnesses shall appear on behalf of any party in litigation in the small claims department without the consent of the judge of the court.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 9.320, a corporation, the state or any city, county, district or other political subdivision or public corporation in this state may appear as a party to any action in the small claims department without appearance by attorney.

(6) Assigned claims may be prosecuted by an assignee in small claims department to the same extent they may be prosecuted in any other state court.

[1971 c.760 s.3; 1973 c.484 s.6]

46.420[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.425 Commencement of actions; contents of claim. (1) An action in the small claims department shall be commenced by the plaintiff's filing with the clerk of the district court a verified claim in the form prescribed by the court, and by paying the fee prescribed.

(2) The claim shall contain the name and address of the plaintiff and of the defendant, followed by a plain and simple statement of the claim, including the amount and the date the claim allegedly accrued.

[1971 c.760 s.4]

46.430[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.435 Filing fees; defendant's fee. (1) The plaintiff filing a claim or defendant filing a counterclaim shall pay a small

claims fee based upon the amount or value claimed, according to the following schedule:

- (a) Under \$20, \$1.
- (b) \$20 to \$100, \$2.
- (c) \$100 to \$200, \$3.
- (d) \$200 to \$300, \$4.
- (e) \$300 to \$400, \$5.
- (f) \$400 to \$500, \$6.

(2) If the defendant demands a hearing in the small claims department, he shall pay a defendant's fee of \$1.

[1971 c.760 s.5; 1973 c.393 s.2]

46.440[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.445 Notice; content; service. (1)

Upon the filing of a claim, the clerk shall issue a notice in the form prescribed by the court.

(2) The notice shall be directed to the defendant, naming him, and shall contain a copy of the claim.

(3) The notice and claim shall be served upon the defendant in the manner provided for the service of summons and complaint in circuit court.

The notice shall state in substantially the following form:

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT
READ THESE PAPERS
CAREFULLY!**

Within 10 DAYS after receiving this notice you MUST do ONE of the following things:

- Pay the claim OR
- Demand a hearing OR
- Demand a jury trial

If you fail to do one of the above things within 10 DAYS after receiving this notice, then upon written request from the plaintiff the clerk of the court will enter a judgment against you for the amount claimed plus a small claims fee, a service fee and mileage expense.

If you have questions about this notice, you should contact the clerk of the court immediately.

[1971 c.760 s.6]

46.450[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.455 Defendant's rights and liabilities. The notice shall provide that within 10 days of service of the notice upon him:

(1) If the defendant admits the claim, he may settle it, and avoid having costs assessed against him, by paying the amount to the clerk or, if it is a claim for recovery of specific personal property, by delivering the property to the plaintiff.

(2) If the defendant denies the claim:

(a) He may demand a hearing in the small claims department in a written request to the clerk in the form prescribed by the court, accompanied by payment of the defendant's fee of \$1; and

(b) When demanding a hearing, he may assert a counterclaim in the form provided by the court, accompanied by payment of the small claims fee prescribed for the amount or value claimed; or

(c) If the amount or value claimed exceeds \$200, he has a constitutional right to a jury trial. He may claim his right in a written request to the clerk in the form prescribed by the court, accompanied by payment of the fees required from defendants in district court actions together with the district court jury fee. The request shall designate a mailing address to which a copy of the complaint may be served by mail. But thereafter, the plaintiff's claim will not be limited to the amount stated in the claim, though it must involve the same controversy. [1971 c.760 s.7; 1973 c.654 s.1; 1973 c.812 s.3a]

46.460[Amended by 1965 c.619 s.24; 1969 c.683 s.2; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.465 Time and place of hearing; notice; procedure if defendant claims jury trial. (1) If the defendant demands a hearing in the small claims department, under the direction of the court the clerk shall fix a day and time for the hearing and shall mail to the parties a notice of the hearing time in the form prescribed by the court, instructing them to bring witnesses, documents and other evidence pertinent to the controversy.

(2) If the defendant asserts a counterclaim, the notice of the hearing time shall contain a copy of the counterclaim.

