1	HOUSE BILL NO. 358
2	INTRODUCED BY LANGE, NOENNIG, LASZLOFFY
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAWS GOVERNING MUNICIPAL
5	COURTS AND JUSTICES' COURTS; REVISING THE QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
6	FOR MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES; ALLOWING FIRST-CLASS COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION
7	EXCEEDING 20,000 TO ESTABLISH JUSTICES' COURTS AS COURTS OF RECORD TO BE KNOWN AS
8	$\frac{COUNTYCOURTS}{ACOUNTYTOESTABLISHAJUSTICE'SCOURTASACOURTOFRECORD;}PROVIDING$
9	THAT THE QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SERVING
10	IN A COUNTY COURT JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD ARE THE SAME AS
11	FOR A MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE; PROVIDING THAT APPEALS FROM A COUNTY COURT JUSTICE'S
12	$\underline{COURTESTABLISHEDASACOURTOFRECORD} ARE ON THE RECORD AND NOT DE NOVO; \\ \underline{PROVIDING}$
13	FOR THE RETENTION OF CERTAIN MONEY BY THE COUNTY TO ASSIST IN FUNDING A COUNTY
14	COURT; AUTHORIZING A MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE OR A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR A COUNTY
15	COURT JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD TO ACT AS A JUDGE PRO TEMPORE
16	IN A DISTRICT COURT; PROVIDING A GRANDFATHER CLAUSE FOR EXISTING JUSTICES OF THE
17	PEACE; AMENDING SECTIONS 3-5-114, 3-6-102, 3-6-202, 3-6-204, 3-10-101, 3-10-203, 3-10-204, 3-10-207,
18	3-10-601, 25-33-301, <u>AND</u> 46-17-311, AND MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."
19	
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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22	Section 1. Section 3-5-114, MCA, is amended to read:
23	"3-5-114. Qualifications. Any of the following individuals may act as a judge pro tempore:
24	(1) a member of the bar of the state who meets the qualifications for judge of the district court as
25	provided in 3-5-202;
26	(2) a retired judge of the district court;
27	(3) a justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD.
28	provided for in 3-10-101;
29	(4) a municipal court judge; or
30	(3)(5) a retired justice of the supreme court."

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2	Section 2. Section 3-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:
3	"3-6-102. Abolition of city court. (1) In cities in which a municipal court is established, the office of city
4	judge is abolished.
5	(2) Except as provided in 3-6-101(2), a city judge whose office is abolished shall serve as a municipal
6	court judge in the same city in which he the judge served as city judge for the remainder of his the judge's term
7	and until the office of municipal court judge is filled by election, as provided under 3-6-201 and 3-6-202."
8	
9	Section 3. Section 3-6-202, MCA, is amended to read:
10	"3-6-202. Qualifications certification training. (1) A municipal court judge must have the same
11	qualifications as a judge of a district court, as set forth in Article VII, section 9, of the 1972 Montana constitution,
12	except that a municipal court judge need only be admitted to the practice of law in Montana for at least 23 years
13	prior to the date of appointment or election.
14	(2) A municipal court judge must be a resident and voter in the city in which he is elected at the time
15	of his election shall reside in the county in which the court is located and shall meet the residency requirements
16	provided in 3-10-204.
17	(3) A municipal court judge must be certified as provided in 3-1-1502 or 3-1-1503 prior to assuming
18	office.
19	(4) There must be two mandatory annual training sessions supervised by the supreme court for all
20	elected and appointed municipal court judges. One of the training sessions may be held in conjunction with the
21	Montana magistrates' association convention. Actual and necessary travel expenses, as defined and provided
22	for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and the costs of registration and books and other materials must be paid to
23	the elected or appointed municipal court judge for attending the sessions by the city in which he holds or will hold
24	court and must be charged against that city.
25	(5) Each municipal court judge shall attend the training sessions provided for in subsection (4). Failure
26	to attend disqualifies a judge from office and creates a vacancy in the office. However, the supreme court may
27	excuse a municipal court judge from attendance because of illness, a death in the family, or any other good
28	cause.
29	(3) The commission on courts of limited jurisdiction, upon finding compliance with subsections (1) and
30	(2), shall issue a certificate, as required in 3-1-1502, prior to the municipal court judge assuming office. The

