

## 1 HOUSE BILL NO. 419

2 INTRODUCED BY T. MCGILLVRAY

3

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING THE LAWS RELATING TO DISSOLUTION OF  
5 MARRIAGE; RESTORING FAULT AS A BASIS FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE IN CERTAIN CASES;  
6 REQUIRING COUNSELING BEFORE DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE MAY BE GRANTED; AMENDING  
7 SECTIONS 40-4-101, 40-4-104, 40-4-105, 40-4-107, 40-4-130, 40-4-202, 40-4-203, AND 40-4-204, MCA."

8

9 WHEREAS, marriage is an irreplaceable public good serving as the primary agent for the support and  
10 well-being of children and society, without which there would be no civilization or progress; and

11 WHEREAS, the public costs of services for single parents created by divorce and unwed childbearing  
12 are clearly documented, including but not limited to increased costs for corrections, justice, Medicaid, TANF,  
13 SCHIP, food stamps, WIC, and LIHEAP totaling for the state of Montana as much as \$100 million annually; and

14 WHEREAS, the law's view and understanding of marriage is powerful and impacts social norms and  
15 mores relative to the culture of marriage in substantive ways; and

16 WHEREAS, because the 1970s no fault divorce law has created a culture of divorce for any and every  
17 reason to the detriment of children, the state of Montana has a compelling interest in reforming no fault divorce  
18 law with the intent of supporting the long-term stability and happiness of marriage and thus the health, safety, and  
19 general welfare of children.

20

21 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

22

23 **Section 1.** Section 40-4-101, MCA, is amended to read:

24 **"40-4-101. Purposes.** This chapter ~~shall~~ must be liberally construed and applied to promote its  
25 underlying purposes, which are to:

26 (1) strengthen and preserve the integrity of marriage and safeguard family relationships;

27 (2) promote the amicable settlement of disputes that have arisen between parties to a marriage;

28 (3) mitigate the potential harm to the spouses and their children caused by the process of legal  
29 dissolution of marriage;

30 (4) make reasonable provision for spouse and minor children during and after litigation; and

1 (5) make the law of legal dissolution of marriage effective for dealing with the realities of matrimonial  
 2 experience by making irretrievable breakdown of the marriage relationship the sole basis for its dissolution in  
 3 cases in which there are no minor children involved or in which there is mutual consent to the dissolution."

4  
 5 **Section 2.** Section 40-4-104, MCA, is amended to read:

6 **"40-4-104. Dissolution of marriage -- legal separation.** (1) ~~The~~ Subject to the provisions of subsection  
 7 (2), the district court shall enter a decree of dissolution of marriage if:

8 (a) the court finds that one of the parties, at the time the action was commenced, was domiciled in this  
 9 state, as provided in 25-2-118, or was stationed in this state while a member of the armed services and that the  
 10 domicile or military presence has been maintained for 90 days preceding the filing of the action;

11 ~~(b) the court finds that the marriage is irretrievably broken, which findings must be supported by~~  
 12 ~~evidence:~~

13 ~~—— (i) that the parties have lived separate and apart for a period of more than 180 days preceding the~~  
 14 ~~commencement of this proceeding; or~~

15 ~~—— (ii) that there is serious marital discord that adversely affects the attitude of one or both of the parties~~  
 16 ~~towards the marriage;~~

17 (b) the court makes a finding supported by evidence that the jurisdictional requirements of 40-4-105(2)  
 18 exist;

19 (c) the court finds that the counseling requirements of 40-4-107 have been met;

20 ~~(c)(d)~~ the court finds that the conciliation provisions of the Montana Conciliation Law and of 40-4-107  
 21 either do not apply or have been met; and

22 ~~(d)(e)~~ to the extent it has jurisdiction to do so, the court has considered, approved, or made provision  
 23 for parenting, the support of any child entitled to support, the maintenance of either spouse, and the disposition  
 24 of property.

25 (2) The district court shall enter a decree of dissolution of marriage if evidence is presented in open  
 26 court:

27 (a) for a petition filed under 40-4-105(2)(a), that by a preponderance of the evidence, grounds for  
 28 dissolution as described in 40-4-105(2)(a) exist; or

29 (b) for a petition filed under 40-4-105(2)(b), that by clear and convincing evidence grounds for dissolution  
 30 as described in 40-4-105(2)(b) exist.

