

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2015 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 474

(Senator Ramirez)

Judicial Proceedings

Civil Jury Trials - Amount in Controversy

This proposed constitutional amendment increases, from more than \$15,000 to more than \$30,000, the amount in controversy in civil proceedings in which the right to trial by jury may be limited by legislation.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: None. It is assumed that the potential for increased costs to include any constitutional amendments proposed by the General Assembly on the ballot at the next general election will have been anticipated in the State Board of Elections' budget.

Local Effect: None. It is assumed that the potential for increased costs to notify voters of any constitutional amendments proposed by the General Assembly, and to include any proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot at the next general election, will have been anticipated in local boards of elections' budgets.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: The right to a jury trial in Maryland is established in Articles 5 and 23 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights. Article 5 preserves the right of the inhabitants of Maryland to a jury trial as it existed in the English Common Law on July 4, 1776. Article 23 inviolably preserves the right to a jury trial in civil proceedings where the amount in controversy exceeds \$15,000. A party may not demand a jury trial if the amount in controversy does not exceed \$15,000, exclusive of any attorney's fees if attorney's fees are recoverable by law or contract.

The District Court of Maryland has exclusive original jurisdiction for a civil case in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$5,000, exclusive of prejudgment or postjudgment interest, costs, and attorney's fees if attorney's fees are recoverable by law or contract.

The District Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in a civil case in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000, but does not exceed \$30,000, exclusive of prejudgment or postjudgment interest, costs, and attorney's fees if attorney's fees are recoverable by law or contract, and the plaintiff may elect to file the case in the District Court or a circuit court. However, if the plaintiff files the case in the District Court and the amount in controversy exceeds \$15,000, a defendant may demand a jury trial and the case must be transferred to the circuit court.

The circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$30,000, exclusive of prejudgment or postjudgment interest, costs, and attorney's fees if attorney's fees are recoverable by law or contract.

Background: Under the English Common Law, parties to civil cases at law were entitled to a trial by jury, regardless of the amount in controversy. Article X, Section 4 of the Maryland Constitution as drafted at the 1850 Convention stated, "The trial by jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings, in the several courts of law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved." This was the first instance in which an amount in controversy was stipulated in reference to the entitlement to a trial by jury in civil cases at law. In 1970, the amount was changed to \$500. In 1977, the provision was moved to its current location in Article 23 of the Declaration of Rights. The amount in controversy was changed to \$5,000 in 1992, and then to \$10,000 in 1998.

In *Davis v. Slater*, 383 Md. 599 (2004), the Court of Appeals found that these prior constitutional amendments changing the amount in controversy provision contained in Article 23 of the Declaration of Rights did not abrogate Article 5(a) of the Declaration of Rights and the applicable amount in controversy for determining the right to a jury trial in a civil case was \$5.

In response to that decision, Chapter 422 of 2006, a constitutional amendment, was passed by the General Assembly and ratified by the voters to specify that the General Assembly may limit the right to trial by jury to a civil case in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000. Chapter 575 of 2006 was also enacted, contingent on ratification of Chapter 422, to specify that a party in a civil action may not demand a jury trial if the amount in controversy does not exceed \$10,000, exclusive of any applicable attorney's fees. Voters in the 2010 general election ratified a constitutional amendment to raise this limit to

\$15,000 (Chapter 480 of 2010). Chapter 225 of 2010 was also enacted, contingent on ratification of Chapter 480, to specify that a party in a civil action may not demand a jury trial if the amount in controversy does not exceed \$15,000, exclusive of any applicable attorney's fees.

State Expenditures: State costs of printing absentee and provisional ballots may increase to the extent inclusion of the proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot at the next general election would result in a need for a larger ballot card size or an additional ballot card for a given ballot (the content of ballots varies across the State, depending on the offices, candidates, and questions being voted on). Any increase in costs, however, is expected to be relatively minimal, and it is assumed that the potential for such increased costs will have been anticipated in the State Board of Elections' budget. Pursuant to Chapter 564 of 2001, the State Board of Elections shares the costs of printing paper ballots with the local boards of elections.

Local Expenditures: Local boards of elections' printing and mailing costs may increase to include information on the proposed constitutional amendment with specimen ballots mailed to voters prior to the next general election and to include the proposed amendment on absentee and provisional ballots. It is assumed, however, that the potential for such increased costs will have been anticipated in local boards of elections' budgets.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 23, 2015
md/kdm

Analysis by: Amy A. Devadas

Direct Inquiries to:
(410) 946-5510
(301) 970-5510