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1	certificate must be conditioned upon continued compliance with the minimum judicial education requirements
2	provided for in this section. The certificate must be filed with the clerk and recorder as provided in 3-1-1502.
3	(4) A municipal court judge shall complete a minimum of 15 hours of continuing judicial education
4	requirements each year or a greater number established by the supreme court. Attendance at the two annual
5	training sessions under 3-10-203 may fulfill the requirement provided for in this subsection.
6	(5) Completion of a course approved for continuing judicial or legal education hours applies to the
7	judicial education requirements under subsection (4).
8	(6) A municipal court judge is entitled to reimbursement BY THE CITY IN WHICH THE JUDGE HOLDS OR WILL
9	HOLD COURT for all actual and necessary expenses and costs incurred in attending a continuing judicial or legal
10	education course.
11	(7) On or before December 31 of each year, a municipal court judge shall file an affidavit of compliance
12	with the continuing judicial education requirements established in this section with the commission on courts of
13	limited jurisdiction. The supreme court may sanction a municipal court judge or declare a vacancy in the office
14	of the judge for failure to meet the training requirements established in this section."
15	
16	Section 4. Section 3-6-204, MCA, is amended to read:
17	"3-6-204. Disqualification judge pro tempore. When a judge of a municipal court has been
18	disqualified or is sick or unable to act, he the judge shall call in a justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S
19	COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD provided for in 3-10-101, another municipal court judge, a retired
20	justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD, a retired municipal
21	<u>court judge, or some practicing</u> an attorney of the county in which his <u>the</u> court is located , who shall be <u>to act</u>
22	<u>as a</u> judge pro tempore <u>. The judge pro tempore</u> with <u>has</u> the same powers for the purposes of the cause <u>power</u>
23	and authority as the municipal court judge of the court."
24	
25	Section 5. Section 3-10-101, MCA, is amended to read:
26	"3-10-101. Number and location of justices' courts authorization to combine with city court
27	county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS COURT OF RECORD. (1) There must be at least one justice's court
28	in each county of the state, which must be located at the county seat. The board of county commissioners shall
29	designate the number of justices in each justice's court.
30	(2) The board of county commissioners of each county of the state may establish:
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(a) one additional justice's court located anywhere in the county; and

2 (b) one additional justice's court located in each city having a population of over 5,000, as provided in
3 subsection (3).

4 (3) A city having a population of over 5,000 may, by resolution, request the board of county 5 commissioners to constitute a justice's court in the city. A justice's court must be established in the city if the 6 board of county commissioners approves the request by resolution.

(4) A justice of the peace of a court established pursuant to subsection (3) may act as the city judge
upon passage of a city ordinance authorizing the action and upon approval of the ordinance by resolution of the
board of county commissioners. If the ordinance and resolution are passed, the city and the county shall enter
into an agreement for proportionate payment of the justice's salary, as established under 3-10-207 and 3-11-202,
and for proportionate reimbursement for the use of facilities.

12 (5) In a county of the first class, as provided in 7-1-2111, WITH A POPULATION EXCEEDING 20,000 the A 13 county may establish the justice's court as a court of record. If the justice's court is established as a court of 14 record, it must be known as a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD and, in addition 15 to the provisions of this chapter, is also subject to the provisions of [sections 10 8 through 12 10]. THE COURT'S 16 PROCEEDINGS MUST BE RECORDED BY ELECTRONIC RECORDING OR STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPTION AND ALL PAPERS 17 FILED IN A PROCEEDING MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD. A county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT 18 OF RECORD may be established by a resolution of the county commissioners or pursuant to 7-5-131 through 19 7-5-137."