(3) If the defendant claims his right to a jury trial, the clerk shall notify the plaintiff to file a formal complaint within 20 days following the mailing of such notice. The notice shall instruct the plaintiff to serve a copy of the complaint by mail on the defendant at his designated address. Proof of service of the complaint copy may be made by certificate of the plaintiff or his attorney attached to the complaint prior to its filing. The plaintiff's claim in such formal complaint is not limited to the amount stated in

the claim filed in the small claims department but it must involve the same controversy. The defendant shall have 10 days in which to move, plead or otherwise appear following the day on which the copy of the complaint would be delivered to him in due course of mail. Thereafter, the cause shall proceed as other causes in the district court, and fees and costs shall be charged and collected as provided in ORS 46.210 and 46.221 for other cases tried in district court. [1971 c.760 s.8; 1975 c.346 s.1]

46.470[Amended by 1963 c.248 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.475 Time extension; default; dismissal; resetting claim for hearing. (1) Upon written request, the court may extend to the parties additional time within which to make formal appearances required in the small claims department.

(2) If the defendant fails to pay the claim, demand a hearing, or jury trial, upon written request from the plaintiff the clerk shall enter a judgment against the defendant for the relief claimed plus the small claims fee, the service fee and mileage expense.

(3) If the plaintiff fails within the time provided to file a formal complaint pursuant to subsection (3) of ORS 46.465, the clerk shall dismiss the case without prejudice.

(4) If the defendant appears at the time set for hearing but no appearance is made by the plaintiff the claim shall be dismissed with prejudice. If neither party appears, the claim shall be dismissed without prejudice.

(5) Upon good cause shown within 60 days, the court may set aside a default judgment or dismissal and reset the claim for hearing.

[1971 c.760 s.9]

46.480[Amended by 1969 c.683 s.3; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.485 Extent and effect of small claim judgment. (1) In addition to other award, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for his small claims fee, service fee and mileage expense. The award shall be paid or the property delivered upon such terms and conditions as the judge may prescribe.

(2) The court may allow to the defendant a set-off not to exceed the amount of plaintiff's claim but in such case the court shall cause to be entered in the record the amount of the set-off allowed.

(3) No attachment shall issue on any cause in the small claims department.

(4) A judgment in the small claims department is conclusive upon the parties.

(5) The clerk of the district court shall keep a record of all actions, proceedings and judgments in the small claims department.

(6) A judgment in the small claims department is a judgment of the district court. The clerk shall enter such judgment on the docket of the district court and thereafter execution and other process on execution provided by law may issue thereon as in other cases in the district court.

[1971 c.760 s.10]

46.490[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.500[Amended by 1969 c.683 s.4; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.505[1969 c.683 s.6; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.510[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.520[Amended by 1969 c.683 s.7; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.530[Repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.540[Amended by 1969 c.683 s.8; repealed by 1971 c.760 s.11]

46.550 Blanks, forms and record books, county to furnish. The county shall furnish the clerk with all necessary blanks, forms, record books and stationery for use in the small claims department.

46.560 Where action to be commenced and tried. Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, all actions in small claims department shall be commenced and tried in the county in which the defendants, or one of them, reside or may be found at the commencement of the action.

(1) When an action is founded on an alleged tort, it may be commenced either in the county where the cause of action arose or in the county where the defendants, or one of them, reside or may be found at the commencement of the action.

(2) When the defendant has contracted to perform an obligation in a particular county, action may be commenced in either that county or where the defendants, or one of them, reside or may be found at the commencement of the action.

[1973 c.446 s.2]

JUDGES

46.610 Qualifications of judges. (1) No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the district court unless he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of

this state and a member of the Oregon State Bar.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section, each judge of the district court shall be a resident of or have his principal office in the county in which the district court is located.

(3) The residence within this state required by subsection (1) of this section shall have been maintained for at least three years, and the residence or principal office required by subsection (2) of this section shall have been maintained for at least one year, immediately prior to appointment or becoming a candidate for election to the office of judge of the district court.

(4) In any county having a population of 500,000 or more, according to the latest federal decennial census, any judge of the district court may reside within 10 miles of the boundary of the county.

(5) The judge of the district court organized under subsection (1) of ORS 46.019 shall be a resident of or have his principal office in either Union or Wallowa County.