1           ~~(2)~~(3) If a party requests a decree of legal separation rather than a decree of dissolution of marriage,  
2 the court shall grant the decree in that form unless the other party objects."

3

4           **Section 3.** Section 40-4-105, MCA, is amended to read:

5           **"40-4-105. Procedure -- commencement -- pleadings -- abolition of existing defenses.** (1) The  
6 verified petition in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation must allege that the marriage is  
7 irretrievably broken and must set forth:

8           (a) the age, occupation, and residence of each party and the party's length of residence in this state;

9           (b) the date of the marriage and the place at which it was registered;

10           ~~(c) that the jurisdictional requirements of 40-4-104 exist and that the marriage is irretrievably broken in~~  
11 ~~that either:~~

12 ~~—— (i) the parties have lived separate and apart for a period of more than 180 days preceding the~~  
13 ~~commencement of this proceeding; or~~

14 ~~—— (ii) there is serious marital discord that adversely affects the attitude of one or both of the parties towards~~  
15 ~~the marriage, and there is no reasonable prospect of reconciliation;~~

16           (c) that the jurisdictional requirements of subsection (2) exist;

17           (d) the names, ages, and addresses of all living children of the marriage and whether the wife is  
18 pregnant;

19           (e) any arrangements as to support of the children and maintenance of a spouse;

20           (f) a proposed parenting plan, if applicable; and

21           (g) the relief sought.

22           (2) A decree of dissolution of marriage or legal separation may be entered if the court finds that the  
23 marriage is irretrievably broken and:

24           (a) (i) the parties do not have a minor child and the wife is not pregnant; or

25           (ii) the petition or an attached document contains a statement signed by both parties that the parties  
26 mutually agree that the marriage is irretrievably broken and both parties mutually consent to the decree; or

27           (b) if the provisions of subsection (2)(a)(i) or (2)(a)(ii) do not apply, the petition alleges that one or more  
28 of the following grounds exists:

29           (i) the respondent has committed adultery;

30           (ii) the respondent has been convicted of a felony and has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term

1 of 1 year or more;

2 (iii) the respondent abandoned the matrimonial domicile 1 year or more before the petition was filed and  
 3 was requested by the petitioner during that period to return to the matrimonial domicile but refused or did not  
 4 respond to the petitioner's request;

5 (iv) the respondent has physically or sexually assaulted or abused the petitioner or a child of one or both  
 6 of the parties;

7 (v) the respondent is abusing alcohol or drugs or compulsively viewing pornography;

8 (vi) the parties have been living separate and apart continuously without reconciliation for 1 year or more;

9 or

10 (vii) a judgment of separate maintenance has been entered in an action between the parties and the  
 11 parties by mutual consent have been living separate and apart continuously and without reconciliation for 1 year  
 12 or more after entry of the judgment.

13 (3) A petitioner may not include in a petition for dissolution of marriage or legal separation an explanation  
 14 of the grounds for dissolution or separation other than by the use of the language provided in subsection (2).

15 ~~(2)~~(4) Either or both parties to the marriage may initiate the proceeding.

16 ~~(3)~~(5) If a proceeding is commenced by one of the parties, the other party must be served in the manner  
 17 provided by the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure and may within 20 days after the date of service file a verified  
 18 response. A decree may not be entered until 20 days after the date of service.

19 ~~(4)~~(6) Previously existing defenses to divorce and legal separation, including but not limited to  
 20 condonation, connivance, collusion, recrimination, insanity, and lapse of time, are abolished.

21 ~~(5)~~(7) The court may join additional parties proper for the exercise of its authority to implement this  
 22 chapter.

23 ~~(6)~~(8) The social security number, if known, of a person subject to a decree of dissolution or a support  
 24 order must be recorded in the records relating to the matter. At the request of a person subject to a decree of  
 25 dissolution or a support order, the recordkeeper shall keep the social security number from this source  
 26 confidential, except that the number may be provided to the department of public health and human services for  
 27 use in administering Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.] (Bracketed language terminates on occurrence of  
 28 contingency--sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1999.)"