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Section 6. Section 3-10-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"3-10-203. Orientation course -- annual training. (1) Under the supervision of the supreme court, a
course of study must be presented as soon as is practical following each general election. Actual and necessary
travel expenses, as defined and provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and the costs of registration and books
and other materials shall must be paid to the elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the course
by the county in which he the justice of the peace holds or will hold court and shall must be charged against that
county.

(2) There shall Subject to subsection (4), there must be two mandatory annual training sessions
 supervised by the supreme court for all elected and appointed justices of the peace. One of the training sessions
 may be held in conjunction with the Montana magistrates' association convention. Actual and necessary travel



1	expenses, as defined and provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and the costs of registration and books and
2	other materials shall must be paid to the elected or appointed justice of the peace for attending the sessions by
3	the county in which he the justice of the peace holds or will hold court and shall must be charged against that
4	county.
5	(3) Each Except as provided in subsection (4), each justice of the peace shall attend the training
6	sessions provided for in subsection (2). Failure to attend disqualifies him the justice of the peace from office and
7	creates a vacancy in the office. However, the supreme court may excuse a justice of the peace from attendance
8	because of illness, a death in the family, or any other good cause.
9	(4) A justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD,
10	provided for in 3-10-101, must meet the requirements provided for in [section 12 10]."
11	
12	Section 7. Section 3-10-204, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"3-10-204. Residence requirements. (1) Every Each justice of the peace must shall reside in the
14	county in which his <u>the justice's</u> court is held.
15	(2) No <u>A person is not eligible to for</u> the office of justice of the peace unless he shall have the person
16	has been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county in which he the person is to serve for 1 year
17	next preceding his the person's election or appointment.
18	(3) Subject to [section 15], the justice of the peace for a county court, provided for in 3-10-101, must
19	have the same qualifications as a judge of a district court, as set forth in Article VII, section 9, of the Montana
20	constitution, except that a justice of the peace for a county court need only be admitted to the practice of law in
21	Montana for at least 3 years prior to the date of election or appointment."
22	
23	Section 7. Section 3-10-207, MCA, is amended to read:
24	"3-10-207. Salaries. (1) The Subject to subsections (2) through (4), the board of county commissioners
25	shall set salaries for justices of the peace by resolution and in conjunction with setting salaries for other officers
26	as provided in 7-4-2504(1).
27	(2) The salary of the justice of the peace may not be less than the salary for the district clerk of the court
28	in that county.
29	(3) If the justice's court is not open for business full time, the justice's salary must be commensurate
30	to the workload and office hours of the court. The salary of a justice of the peace may not be reduced during the
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1	justice's term of office.
2	(4) The salary of the justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF
3	RECORD may not exceed 90% of the salary of a district court judge determined as provided in 3-5-211."
4	
5	Section 9. Section 3-10-601, MCA, is amended to read:
6	
7	court shall collect the fees prescribed by law for justices' courts and shall pay them into the county treasury of
8	the county in which the justice of the peace holds office, on or before the 10th day of each month, to be credited
9	to the general fund of the county.
10	(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), all fines, penalties, and forfeitures that are required to be
11	imposed, collected, or paid in a justice's court must, for each calendar month, be paid by the justice's court on
12	or before the 5th day of the following month to the treasurer of the county in which the justice's court is situated,
13	except that they may be distributed as provided in 44-12-206 if imposed, collected, or paid for a violation of Title
14	45, chapter 9 or 10.
15	(3) (a) Except as provided in 46-18-236(7) and subsection (3)(b) of this section, the county treasurer
16	shall, as provided in 15-1-504, distribute money received under subsection (2) as follows:
	(-)(1) = 500(1 + 1) + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +
17	(a)(i) 50% to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund; and
17 18	(a)(ii) 50% to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund; and (b)(iii) 50% to the county general fund.
18	(b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund.
18 19	(b) <u>(ii)</u> 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the
18 19 20	(b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided
18 19 20 21	 (b) (ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before
18 19 20 21 22	 (b) (ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a).
18 19 20 21 22 23	 (b) (ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 (b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the justice's court.
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 	 (b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund: (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the justice's court. (b) In the event that a private person or entity is retained to collect a judgment, the justice's court may
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 	 (b)(<u>ii)</u> 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the justice's court. (b) In the event that a private person or entity is retained to collect a judgment, the justice's court may assign the judgment to the private person or entity and the private person or entity may, as an assignee, institute
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 	 (b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the justice's court. (b) In the event that a private person or entity is retained to collect a judgment, the justice's court may assign the judgment to the private person or entity and the private person or entity may, as an assignee, institute a suit or other lawful collection procedure and other postjudgment remedies in its own name.
 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 	 (b)(ii) 50% to the county general fund. (b) If the county has established a county court as provided in 3-10-101, then the expenses of the county court provided for in 3-10-103, the salaries of the justices of the peace for the county court as provided for in 3-10-207, and the expenses provided for in 3-10-209 must be deducted by the county treasurer before making the distributions provided for in subsection (3)(a). (4) (a) The justice's court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the justice's court. (b) In the event that a private person or entity is retained to collect a judgment, the justice's court may assign the judgment to the private person or entity and the private person or entity may, as an assignee, institute a suit or other lawful collection procedure and other postjudgment remedies in its own name.