[Amended by 1965 c.510 s.20; 1971 c.633 s.16; 1975 c.327 s.7]

46.620 Oath of judges. District judges shall take and subscribe the same oath as circuit judges.

46.630 Terms of judges; private practice of law prohibited. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of ORS 46.026 or in ORS 51.220, each judge of a district court shall hold his office for a term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. During his tenure of office, a judge of a district court shall not engage in the practice of law.

[Amended by 1957 c.726 s.2; 1963 c.614 s.2; 1969 c.96 s.5]

46.632 Salary and expenses of judges. (1) Each judge of a district court shall receive such salary as is provided by law.

(2) Each judge of a district court is entitled to reimbursement for his hotel bills and traveling expenses necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties outside the county in which the district court for which he was elected or appointed is located.

(3) The salaries, hotel bills and traveling expenses of the judges of the district courts shall be paid by the state in the same

manner as the salaries, hotel bills and traveling expenses of circuit court judges. [1959 c.559 s.5; 1961 c.628 s.1; 1963 c.487 s.1; 1965 c.171 s.2; 1967 c.38 s.2; 1969 c.365 s.2; 1971 c.642 s.2]

46.635[Amended by 1953 c.563 s.7; 1955 c.562 s.1; 1957 c.439 s.1; repealed by 1959 c.559 s.10]

46.638[1959 c.552 s.8; repealed by 1975 c.706 s.10]

46.640[Repealed by 1959 c.559 s.10]

46.642 [1965 c.377 s.1; 1969 c.269 s.3; 1971 c.213 s.3; repealed by 1975 c.706 s.10]

46.648 Powers of judges to act in joint or separate session; testing process. If two or more persons are sitting as judges of the district court in a county:

(1) Any two or more of them may act in joint session for the trial or determination of any cause, matter or proceeding before the court in the county, including jury cases. If the judges acting in joint session are equally divided in opinion, the opinion of the presiding judge, or if none, then of the judge senior in continuous service, or if neither, then of the judge senior in age, prevails; otherwise the decision of the majority prevails.

(2) Each of them may proceed separately with and try, simultaneously in the county, all causes, matters and proceedings brought before the court.

(3) Process may be tested in the name of any of them.

[1959 c.552 s.10]

46.650[Repealed by 1961 c.724 s.34]

46.655 Departments of district court having two or more judges. In a district court having two or more judges there shall be a department for each judge of the district court. The departments shall be designated by consecutive numbers, beginning with Department No. 1. Any successor to the judge in a department shall be elected or appointed as judge in and shall preside over the department.

[1961 c.724 s.23]

46.660[Repealed by 1961 c.724 s.34]

46.665 Presiding judge of district court having two or more judges. The judges of a district court having two or more judges shall choose one of their number to be presiding judge of the district court. The presiding judge at any time may be removed and another chosen in his place as the judges of the court agree among themselves. If the judges or a majority of them cannot agree, the circuit court for the county in which the district court is located shall des-

ignate one of the judges to act as presiding judge until such time as the judges or a majority of them can agree. During the temporary absence or disability of the presiding judge, one of the other judges designated by the presiding judge, or if there are only two judges, the other judge, may act as presiding judge.

[1961 c.724 s.24]

46.670[Repealed by 1969 c.96 s.6]

46.680 Filling vacancies in judgeships of Multnomah County District Court. All vacancies in judgeships of a district court organized under ORS 46.010 shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and district judges so appointed shall hold office until the next general election.

46.684[1957 c.405 s.5; repealed by 1961 c.724 s.34]

46.686[1957 c.405 s.6; repealed by 1961 c.724 s.34]

46.690[Repealed by 1959 c.552 s.16]

CLERKS AND SECRETARIES

46.710[Repealed by 1969 c.96 s.6]

46.720 Clerks for district courts for counties other than Multnomah, Union and Wallowa Counties. The county clerk in counties having a district court organized under ORS 46.025 shall be ex officio clerk of the district court.

[Amended by 1953 c.306 s.17]

46.725 Clerks in Union and Wallowa Counties. The county clerks of Union and Wallowa Counties shall be ex officio clerk of the district court organized under subsection (1) of ORS 46.019 and shall provide, for their respective counties, court services for the public.