29

30 **Section 4.** Section 40-4-107, MCA, is amended to read:

1           **"40-4-107. Irretrievable breakdown -- counseling required.** (1) If both of the parties by petition or  
 2 otherwise have stated under oath or affirmation that the marriage is irretrievably broken or one of the parties has  
 3 so stated and the other has not denied it, the court, after hearing, shall make a finding as to whether the marriage  
 4 is irretrievably broken. A finding under this subsection may not be entered until the counseling required under  
 5 subsection (5) has been completed by the parties.

6           (2) If one of the parties has denied under oath or affirmation that the marriage is irretrievably broken, the  
 7 court shall consider all relevant factors, including the circumstances that gave rise to filing the petition and the  
 8 prospect of reconciliation, ~~and~~ shall:

9           ~~\_\_\_\_\_ (a) make, before making a finding as to~~ whether the marriage is irretrievably broken, ~~or~~

10           ~~\_\_\_\_\_ (b) continue the matter for further hearing not fewer than 30 or more than 60 days later or as soon~~  
 11 ~~thereafter as the matter may be reached on the court's calendar, and may suggest to~~ shall require the parties ~~that~~  
 12 ~~they~~ to seek counseling. The court at the request of either party shall, or on its own motion may, order a  
 13 conciliation conference. At the adjourned hearing the court shall make a finding as to whether the marriage is  
 14 irretrievably broken.

15           (3) A finding of irretrievable breakdown is a determination that there is no reasonable prospect of  
 16 reconciliation.

17           (4) ~~Nothing in this~~ This section shall may not be interpreted to affect the provisions of Title 40, chapter  
 18 3, ~~of this title~~, known as the Montana Conciliation Law.

19           (5) Before the court may issue a decree of dissolution of marriage or legal separation, the court shall  
 20 order the parties to complete at least 6 hours of counseling in not less than three sessions. Counseling must  
 21 include but is not limited to conciliation strategies, counseling on the financial impact of dissolution on the parties,  
 22 and counseling on the mental health impact of dissolution on minor children if minor children are involved.  
 23 Counseling must be paid for by the parties, and costs may be allocated between the parties by the court.  
 24 Counseling must be provided by:

25           (a) a licensed marriage and family therapist;

26           (b) a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist;

27           (c) a licensed professional clinical mental health counselor;

28           (d) a licensed independent social worker; or

29           (e) an official representative of a religious institution."

30

1           **Section 5.** Section 40-4-130, MCA, is amended to read:

2           **"40-4-130. Summary dissolution -- conditions necessary at commencement of proceedings.** A  
3 marriage may be dissolved by the summary dissolution procedure specified in 40-4-130 through 40-4-136 if all  
4 of the following conditions exist on the date the proceeding is commenced:

5           (1) Each party has met the requirements of 40-4-104 with regard to dissolution of marriage.

6           (2) Irreconcilable differences have caused the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage, and both parties  
7 agree that the marriage should be dissolved.

8           (3) The wife is not pregnant and:

9           ~~\_\_\_\_\_ (a) there are no children from the relationship born before or during the marriage or adopted by the~~  
10 ~~parties during the marriage; or~~

11 ~~\_\_\_\_\_ (b) the parties have executed an agreed-upon parenting plan and the child support and medical support~~  
12 ~~have been determined by judicial or administrative order for all children from the relationship born before or during~~  
13 ~~the marriage or adopted by the parties during the marriage.~~

14           (4) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), neither party has any interest in real property.

15           (b) The limitation of subsection (4)(a) does not apply to the lease of a residence occupied by either party  
16 if the lease does not include an option to purchase and if it terminates within 1 year from the date of the filing of  
17 the petition.

18           (5) There are no unpaid, unsecured obligations in excess of \$8,000 incurred by either or both of the  
19 parties after the date of their marriage.

20           (6) The total fair market value of assets, excluding secured obligations, is less than \$25,000.