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1	AS COURT OF RECORD record on appeal. (1) A party may appeal to district court from a county court JUSTICE'S
2	COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD judgment or order. The appeal is confined to review of the record and
3	questions of law, subject to the supreme court's rulemaking and supervisory authority.
4	(2) The record on appeal to district court consists of an electronic recording or stenographic transcription
5	of a case tried, together with all papers filed in the action.
6	(3) The district court may affirm, reverse, or amend any appealed order or judgment and may direct the
7	proper order or judgment to be entered or direct that a new trial or further proceeding be had in the court from
8	which the appeal was taken.
9	(4) Unless the supreme court establishes rules for appeal from a county court JUSTICE'S COURT
10	ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD to the district court, the Montana Uniform Municipal Court Rules of Appeal
11	to District Court, codified in Title 25, chapter 30, apply to appeals from the county court JUSTICE'S COURT
12	ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD to district court.
13	
14	NEW SECTION. Section 9. Disqualification of justice of peace for county court JUSTICE'S COURT
15	ESTABLISHED AS COURT OF RECORD judge pro tempore. When a justice of the peace for a county court
16	JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD has been disqualified or is sick or unable to act, the justice
17	shall call in another justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD,
18	a municipal court judge, a retired justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT
19	OF RECORD, a retired municipal court judge, or an attorney of the county in which the court is located to act as
20	a judge pro tempore. The judge pro tempore has the same power and authority as the justice of the peace for
21	the county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD.
22	
23	NEW SECTION. Section 10. Minimum judicial education requirements justice of peace for
24	county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS COURT OF RECORD. (1) The commission on courts of limited
25	jurisdiction , upon finding compliance with 3-10-204(3), shall issue a certificate, as required in 3-1-1502, prior to
26	the justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD assuming office.
27	The certificate must be conditioned upon continued compliance with the minimum judicial education
28	requirements provided for in this section. The certificate must be filed with the clerk and recorder as provided
29	in 3-1-1502.
30	(2) A justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD,
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provided for in 3-10-101, shall complete a minimum of 15 hours of continuing judicial education requirements
 each year or a greater number established by the supreme court. Attendance at the two annual training sessions
 under 3-10-203 may fulfill the requirement provided for in this subsection.

4 (3) Completion of a course approved for continuing judicial or legal education hours applies to the
5 judicial education requirements under subsection (2).