[1975 c.327 s.5]

46.730 Duties of clerk and deputies. The clerk of a district court and his deputies shall file, keep and preserve the records, books, papers and all other property pertaining to the court; file all papers presented or delivered to him for that purpose in any action, suit or proceeding before the court; supply and execute subpoenas, writs of attachment and writs of execution; and administer oaths and take affidavits.

[Amended by 1955 c.664 s.4]

46.740 Docket. In suitable books the clerk of the district court and his deputies shall keep a permanent record of all actions, suits, proceedings, decrees and judgments

had or rendered in the district court, which books shall be a public record to be known as "The Docket of the District Court." The clerk shall enter in these books the following:

(1) The title of every action, suit or proceeding commenced, with the names of all parties thereto.

(2) The name and date of the making or filing of every pleading.

(3) The amount of money prayed for in the complaint or counterclaim or, if the relief sought be other than a money judgment, a succinct condensation of the relief sought.

(4) The date of issuance of every summons, writ of attachment or execution, or other process.

(5) The date of the service of every summons, the name of the party upon whom made and the date of the return, or, if the defendant cannot be found, a statement to that effect, and where substituted service was made, a brief statement to that effect.

(6) The date of the return of every writ or other process together with a brief statement of the substance thereof.

(7) The date of the making or entry of every order and a brief statement of the substance thereof.

(8) A brief statement of the relief granted on every judgment, including costs and disbursements.

(9) A brief statement of the substance of every decree.

(10) The amounts of money received on execution or tendered into court.

(11) The satisfaction of the attorney's lien, if any.

(12) All costs that accrued subsequent to the entry of the judgment.

(13) A brief statement of the substance of every order relating to release, release on bail or security, and commitment or arrest for want of bail or security or upon revocation of release.

(14) Every other matter that is material or specially required by any statute.

(15) Nothing contained in subsections (1) to (14) of this section shall require or permit verbatim entries to be made in the docket of the district court unless the context of any such subsection so requires.

[Amended by 1955 c.664 s.5; 1963 c.427 s.1; 1975 c.611 s.21]

Note: See note after 46.060.

46.750 Destruction of files in civil actions. Upon an order made by the court, clerks of the district court may destroy the

original files and exhibits in all civil actions and proceedings other than probate proceedings which have been dismissed for a period of five years or in which no trial has been held for a period of five years or in which any judgment entered has been either satisfied or has remained unsatisfied for a period of 10 years or longer prior to such destruction, or in the case of a renewed judgment which has remained unsatisfied for a period of 10 years or longer after such renewal.

[Amended by 1959 c.524 s.1; 1963 c.474 s.1]

46.760 Destruction of files in criminal actions. Clerks of the district courts may destroy the original files in all criminal actions which have been dismissed or in which no judgment of conviction has been entered for a period of five years or longer prior to such destruction.

46.770 Legal forms and blanks to be furnished in Multnomah County District Court. The clerk of a district court organized under ORS 46.010 shall keep on hand and furnish to suitors and attorneys, on application, blank forms of summons, affidavits and bonds for attachment, writs of attachment, affidavits and bonds for claim and delivery of personal property and all

necessary blanks for the use of parties to actions and proceedings in the court.

46.780 Secretary for court; salary; ex officio deputy clerk. (1) Each judge of a district court, whenever he deems it necessary or advisable, is authorized to select and appoint a secretary to serve the court. The judge shall determine and fix the term of employment. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a reasonable salary for such secretary shall be set and paid out of the funds of the county by the county court or board of county commissioners. In addition to acting as secretary such person shall be an ex officio deputy clerk of the district court and shall perform the duties incumbent upon a clerk as well as other official duties to be designated by the judge.

(2) A reasonable salary shall be set for the secretary appointed to serve the district court organized under subsection (1) of ORS 46.019. The salary shall be paid 80 percent out of funds of Union County and 20 percent out of funds of Wallowa County by the respective county court or board of county commissioners.

[1965 c.203 s.1; 1975 c.327 s.8]

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Thomas G. Clifford, Legislative Counsel, do hereby certify that I have compared each section printed in this chapter with the original section in the enrolled bill, and that the sections in this chapter are correct copies of the enrolled sections, with the exception of the changes in form permitted by ORS 173.160 and other changes specifically authorized by law.

Done at Salem, Oregon,
October 1, 1975.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel

CHAPTERS 47 TO 50

[Reserved for expansion]