21           (7) The parties have executed an agreement setting forth the division of assets and the assumption of  
22 liabilities and have executed any documents, title certificates, bills of sale, or other evidence of transfer necessary  
23 to effectuate the agreement.

24           (8) The parties waive any right to maintenance.

25           (9) The parties, upon entry of final judgment of dissolution of marriage, irrevocably waive their respective  
26 rights to appeal the terms of the dissolution and their rights to move for a new trial on the dissolution.

27           (10) The parties have read and state that they understand the contents of the summary dissolution  
28 brochure provided for in 40-4-136.

29           (11) The parties desire that the court dissolve the marriage."  
30

1           **Section 6.** Section 40-4-202, MCA, is amended to read:

2           **"40-4-202. Division of property.** (1) (a) In a proceeding for dissolution of a marriage, legal separation,  
3 or division of property following a decree of dissolution of marriage or legal separation by a court ~~which~~ that  
4 lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked jurisdiction to divide the property, the court, ~~without~~  
5 ~~regard to marital misconduct~~, shall, and in a proceeding for legal separation may, finally equitably apportion  
6 between the parties the property and assets belonging to either or both, however and whenever acquired and  
7 whether the title ~~thereto~~ to the property and assets is in the name of the husband or wife or both. In making  
8 apportionment, the court shall consider:

9           (i) the duration of the marriage and prior marriage of either party;

10           (ii) the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, vocational skills, employability,  
11 estate, liabilities, and needs of each of the parties;

12           (iii) custodial provisions;

13           (iv) whether the apportionment is in lieu of or in addition to maintenance; and

14           (v) the opportunity of each for future acquisition of capital assets and income.

15           (b) In a dissolution entered on a petition filed under 40-4-105(2)(b), the court may consider marital  
16 misconduct in making apportionment.

17           (c) The court shall also consider the contribution or dissipation of value of the respective estates and the  
18 contribution of a spouse as a homemaker or to the family unit. In dividing property acquired prior to the marriage;  
19 property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent; property acquired in exchange for property acquired  
20 before the marriage or in exchange for property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent; the increased value  
21 of property acquired prior to marriage; and property acquired by a spouse after a decree of legal separation, the  
22 court shall consider those contributions of the other spouse to the marriage, including:

23           ~~(a)~~(i) the nonmonetary contribution of a homemaker;

24           ~~(b)~~(ii) the extent to which such contributions have facilitated the maintenance of this property; and

25           ~~(c)~~(iii) whether or not the property division serves as an alternative to maintenance arrangements.

26           (2) In a proceeding, the court may protect and promote the best interests of the children by setting aside  
27 a portion of the jointly and separately held estates of the parties in a separate fund or trust for the support,  
28 maintenance, education, and general welfare of any minor, dependent, or incompetent children of the parties.

29           (3) Each spouse is considered to have a common ownership in marital property that vests immediately  
30 preceding the entry of the decree of dissolution or declaration of invalidity. The extent of the vested interest must

1 be determined and made final by the court pursuant to this section.

2 (4) The division and apportionment of marital property caused by or incident to a decree of dissolution,  
3 a decree of legal separation, or a declaration of invalidity is not a sale, exchange, transfer, or disposition of or  
4 dealing in property but is a division of the common ownership of the parties for purposes of:

5 (a) the property laws of this state;

6 (b) the income tax laws of this state; and

7 (c) the federal income tax laws.

8 (5) Premarital agreements must be enforced as provided in Title 40, chapter 2, part 6."  
9

10 **Section 7.** Section 40-4-203, MCA, is amended to read:

11 **"40-4-203. Maintenance.** (1) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation or a  
12 proceeding for maintenance following dissolution of the marriage by a court ~~which that~~ lacked personal jurisdiction  
13 over the absent spouse, the court may grant a maintenance order for either spouse only if it finds that the spouse  
14 seeking maintenance:

15 (a) lacks sufficient property to provide for ~~his~~ the spouse's reasonable needs; and

16 (b) is unable to ~~support himself~~ be self-supporting through appropriate employment or is the custodian  
17 of a child whose condition or circumstances make it appropriate that the custodian not be required to seek  
18 employment outside the home.