6 (4) A justice of the peace for a county court <u>JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD</u> is
7 entitled to reimbursement <u>BY THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE HOLDS OR WILL HOLD COURT</u> for all
8 actual and necessary expenses and costs incurred in attending a continuing judicial or legal education course.
9 (5) On or before December 31 of each year, a justice of the peace for a county court <u>JUSTICE'S COURT</u>
10 <u>ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD</u> shall file an affidavit of compliance with the continuing judicial education

requirements established in this section with the commission on courts of limited jurisdiction. The supreme court may sanction a justice of the peace for a county court <u>JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD</u> or declare a vacancy in the office of the justice of the peace for failure to meet the training requirements established in this section.

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Section 11. Section 25-33-301, MCA, is amended to read:

17 "25-33-301. Trial de novo -- pleadings, -- conduct of trial. (1) All Except as provided in subsection
18 (3), all appeals from justices' or city courts must be tried anew in the district court on the papers filed in the
19 justice's or city court unless the court, for good cause shown and on such terms as may be that are just, allow
20 allows other or amended pleadings to be filed in such the action. The court may order new or amended
21 pleadings to be filed. Each party has the benefit of all legal objections made in the justice's or city court.

(2) When the action is tried anew on appeal, the trial must be conducted in all respects as other trials
in the district court. The provisions of this code as to trials in the district courts are applicable to trials on appeal
in the district court.

25 (3) The appeal from a justice's court established as a county court COURT OF RECORD pursuant to 26 <u>3-10-101 is on the record as provided in [section 10 8]." </u>

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Section 12. Section 46-17-311, MCA, is amended to read:

29 "46-17-311. Appeal from justices', municipal, and city courts. (1) Except as provided in subsection
30 (4) and except for cases in which legal issues are preserved for appeal pursuant to 46-12-204, all cases on

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1 appeal from a justice's or city court must be tried anew in the district court and may be tried before a jury of six 2 selected in the same manner as for other criminal cases. An appeal from a municipal court to the district court 3 is governed by 3-6-110, and an appeal from a justice's court established as a county court COURT OF RECORD 4 is governed by [section 10 8]. 5 (2) The defendant may appeal to the district court by filing written notice of intention to appeal within 6 10 days after a judgment is rendered following trial. In the case of an appeal by the prosecution, the notice must 7 be filed within 10 days of the date that the order complained of is given. The prosecution may appeal only in the 8 cases provided for in 46-20-103. 9 (3) Within 30 days of filing the notice of appeal, the court shall transfer the entire record of the court of 10 limited jurisdiction to the district court. 11 (4) A defendant may appeal a justice's court, other than a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED 12 AS A COURT OF RECORD, or city court revocation of a suspended sentence to the district court. The district court 13 judge shall determine whether the suspended sentence will be revoked. A jury trial is not available in a sentence 14 revocation procedure." 15 16 NEW SECTION. Section 13. Grandfather clause. An incumbent justice of the peace on [the effective 17 date of this act], in a county in which a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD is 18 established, who meets the minimum education requirements for a justice of the peace is eligible to run for the 19 justice of the peace for a county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED AS A COURT OF RECORD in that county at the 20 next and subsequent elections held for the justice of the peace for the county court JUSTICE'S COURT ESTABLISHED 21 AS A COURT OF RECORD unless the justice of the peace has a break in service. 22 23 NEW SECTION. Section 14. Saving clause. [This act] does not affect rights and duties that matured, 24 penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before [the effective date of this act]. 25 NEW SECTION. Section 15. Codification instruction. [Sections 10 8 through 12 10] are intended 26 27 to be codified as an integral part of Title 3, chapter 10, and the provisions of Title 3, chapter 10, apply to [sections 28 10 8 through 12 10]. 29 30 NEW SECTION. Section 16. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 2003. 31 - END -Legislative - 9 -Authorized Print Version - HB 358 ervices Division