19 (2) The maintenance order ~~shall~~ must be in ~~such~~ amounts and for ~~such~~ periods of time ~~as that~~ the court  
20 ~~deems~~ considers just, ~~without regard to marital misconduct, and~~ after considering all relevant facts, including:

21 (a) the financial resources of the party seeking maintenance, including marital property apportioned to  
22 ~~him that party,~~ and ~~his~~ the party's ability to meet ~~his~~ the party's needs independently, including the extent to which  
23 a provision for support of a child living with the party includes a sum for that party as custodian;

24 (b) the time necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party seeking maintenance  
25 to find appropriate employment;

26 (c) the standard of living established during the marriage;

27 (d) the duration of the marriage;

28 (e) the age and the physical and emotional condition of the spouse seeking maintenance; ~~and~~

29 (f) the ability of the spouse from whom maintenance is sought to meet ~~his~~ the spouse's own needs while  
30 meeting those of the spouse seeking maintenance; and

1 (g) in a dissolution entered on a petition filed under 40-4-105(2)(b), marital misconduct."

2

3 **Section 8.** Section 40-4-204, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"40-4-204. Child support -- orders to address health insurance -- withholding of child support.**

5 (1) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance, or child support, the court shall  
6 order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for the  
7 child's support, ~~without regard to marital misconduct.~~

8 (2) The court shall consider all relevant factors, including:

9 (a) the financial resources of the child;

10 (b) the financial resources of the parents;

11 (c) the standard of living that the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved;

12 (d) the physical and emotional condition of the child and the child's educational and medical needs;

13 (e) the age of the child;

14 (f) the cost of day care for the child;

15 (g) any parenting plan that is ordered or decided upon; ~~and~~

16 (h) the needs of any person, other than the child, whom either parent is legally obligated to support; and

17 (i) in a dissolution entered on a petition filed under 40-4-105(2)(b), marital misconduct.

18 (3) (a) Whenever a court issues or modifies an order concerning child support, the court shall determine  
19 the child support obligation by applying the standards in this section and the uniform child support guidelines  
20 adopted by the department of public health and human services pursuant to 40-5-209. The guidelines must be  
21 used in all cases, including cases in which the order is entered upon the default of a party and those in which the  
22 parties have entered into an agreement regarding the support amount. A verified representation of the defaulting  
23 parent's income, based on the best information available, may be used when a parent fails to provide financial  
24 information for use in applying the guidelines. The amount determined under the guidelines is presumed to be  
25 an adequate and reasonable support award, unless the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the  
26 application of the standards and guidelines is unjust to the child or to any of the parties or that it is inappropriate  
27 in that particular case.

28 (b) If the court finds that the guideline amount is unjust or inappropriate in a particular case, it shall state  
29 its reasons for that finding. Similar reasons must also be stated in a case in which the parties have agreed to a  
30 support amount that varies from the guideline amount. Findings that rebut and vary the guideline amount must

1 include a statement of the amount of support that would have ordinarily been ordered under the guidelines.

2 (c) If the court does not order a parent owing a duty of support to a child to pay any amount for the child's  
3 support, the court shall state its reasons for not ordering child support.

4 (d) Child support obligations established under this section are subject to the registration and processing  
5 provisions of Title 40, chapter 5, part 9.

6 (4) Each temporary or final district court judgment, decree, or order establishing a child support obligation  
7 under this title and each modification of a final order for child support must include a medical support order as  
8 provided for in Title 40, chapter 5, part 8.

9 (5) (a) Unless the court makes a written exception under 40-5-315 or 40-5-411 and the exception is  
10 included in the support order, a support obligation established by judgment, decree, or order under this section,  
11 whether temporary or final, and each modification of an existing support obligation under 40-4-208 must be  
12 enforced by immediate or delinquency income withholding, or both, under Title 40, chapter 5, part 3 or 4. A  
13 support order that omits the written exceptions provided in 40-5-315 or 40-5-411 or that provides for a payment  
14 arrangement inconsistent with this section is nevertheless subject to withholding for the payment of support  
15 without need for an amendment to the support order or for any further action by the court.

16 (b) If an obligor is exempt from immediate income withholding, the district court judgment or order must  
17 include a warning statement that if the obligor is delinquent in the payment of support, the obligor's income may  
18 be subject to income-withholding procedures under Title 40, chapter 5, part 3 or 4. Failure to include a warning  
19 statement in a judgment or order does not preclude the use of withholding procedures.

20 (c) If a support order subject to income withholding is expressed in terms of a monthly obligation, the  
21 order may be annualized and withheld on a weekly or biweekly basis, corresponding to the obligor's regular pay  
22 period. When an order is annualized and withheld on a weekly or biweekly basis under this section, the support  
23 withheld from the obligor may be retained by the obligee when it exceeds the obligor's monthly support obligation  
24 if the excess support is a result of annualized withholding.

25 (d) If an obligor is exempted from paying support through income withholding, the support order must  
26 include a requirement that whenever the case is receiving services under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act,  
27 support payments must be paid through the department of public health and human services as provided in  
28 40-5-909.

29 (6) (a) Each district court judgment, decree, or order that establishes paternity or establishes or modifies  
30 a child support obligation must include a provision requiring the parties to promptly file with the court and to

1 update, as necessary, information on:

2 (i) the party's identity, residential and mailing addresses, telephone number, [social security number,]  
3 and driver's license number;

4 (ii) the name, address, and telephone number of the party's employer; and

5 (iii) if the child is covered by a health or medical insurance plan, the name of the insurance carrier or  
6 health benefit plan, the policy identification number, the names of the persons covered, and any other pertinent  
7 information regarding coverage or, if the child is not covered, information as to the availability of coverage for the  
8 child through the party's employer.

9 (b) The court shall keep the information provided under subsection (6)(a) confidential except that the  
10 information may be provided to the department of public health and human services for use in administering Title  
11 IV-D of the Social Security Act.

12 (c) The order must also require that in any subsequent child support enforcement action, upon sufficient  
13 showing that diligent effort has been made to ascertain the location of the party, the district court or the  
14 department of public health and human services, if the department is providing services under Title IV-D of the  
15 Social Security Act, may consider due process requirements for notice and service of process met with respect  
16 to the party upon delivery of written notice by regular mail to the most recent address of the party or the party's  
17 employer's address reported to the court.

18 (7) A judgment, decree, or order establishing a child support obligation under this part may be modified  
19 or adjusted as provided in 40-4-208 or, if the department of public health and human services is providing  
20 services under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, may be modified or adjusted by the department as provided  
21 for in 40-5-271 through 40-5-273, 40-5-277, and 40-5-278.

22 (8) (a) A district court judgment, decree, or order that establishes or modifies a child support obligation  
23 must include a provision requiring the child support obligation to be paid, without need for further court order:

24 (i) to the person with whom the child resides by legal order;

25 (ii) if the person with whom the child legally resides voluntarily or involuntarily relinquishes physical care  
26 and control of the child to another person, organization, or agency, to the person, organization, or agency to  
27 whom physical custody has been relinquished;

28 (iii) if any other person, organization, or agency is entitled by law, assignment, or similar reason to receive  
29 or collect the child support obligation, to the person, organization, or agency having the right to receive or collect  
30 the payment; or

1 (iv) to the court for the benefit of the minor child.

2 (b) When the department of public health and human services is providing services under Title IV-D of  
3 the Social Security Act, payment of support must be made through the department for distribution to the person,  
4 organization, or agency entitled to the payment.

5 (c) A judgment, decree, or order that omits the provision required by subsection (8)(a) is subject to the  
6 requirements of subsection (8)(a) without need for an amendment to the judgment, decree, or order or for any  
7 further action by the court.

8 (9) A judgment, decree, or order that establishes or modifies a child support obligation must include a  
9 provision that if a parent or guardian is the obligee under a child support order and is obligated to pay a  
10 contribution for the same child under 41-3-438, 41-5-1304, or 41-5-1512, the parent or guardian assigns and  
11 transfers to the department of public health and human services all rights that the parent or guardian may have  
12 to child support that are not otherwise assigned under 53-2-613. (Bracketed language terminates on occurrence  
13 of contingency--sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1999.)"

14 - END -